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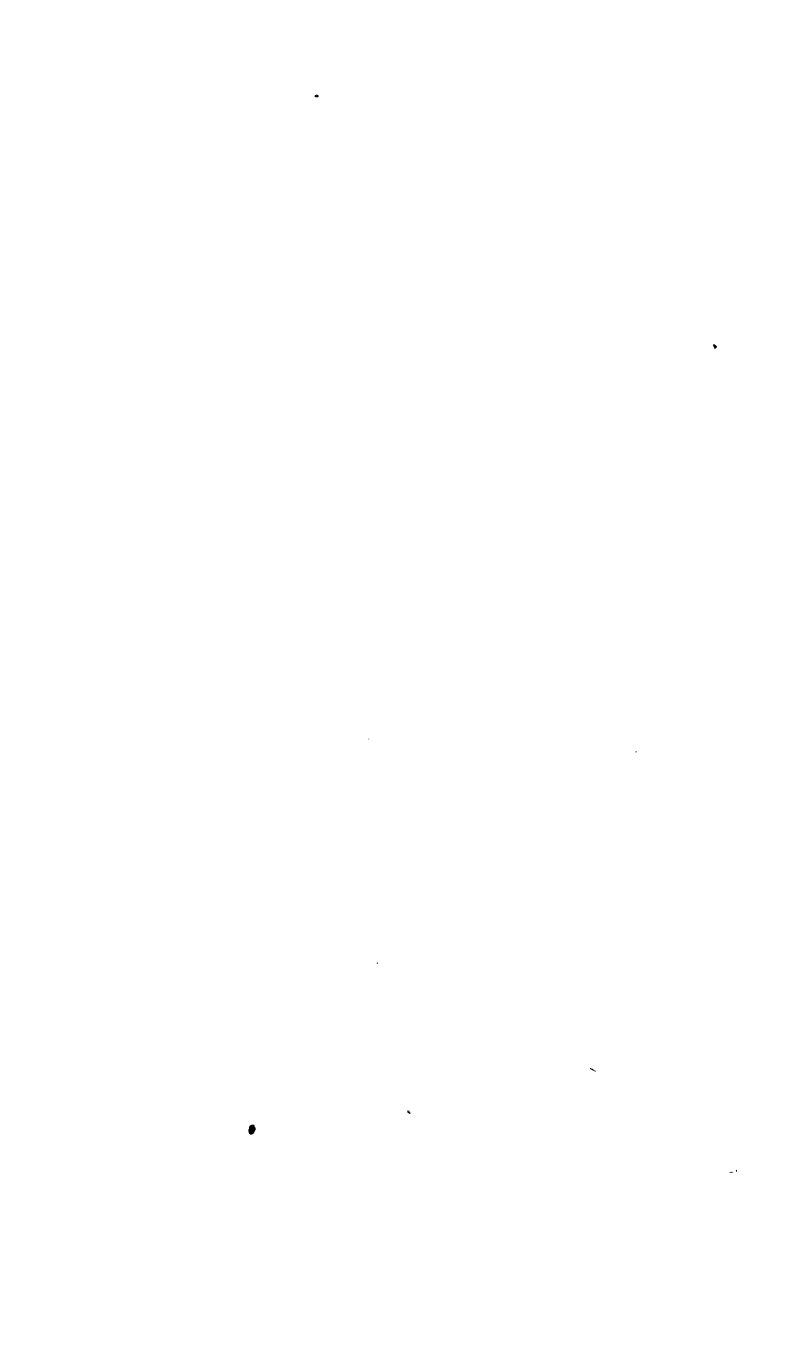
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comprize the substance of universal history in the size of two small pocket volumes, it was impossible to be very minute and circumstantiate in a consistency with such a plan. But this much we may venture to affirm, that no book of the kind has hitherto appeared in any language, that comprehends so much in so little room, or where the reader may be furnished with such variety of materials for his entertainment and improvement at so moderate a price.

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Nor is it only to those who are not much conversant in history, that this work promises benefit; it may be of considerable service even to such as are more accomplish'd in this useful study, were it to serve them only as a remembrancer, which they may carry
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about with them, and by the assistance thereof, the chronology of facts, which so easily escape very best memories ; and keep fresh in mind the general heads of history, which by association of ideas will at the same time preserve and revive the remembrance of numberless particulars, that stand in connection with them.

Lastly, This comprehensive Abstract likewise contains a compend of the whole system of heathen mythology, digested in the same orderly method ; together with a short history of the heathen Deities, their modes of worship, and various forms of idolatry ; which, besides its subserviency to the general purposes abovemention'd, renders it particularly useful to youth at schools, and to all students of classical learning, especially of the Greek and Roman poets.



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HISTORICAL, GENEALOGICAL,
AND
POETICAL DICTIONARY.

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AAGARDUS (Nicolas) rhetoric professor in the university of Copenhagen in the middle of the 17 cent. and publish'd several tracts, disquisitions upon Tacitus in particular.

AARON, high-priest of the Jews, br. to Moses, and God's interpreter between him and Pharaoh: at his consecration to the high-priesthood, fire from heaven consumed the victims. His sons were Nadab, Abihu, Eliazar, and Ithamar; the two first died suddenly in the temple for using strange fire: the earth swallow'd up Corah, Dathan and Abiram, for rebelling against him and Moses; and fire from heaven consumed 250 more of their party. To confirm his priesthood, God commanded each tribe to bring a rod into the temple; whereupon Aaron's flourish'd with leaves and blossoms, and so determined the tribe God had chosen. His fault in complying with the Israelites in the golden calf, has given occasion to many idle disputes. Monæius, in the beginning of the 17 cent. published an apology for him, intitled, *Aaron Purgatus, which was condemned by the inquisition. Moses burnt this calf and reduced it to powder. Hence*

it is inferred, that Moses having the art of calcining gold, must have possessed the greatest secrets in chymistry. Aaron died a. m. 2552, aged 123 years.

AARON (Isaac) a Greek, taken prisoner at Corinth when that city was taken by Roger k. of Sicily a. d. 1148. He was afterwards interpreter to the emp. Emanuel Comnenus, who was fond of soothsaying, and loved this pretender to magic: he betrayed this prince his master's interest, and for this his eyes were put out. He counselled Andronicus Comnenus, who had usurp'd the government to deprive his enemies, not only of their eyes but their tongues. But Isaac, firnamed the Angel, having driven Andronicus from the throne, ordered Aaron's tongue to be cut out.

AARON Hariscen, a learned rabbi and carait, wrote an Hebrew grammar, printed at Constantinople 1581, probably the same with Aaron the carait, who wrote a Commentary on the five books of Moses, which is in the k. of France's library.

AARSENS (Francis) lord of Somelsdyck and Spyck, &c. one of the ablest ministers the United Provinces could ever boast of: he was ambassador at the French court when Hen. IV. declared the ambassador of the United Provinces should immediately follow

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that of Venice: he was afterwards sent to Venice, and to several German and Italian Princes, upon occasion of the troubles in Bohemia. Besides this, he was several times emb. extr. in France and England, of which he has left very judicious memoirs.

AARSENS (Peter) a painter, called in Italy Pietro Longo, because of his stature, was born at Amsterd. 1519, famous for painting a kitchen with its furniture: he had the pain to see an altar-piece of his destroyed by the rabble in the insurrection 1566, tho' a lady of Alckmaer offered 200 crowns for its redemption.

AARTGEN, son of a wool-comber of Leyden, followed the same trade till he was 18, but afterwards made considerable progress in painting: he delighted in night-rambles, and was drowned by falling into a canal in one of them in 1564, aged 60 years.

ABA, or Abau Hanifal, surnamed **Al Nooman**, born at Confal in 30 of the Hegira, the most celebrated doctor of the orthodox Mussalmans. Khaliff Almanfor caused him to be imprisoned at Bagdat for refusing to subscribe to the opinion of absolute predestination. But Abon Joseph brought this doctrine afterwards into such repute, that it became a prevailing opinion, that to be a good musselman was to be a Honfite. Molich Schah, a sultan of the Schgineidan race, built a monument for him at Bagdat, where he died in prison, and a college was appropriated to the professors of this sect in 485 of the heg. and a. Chr. 1092.

ABAS (Schach) the Great was third son of Codabendi, 7th k. of Persia of the race of the Sophis; succeeded to his father at 18, in 1585 found the affairs of Persia at a low ebb, occasioned by the conquests of the Turks and Tartars. He regain'd several of the provinces they had seized; but death put a stop to his victory in 1629, after a reign of 44 y. He was the greatest prince that had reigned in Persia for many ages, and

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his memory is held in the highest veneration among them, as the restorer of his country.

ABAS (Schach) his grandson, 9th k. of Persia, of the race of Sophis, succeeded to his father Sefi at 13 y. of age: he was but 18 when he made himself master of the city Candahar, which had surrendered in his father's reign to the Great Mogul and all the Province about it, and preserved it afterwards against this Indian emperor, tho' he besieged it more than once with an army of 300000 men. He was a very merciful prince, and openly protected the Christians: he had formed a design of extending the limits of his kingdom towards the north, and had for that effect levied a powerful army, and amassed vast sums of money without burdening his subjects, by keeping vacant many of the great but unnecessary posts of the kingdom, and retrenching his own particular expences: but death put a stop to all his great designs. This good prince died of the lues venerea at 37 y. of age, in 1666.

ABASSON, a famous impostor, went into France, where he pretended to pass for a Persian prince, by which means he got considerable sums of money; from thence he went to Ispahan, where he concealed himself till he had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the language and manners of the Persians. There he persuaded a Persian lady, that he was brother to the k. of Persia, s. of Solyman, and grandson of Abas the great, and that he had been hid by his mother, for fear his father should sacrifice him, as he had done his other brothers. He so far insatuated several Armenians, that they advised him to go into Turkey, to beg the Sultan's assistance, in order to restore him to the Persian throne, and supplied him with large sums of money. The Grand Signior sent an Aga to Ispahan to inquire into the matter; and finding he was an impostor, ordered him to be beheaded, with three of

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of his abettors, and their heads to be exposed to the view of the whole army, before the Vizier's tent.

ABBADIE (James) an eminent protestant divine, born at Nay in Bern in 1654, and educated there under the famous John La Plucelle, and afterwards studied at the university of Sedan. From thence he went into Holland and Germany; was minister in the French church of Berlin. He left that place in 1690, came into England, and was some time minister in the French church in the Savoy, London. He was afterwards made dean of Killaloe in Ireland. He died at St. Mary le Bonne, near London, in 1727, in the 73d of his age. He published several excellent books; in particular, the Art of Self-Knowledge, &c.

ABRAS the son of Abdal Mothleb, and uncle of Mahomet, at first raised a war against his nephew, as an impostor; but being vanquished, and taken prisoner by Mahomet, at the battle of Bender, in the 2d year of the hegira, he was set at a very great ransom; whereupon he complained to Mahomet, and said it would dishonour his family to reduce him to poverty. Mahomet, who knew he had great sums of money concealed, replied; What are become of the bags of gold you gave your mother to keep for you, the day you came from Mecca; upon which, Abbas began to have a better opinion of his nephew, and to think him an extraordinary person; and not only paid his ransom, but embraced his new religion. After which he became one of Mahomet's principal captains, and lived Mahomet's life at the battle of Hainin, some time after the taking of Mecca. He was very learned in the Mussulman law, but herein surpassed by his son Ebri Abbas. Our Abbas was ever had in great veneration by the Mussulmans, and both the Khalifs, Omar and Othman, never came into his presence on horseback, but they alighted on foot to salute him. He died on the 32d

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of the Hegira, and a hundred years after his death, one of his grandsons.

ABUL Abbas, surnamed Saifah, was proclaimed khalif; and in him began the Dynasty of the

ARBASSIDES, who possessed the khalifate for 524 years, and there were 37 khalifs of this race, who succeeded one another without interruption. His son

EBN Abbas Abdallah, cousin-german to Mahomet, was grandson to Abdal-Mothleb, who was the grandfather of the false prophet. He was one of those more considerable Mahometan doctors, who, by way of eminence, are called Sababah, i. e. companions of the prophet, and his authority has the preference beyond all of them in the doctrine of traditions. He was instructed, say they, in the Alcoran; at ten years of age, by the angel Gabriel. He died in the 68th of the Hegira.

ARBON, or ALBON, abbot of Fleury, upon the river Loire, lived in the tenth century; so learned a doctor, that he was called the teacher or doctor of all France. He asserted vigorously the rights of the monks against some bishops, who wanted to usurp the tithes belonging to monasteries. This raised him several enemies, which obliged him to make an apology for himself, as he has done in his letters. He composed the difference which happened between pope Gregory V. and the king of France, on account of Arnould, archbishop of Rheims, who had been deposed by a council held in that city, threatening to suspend the whole kingdom from divine service. He went into Gascony, to reform the monastery of Squirs, on the banks of the Garonne; but the women of the adjacent places, and the Gascon friars, not liking the regulations he would make, raised a sedition against him, in which he was killed in 1004. He left behind him several books; a collection of church laws, the life of Edmund king of England, &c.

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ABBOT (George) born at Guilford in Surrey, 1562. where he founded an hospital, with a large maintenance. He was principal of University College, afterwards bishop of Litchfield; thence translated to London, and thence to Canterbury. He became obnoxious to king James, and was suspended from all his functions as primate, and they were exercised by certain prelates, of whom William Laud, afterwards his successor, was one; upon which he withdrew to the place of his birth, and afterwards to Croydon-house, where he died 1633. Lord Clarendon treats him with great severity. Dr. Welwood gives a more favourable character of him. He wrote a paraphrase on Job, and on the Psalms, *Vindiciæ Sabbati*, and other books.

ABBOT (Robert) elder brother to the former, and born at Guilford in 1609. He was made master of Balliol College, and, three years after, king's professor of divinity in the university of Oxford. His lectures pleased the king so much, that he raised him to the see of Salisbury. His subject was the authority of kings, which he defended against Bellarmine and Suarez, as appears from his book *De Suprema potestate Regia*, printed at London 1619. He was not long bishop, dying of the stone 1618. Two years before he had married a second wife, which greatly displeased his brother the archbishop of Canterbury.

ABDALCADER, surnamed Ghili, because a native of the province of Ghilan in Persia. He was *scheikh* or doctor, and highly esteemed by the Mussulmans for the sanctity of his life. A prayer of his is worth mentioning. "Oh Almighty God! as I thy servant do never forget thee, so do thou please sometimes to remember me."

ABDALCAHER, a famous grammarian author of the *Aouamel*, which was commented on by Ebn Hefchain, and is in the french king's library, No. 806. It was printed at Rome, with

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a Latin translation, under the title of *Centum Regentes*. He also composed an abridgment of the Arabic Dictionary of Giauhari.

ABDALA, the son of Abdalmothleb, and father of their prophet Mahomet, in his life of Mahomet, relates, that many predictions were found in the books both of the Jews and Arabians in his time, relating to his person; but, very probably, these prophecies were forged afterwards, to flatter Mahomet.

ABDALA, the son of Ali, the husband of Fatima, the daughter of Mahomet. He was uncle to the two first Khalifs of the Abassides, i. e. Saffah and Almanfor: and it was he who used the most effectual endeavours to establish his family on the ruins of the Omniades; whereby he secured the empire to his said nephew Saffah. But after his death, disliking his nephew Almanfor, he took arms, and caused himself to be proclaimed Khalif. But he did not long enjoy this dignity; for being defeat in battle by the general of Almanfor's army, he was imprisoned in a house which soon fell, and involved him in its ruins.

ABDALA, the son of Jassin, was the first doctor of the Almoravides, or African Marabouts. It was he who condemned to death Giauhar Gedali, the first chief and prince of the Marabouts, for having acted contrary to a law which he himself had made.

ABDALA, the son of Ibrahim, the son of Scharokh, the son of Tamerlan. He is commonly stiled Mirza, i. e. son of the prince; as all other the descendants from this conqueror are. Upon his father's death, with the consent of his grandfather, he became possessed of the sovereignty of the province of Fars, or Persia, properly so named, whereof Schiraz is the capital, in the 850 of the Hégira, a. d. 1481, but was dispossessed in 854, by his cousin german, and obliged to fly to his uncle Uleg Beg, the eldest of all the sons of Scharokh, who then reigned in Transoxane, who gave

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Gave him his daughter in marriage. Uleg Beg having been killed in a battle fought against his son Abdallathif, with another of his sons also; and Abdallathif not having enjoyed the success of this parricide above six months, this Abdalla, as son-in-law to Uleg Beg, took possession of his dominions. But Abufaid, his cousin-german, who reigned in Khorazan, declared war against him, and defeated him in a pitched battle, in which he perished.

ABDALA (Ben Mahomet) the brother of Almondor, was the 17th khalif of the race of the Omniades, that resided in Spain. He was proclaimed at Corduba, in the 275th of the Hegira, a. d. 913. He reigned 25 years, and lived 73.

ABDALA, the son of Saba. Tho' he carried his veneration for Ali even to adoration, yet was suspected of Judaism, and on that account equally hated by the Sunnites and the Schiites, i. e. of the orthodox and heterodox Musulmans.

ABDALLA, the son of Yezid, a famous lawyer amongst the Musulmans. He was the disciple of Abu Herciru, and Ebu Abbas, companions of Mahomet. He lived 'till the 100 year of the Hegira. He is noted for saying, that a wife doctor ought to leave his disciples and successors for an inheritance a view of his own ignorance in many parts of the law; and that he ought not to blush to say often, *La Adri*, i. e. I do not know.

ABDALLA, the son of Muavie, and grandson of Giafer the brother of Ali. When the people begun to be disgusted with the government of the Omniades, and to cast their views towards the Abassides, in order to raise them to the sovereignty, he was supported by a great party in the city C.ufah, where the memory of Ali was in great veneration, and there proclaimed khalif; but was soon *drove from hence by the captains of Mervan, the second of that name, and forced to fly into the province of*

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Khorasan, where Abou Mostern, who supported the party of the Abassides, caused him to be assassinated.

ABDALLA, the son of Almondor the khalif of Spain, commenced his reign in the 295 of the hegira (i. e. a. d. 893) and died in the year 300.

ABDALLA, surnamed Motaseb Billah, drove the Aghabites out of Africa, and put on the throne Obeidallah, one of the family of Ali, who was no sooner well established, than he put him, to whom he owed his advancement, to death.

ABDALLA, son of Omar, one of most learned Arabians among the contemporaries of Mahomet, and therefore dignified with the name of Sabaha, i. e. a companion. He is famous for his liberality, having given at one charity above 30000 drachms (i. e. 500 l.) and generously made free above 100 of his slaves. He died in the 73 of the hegira.

ABDALLA, the son of Zobair. Houssain the son of Ali being slain in the battle of Kerbela, the inhabitants of Mecca and Medina made an insurrection against Yezid, the 2d khalif of the race of the Omniades, who was endeavouring to extirpate the house of Ali, and proclaimed this Abdala, a descendant of Ali, khalif of the Musulmans in the 62 year of the hegira. Yezid sent an army into Arabia, which pillaged Medina, and then besieged Mecca, where Abdalla was. But Yezid dying during the siege, Abdalla was delivered from his powerful enemy, and peaceably possessed the khalifate during 9 years to the 73 of the hegira, which was the 72 of his age. He was brave, but so covetous, that it became a proverb among the Arabians to say, "Covrage and liberality were ever united, except in the person of Abdalla the son of Zobair."

ABDALMALEK, the son of Marvan, the 5 khalif of the race of the Omniades, surnamed Rasch al Hegarat, i. e. the skinner of a stone, because of his extreme avarice; as also

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Aboulzebab, because his breath was so poisonous as to kill all flies which rested on his face: yet he surpassed all his predecessors in power and dominion; for in his reign the Indies were conquer'd in the east, and his armies penetrated Spain in the west: he likewise extended his empire towards the south, by making himself master of Medina and Mecca. He began his reign in the 65 of the hegira, a. d. 648, and reigned 15 years, and 4 of his sons enjoyed the khalifate one after another.

ABDALMALEK, son of Nough Bennafer, the 5th sultan of the race of the Samanides. 'Twas under his reign Olupteghin, from whom the sultans Gaznevides derived their origins, from a common soldier came to be general of his armies, and governor of the large province Kohorasan. This prince reigned 7 years, and died in 350 of the hegira, a. d. 961.

ABDALMALEK (Ben-noah Ben-mansor) the 9th and last of the Samanides: he had not reigned above 6 months before Mahmoud, son of Sebekteghin transferred the monarchy of the family of the Samanides to that of the Gaznevides a. d. 999. History scarcely affords an example of a more unfortunate prince, who by caressing the murderers of his brother Mansor, Fabk and Tozon, two Turks, captive slaves of his father Noah, and advanced to some posts in the army by his brother, and intrusting the government of his kingdom to slaves and flatterers, and depending on the aid of foreign forces, and plundering and oppressing his own subjects, proved within the compass of a few months, not only the cause of the loss of his own liberty, life and kingdom, but also the ruin of his family and posterity, and the subversion of a potent flourishing empire.

ABDALMALEK, the son of Saleh, the son of Abdalla, the son of Abbas, was related in blood to the prophet Mahomet, He was invested

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by khalif Haran Raschid with the government of Egypt, but dispossess'd by Haran in the 178 of the hegira, on suspicion of his assuming the empire, and was confined till Haran's death in prison, when Ainn succeeding his father, delivered him, and gave him the government of Syria, wherein he continued till his death.

ABDALMALEK (Benzohar) a famous physician, called by the Europeans Avenzoar, a Spaniard by birth, and an Arabian by descent: he wrote divers books of physic.

ABDALMOTHEB, the son of Hahem, and father of Abdalla, and grandfather of the prophet Mahomet: he died when Mahomet was 8 or 9 years old, tho' he lived 110 years. He was of such wonderful beauty, that all women who saw him fell in love with him: which may have given occasion to the report of the prophetic light which the Arabians boast to have shone on the foreheads of Mahomet and his ancestors and descendants: they were very handsome and graceful men, as well as persons of eminent rank and nobility.

ABDALRASCHID, or Abderraschid, the son of sultan Mahmoud. This prince had been kept in prison the greatest part of his life; but on the death of his nephew Ali, the son of Massoud, was taken thence and proclaimed sultan of the Gaznevides, and was the 8th prince of that dynasty. Togrul, to whom he had given the government of Segestan, abused the good nature of this prince, and soon after arrogated to himself the sovereign authority, and carried his ingratitude so far as to dethrone and murder his benefactor and master, 445 of the Hegira. a. d. 1053.

ABDALOMINUS descended from the Sidonian kings; but being reduced to extreme poverty work'd for a gardener by the day. He was afterwards made king of Sidon by Alexander.

ABDAS, a Persian bishop in the reign of Theodosius the younger, who pre-

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presuming by his rash zeal to demolish a temple in which fire was worshipped, gave occasion to a dreadful persecution against the christians, who had enjoyed a full liberty of conscience in Persia.

ABDERAMA, governor of Spain under Isham Caliph of the Saracens in the 8th century, endeavoured to enlarge their conquests by the addition of France. A little after they had subdued all Spain, he marched into it with a great army, took Bourdeaux, and set fire to all the churches in it, defeated Eudo duke of Aquitaine in a bloody battle, cross'd Poitou, and advanced to Tours; but now Charles Martel, with the duke of Aquitaine stoppt their furious progress, a bloody battle was fought, where a prodigious slaughter was made of the Saracens, and Abderama lost his life. After this the remains of his army retreated with less difficulty than could be expected.

ABDERUS, the minion of Hercules. Hercules having carried off Diomedes's mares, ordered Abderus to take care of those beasts, and marched himself against the Bistones, who had taken up arms. Hercules killed part of them, among whom was Diomedes, and put the rest to flight; but at his return found the mares had torn Abderus to pieces. He then built a city near the monument of this youth, and delivered the mares to Eurytheus.

ABDIAS of Babylon, one of the boldest legend-writers, who boasted he had seen our saviour, was one of the 72 disciples, and had been eyewitness of the actions and prayers at the deaths of several apostles, had followed into Persia St. Simon and St. Jude, who, he said, made him first Bishop of Babylon. His book entitled, *Historia certaminis apostolici*, was published by Wolfgang Lazius, at Basil, 1551. and it has since borne several impressions in different places.

ABDISSI a Patriarch of Muzal, in Assyria beyond the Euphrates, came

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to Rome in 1562, and received the Pallium from pope Pius IV. As the council of Trent was then met, his confession of faith was presented there in the 22d session, and his letters read. In his relation it was pretended, that his Patriarchate extended very far in India, and included several nations, some of which were subject to the Grand Signior, some to the Sophi of Persia, and others to the king of Portugal. Upon this the Portuguese ambassador declared, that the eastern Bishops, in the dominions of his sovereign, recognized no patriarch. Upon this protestation notice was taken of the absurdity of his relation; immediately a murmuring arose: The Portuguese bishops were going to speak; but were stoppt by the proctor in the name of the legates.

ABDON, according to some authors, the man of God, who went to Bethel to reprove Jeroboam for offering incense to the calves he had set up in that place. The Scriptures mention three other persons of that name.

ABDON, the son of Hillel, a Pirathonite, who succeeded Elon, and judged Israel 8 years. Abdon the son of Jehiel and Maachah, which is all we know of him. Abdon the son of Micah: He was sent by Josiah with four other persons to the prophetess Halka, to ask her advice about the book of the law that had been lately found in the house.

ABEL, second son of Adam and Eve, was a Shepherd. He offered to God some of the firstlings of his flock, at the same time that his brother Cain offered fruits of the earth. God was pleased with Abel's, but dissatisfied with Cain's, which so exasperated the latter, that he rose up against his brother and killed him. It is remarkable that the Greek churches, who celebrate the feasts of every patriarch and prophet, have not done the same honour to Abel; his

name is not to be found in any catalogue of saints or martyrs, till the 10th century, nor even in the new Roman martyrology. However, he is prayed to with some other saints in several Roman litanies, which are said for persons that lye at the point of death.

ABELARD (Peter) one of the most famous doctors of the 12th century, born at Palais a village four leagues from Nantz in Brittany. To make life more agreeable, he thought a mistress necessary, and fixed his choice on Heloise, a canon's niece at Paris. He boarded in this canon's house, whose name was Fulbert, and pretended to teach the young lady the sciences; but soon made love to his fair scholar, and employed more time in kissing and playing with her, than in teaching her: Having never tasted such joys before, they abandon'd themselves to them with the less reserve. And now Abelard perform'd his public functions very coldly, and wrote nothing but amorous verses. Heloise falling with child, Abelard sent her to a sister of his in Britany, where she was delivered of a son. To soften the canon's anger, he offer'd to marry Heloise privately. The canon was better pleas'd with the proposal than the niece, who, from a singular excess of passion, chose to be his mistress rather than his wife. She was married; but us'd often to protest upon oath she was single, which provok'd the canon to use his niece ill. Upon this Abelard sent her to the monastery of Argenteuil, where she put on a religious habit, but did not take the veil. Heloise's relations considering this as a second treachery, hired ruffians, who forcing into his chamber in the dead of night, emasculated him. This infamous treatment made him fly to the gloom of a cloyster. He assumed the monastic habit in the abbey of *St. Denis*. After various adventures he withdrew to a solitude in the diocese of *Troies*, where he built an ora-

tory, and called it the Paraclet. There a multitude of scholars resorted to him, which drew envy upon him and persecutions. During this the abbot of *St. Denis* expelled the nuns from Argenteuil; upon which, Abelard, in pity to Heloise their prioress, gave her the oratory of the Paraclet, where she settled with some of her sister nuns. He was accus'd of heresy. Pope Innocent II. ordered him to be imprison'd, his books burnt, and forbid him to teach again. His holiness was softened afterwards at the solicitation of Peter the venerable, who had not only received this heretic with the utmost humanity in his abbey of Chigni, but reconciled him to *St. Bernard*, who had promoted his oppression. Here he read lectures to the monks; but being seized with the itch and other diseases, he was sent to the priory of *St. Marcellus* on the same, near *Chalons*, where he died 1142, aged 63. His corpse was sent to Heloise, who buried it in the Paraclet.

ABELIANS, or Abelonians, a sect of Heretics mentioned by *St. Austen*, who took their name from Abel, whom they pretended to imitate. This sect could not last long. After a man and a woman had engaged in this kind of society, they adopted two children, a boy and a girl, who inherited their possessions, and afterwards married on the same condition, viz. not to procreate, but adopt. 'Tis thought it began under the emperor *Arcadius*, and ended in the reign of *Theodosius* the younger.

ABELLI (Anthony) doctor of divinity, a Jacobin abbot of *Notre Dame de Livri*, in *l'Aulnois*, first preacher to the queen-mother, and afterwards her confessor; published at Paris 1582, his sermons on the lamentations of *Jeremiah*.

ABELLY (Lewis) was a doctor of divinity of the faculty of Paris, made bishop of *Rhodes*, when *Mr. de Percefixe*, the king's professor, was raised to the archiepiscopal see of *Paris*, which

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which he resigned when age incapacitated him for the pastoral functions, and retired to the house of St. Lazaro. He published a treatise of divinity, entitled, *Medulla Theologica*, whence Boileau called him the marrowy Abelly. A book of his about the tradition of the church, concerning the worship of the virgin, gave great pleasure to the protestants, who have employed it against that of the bishop of Condom.

ABGARUS a name given to divers kings of Edeffa in Syria. The tradition of the Orientals, as well Mussulmans as Christians, is, that a king of Edeffa, of this name, wrote a letter to Jesus Christ, and that Jesus returned an answer thereto, and at the same time sent him a handkerchief, whereon was impressed his divine face.

ABGILLUS (John) son to a king of the Frisii, firnamed a priest for the austerly of his life. He accompanied Charlemagne in his expedition to Palestine; and instead of returning to Europe as that monarch did, after the taking of Jerusalem, he advanced as far as the Indies; where gaining great conquests, he founded the empire of the Abyssines, called from his name, the empire of Prester-john. He is said to have wrote the history of Charlemagne's journey into the holy land, and of his own into the Indies.

ABIA, the fifth king of the Parthians. He levy'd war against Izates, king of the Abdiabenians at the instance of Izates's nobility, who had rebelled against him, because he had gone over to the Jewish, or as some say, the Christian religion. In this unjust invasion he was defeated, and reduced to such despair that he killed himself, for fear of falling into his enemies hands.

ABIATHAR, high-priest of the Jews, son to Abimelech, who had borne the same office, and received David into his house. This so enraged Saul, who hated David, that he put Abimelech to death, and 81 priests:

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Abiathar only escaped the massacre. He afterwards was high-priest, and often gave king David testimonies of his fidelity, particularly during Absalom's conspiracy, at which time Abiathar followed David, and bore away the ark. But afterwards Abiathar conspiring with Adonijah, in order to raise him to the throne of king David his father; this so exasperated Solomon against him, that he divested him of the priesthood, and banished him, a. m. 3021, 1014 years before Christ. Thus was fulfilled in his person what God foretold to Eli, that his posterity should be destroyed, because of the crimes of his two sons.

ABIB, the first month of the sacred year among the Hebrews, answering to part of our March and April.

ABIGAIL, the wife of Nabal an avaricious, mischievous man, who inhabited the desert of Maon. David, when pursued by Saul, had always been very careful not to injure any thing belonging to Nabal; and happening once to be in great distress, he sent very courteously to Nabal, desiring he would favour him and his attendants with provisions. He returned a rude answer; and to revenge the insult, David resolved to extirpate him and his whole house; but Abigail coming to meet him with provisions calmed his resentment. He was so charm'd with her, that Nabal dying ten days after, David sent her word, that he intended to make her his wife. Abigail declared at first she did not deserve so great an honour; however, she afterwards went, and David married her the year Samuel died, a. m. 2975, before Christ, 1060. There was another

ABIGAIL, daughter of Nahath sister to Zenijah, and mother of Joab.

ABIHU, brother to Nadab, and son to Aaron. The two former had the happiness to ascend mount Sinai with their father, and there to behold the glory of God: but afterwards putting strange fire into the

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beaters, instead of the sacred fire commanded by God, fire rushing upon them killed them. This happened in the tabernacle near mount Sinai, a. m. 2545, before Christ 1499. Tho' all the people bewailed this terrible catastrophe, Moses forbid Aaron and his two sons Eleazar and Ithamar to join in the lamentation.

ABIMELECH, king of Gerar a country of the Philistines, was contemporary with Abraham. This patriarch and his family being there, his wife Sarah, tho' 90 Years of age, was not safe in it, for Abimelech carried her off, and was so enamoured of her, that he resolved to marry her. Abraham did not declare himself Sarah's husband; but gave out she was his sister. But the king being warned in a dream, that she was married to a prophet, and that he should die if he did not restore her to Abraham; the king gave her back to him, but reproached him for his false asseverations. Abraham made his excuses, and among other reasons told him, she was indeed his sister, but by a different mother. Abimelech made this patriarch presents, and permitted him to reside in any part of his dominions. Some time after, a covenant (that of Beer-sheba) was made between them. A famine happening to rage, Isaac withdrew into Gerar, which was then governed by a king called

ABIMELECH. Here Rebekah's beauty forced her husband to employ Abraham's artifice. Abimelech discovering by a certain sport, which he spied them at, that they were nearer related, chid Isaac for calling his wife his sister to him; and, at the same time, forbid all his subjects, upon pain of death, to do the least injury to Isaac or Rebekah. Isaac's prosperity lost him the king's friendship, and he was desired to go from among them. He obeyed, and his affairs still flourishing, tho' the Philistines molested him in several places on occasion of the wells his people were

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digging; Abimelech again desired to enter into a covenant with him; to which he consented.

ABIMELECH, the natural son of Gideon, by Drama his concubine. After his father's death he went to Shechem, the place of his mother's birth. His relations, to enable him to ascend the throne, gave him money, with which he hired a band of Scelerates, and heading them, returned to his father's house, and slew 70 of Gideon's legitimate sons. Jotham, however, the youngest son, escaped. Upon this Abimelech usurped the sovereignty, where he exercised every kind of tyranny. But in a few days after, Jotham hearing that the men of Shechem were assembled near mount Gerizim, he went on the top of it, and reproached their ingratitude by the parable of the trees chusing a king; and concluded his speech with wishing, that if God did not approve their choice, a fire might there go out from and devour Abimelech, and from Abimelech a fire that might devour the inhabitants of Shechem, and the house of Millo. The Lord heard his prayers: For three years after the men of Shechem drove Abimelech from the city, and thought to secure themselves from his resentments, by putting themselves under the protection of a prince called Gaal. However, Abimelech coming unawares upon Gaal, put his whole army to flight, slew all the inhabitants of Shechem; burnt the tower of the Shechemites, and the temple of their God Berith, in which upwards of 1000 persons of both sexes were consumed. He afterwards besieged a city called Thebez, or Thebes; but going to set fire to a tower of it, to which a multitude of people had fled for refuge, a woman cast a piece of a millstone at him, which broke his skull. Being ashamed to have it said, that he was killed by a woman, he commanded his armour-bearer to put an end to his life, who accordingly pierced

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pierced him with his sword, a. m. 2081, before Christ 1234.

ABIRAM, a seditious levite, rebelled in concert, with Korah and Dathan, against Moses and Aaron. Moses bidding them come before the altar with their censers, in order to know whether God would make choice of them, for they wanted a share in the government of the people, the earth opened and swallowed them, their houses and all their goods; and at the same time, fire from heaven consumed 250 of their followers. This happened in the wilderness, at the station of Kadesh-barnea, a. m. 2546. before Christ 1489.

ABISARES, king of that part of India beyond the river Hydaspes. When Alexander the Great was carrying on his expedition into India, Abisares sent ambassadors to him with presents and to offer in his name his person and dominions to Alexander. The conqueror commanded Abisares to come to him immediately. Abisares sent another deputation to declare he was ill in bed: The Grecian satisfied with the excuse, not only left him in the quiet possession of his dominions, but enlarged them. The expedition happened about the second year of 113 Olympiad, 327 years before Christ.

ABISHAG, a young Shunamite, a virgin of great beauty, chosen to warm David in his old age. Adonijah, one of David's sons, desired Bathsheba, the mother of Solomon, to intercede with her son, that he might be permitted to marry Abishag, she being still a virgin. But Solomon knowing that his design in this request, was only to get an opportunity of usurping the crown, put him to death, a. m. 3021, before Christ 1014.

ABISHAI, son of Zeruiah, and brother to Joab, a celebrated warrior in the reign of king David, who always continued firm to his interest. He slew 300 men with his spear. He signalized himself in the battle of Ishbosheth. He afterwards killed

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18000 Idumeans in a battle. In a battle against the Philistines, he slew a giant Ishbi-benob, the iron of whose spear weighed 300 shekels, and who was girded with a new sword, with which he intended to kill king David.

ABLAVIUS was *Præfectus Prætorio* under Constantine the Great, from a. d. 326 to 337. Constantine, on his death-bed, declared him one of Constance's council; but the latter soon dispossessed him of this employment. Ablavius being turned out, retired to a country-seat of his in Bithynia; but was not long quiet there; for Constance sending him a letter, by which he seemed to appoint him his successor in the empire, or Ablavius fancying this to be the purport of it, enquired for the insignia of the empire, which he supposed were sent him, when immediately some officers rushed in and killed him.

ABLE, or Abel (Thomas) Chaplain to queen Katharine consort of king Henry VIII. and said to have taught her music and the languages. In 1530, he shewed himself zealous against the divorce of the queen, and the unlawful proceedings of the king. He wrote a tract, *De non dissolvendo Henrici & Catharinæ matrimonio*. In 1534 he was attainted of misprision, for taking part in the affair of Elizabeth the holy maid of Kent; afterwards, denying the king's supremacy over the church, he was hang'd, drawn and quarter'd in Smithfield, July 30, 1540.

ABNER, the son of Ner, father-in-law to Saul, and general of all his forces, served him on all occasions with fidelity and courage. After the death of that prince, Abner set Ishbosheth, Saul's son, on the throne. A war breaking out between the tribe of Judah, who had elected David king, and Israel, Abner marched against that prince with the flower of his troops, but was defeated. Abner afterwards, being disguised, went over to David, and disposed the chief

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renouncing christianity when he was near his death.

ABUL OLA AHMED, a celebrated Arabian poet, and of a family famous for learning, who died in 449 : he lost his sight at 3 years old by the small-pox ; yet his descriptions are very lively : he has been accused by some of irreligion ; but his orthodoxy is defended by others.

ABUL MASHAR, or **Albumarfar**, was a man of excellent parts, and wrote several books in astronomy and judiciary astrology ; he died in the year of the hegira 272. According to this writer, the christian religion would last no longer than 1500 arabic or lunar years. But it is plain, this doctor was out in his calculation.

ABU PORRAS, an Arabian poet of the first class, born in the city Basra in the year of the hegira 145.

ABU SAID EBN ALJAPTU, sultan of the Moguls, succeeded his father in the year of the hegira 717 : he was the last monarch of the race of Jenghizkhan, and after his death, which happened the same year Tamerlane was born, the empire was made a scene of blood and desolation.

ACACIUS, surnamed **Lufcus**, because he was blind of one eye, was bishop of Cæsarea in Palestine, and succeeded the famous Eusebius : he had a great share in the banishment of pope Liberius, and bringing Felix to the see of Rome.

ACACIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in the 5th century : he was ambitious to draw the whole power and authority of Rome by degrees to the patriarch of Constantinople : he was at last delivered over irretrievably to the Devil by pope Felix III.

ACACIUS bp. of Beroe in Syria the beginning of the 5th century.

ACAMAS, son of Theseus, followed the rest of the Grecian princes to the siege of Troy, and was depicted, with *Diomedes*, to the Trojans, in order to get *Helen* restored. *Acodice*, Priam's daughter, fell in love

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with him, stole a night with him, and had a son by him called *Munitus*. He was one of the heroes who concealed himself in the wooden horse. One of the tribes of Athens was call'd *Acamantides* from him, by the appointment of the oracle. He founded a city in Phrygia Major, called *Acamantium*, and made war against the *Solymys*.

ACCIAIOLI (*Donato*) a man famous for his learning and the honourable employments he possessed in Florence, his native country, in the 15 cent. He left behind him a Latin translation of some of *Plutarch's* Lives, and Commentaries on *Aristotle's* Ethics and Politics, and the Life of *Charlemain*. Politian made an elegant epitaph upon him.

ACCIAIOLI (*Zenobio*) a Dominican friar, born in Florence, distinguished himself by his works : he was librarian to the Vatican under pope *Leo X.* which station he enjoyed from 1518 to 1520.

ACCIUS (*Lucius*) a Latin tragic poet, son to a freedman, born under the consulate of *Hostilius Mancinus* and *Attilius Serranus*, the year of Rome 583 : he wrote annals also. He is censured for the harshness of his diction, but he was look'd upon as a very good poet. *Persius* and *Martial* very much ridiculed those who imitated his style, in an age when the Latin tongue was more refined.

ACCOLTI (*Bernardo*) a Florentine and excellent poet, in great favour with *Leo X.* he wrote many pieces : among others are a collection of beautiful poems, printed at Venice in 1519 and 1553. The liberality of pope *Leo X.* is still in manuscript.

ACCOLTI, the name of an ancient family in Tuscany, which has produced many great men.

ACCURSIUS, a law-professor in the 13 century, born in Florence : his monument is to be seen in Bologna, in the church of the Franciscans. His authority was for some time

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time so great, that he was call'd the Idol of the Lawyers.

ACCURSIUS (Mariangelus) a critic in the 16 century, of the kingdom of Naples. The *Diatribæ* which he printed in Rome in folio, 1524, are a proof of his ability in this kind of erudition. He purg'd himself by oath, being charged for being a plagiarist with regard to his *Aulonius*, it being reported, that he had appropriated to himself the labours of *Fabrizio Varano*, bishop of *Camerino*.

ACHALÆ PRESBYTERI were those who were present at the martyrdom of *St. Andrew* the apostle, in the year 39, and are said to have written an epistle concerning it, which is inserted by *Lipomannus*, and *Surius* in his lives of the saints.

ACHAIUS, son of *Ethwin*, was raised to the crown of Scotland after the death of *Soluatius*, a. d. 788. The emperor *Charlemain* sent an embassy to desire an alliance with him against the English, whose pyrates so infested the seas, that the merchants could not carry on their trade. This alliance was concluded in France upon conditions so advantageous to the Scots, that *Achais*, to perpetuate the memory of it, added to the arms of Scotland a double field sowed with lilies. He died in 819.

ACHAN, the son of *Carmi*, of the tribe of *Judah*, concealed, at the taking of *Jericho*, some part of the spoils in direct contradiction to God's express command, which sin was attended with very fatal consequences to the Israelites. *Achan* being convicted, *Joshua* ordered him and his children to be seized and carried into the valley of *Achor*, where he was stoned to death, and then burnt to ashes, and a great heap of stones raised over him. This expiation being made, *Ai* was immediately taken by stratagem, and 12000 of the enemies put to the sword.

ACHÆMENES, according to *Herodotus*, was father of *Cambyfes*, and grand-father of *Cyrus* the first

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king of *Persia*. Most of the commentators of *Horace* are of opinion, that the *Achæmenes* whom that poet mentions, ode xii. of his 2d book, was one of the Persian monarchs; but, if that were true, he must have reigned before the *Medes* subdued the Persians: For we don't hear of any king of that name from the time that the Persians founded that great monarchy, which is look'd upon as the second universal one. However this be, the epithet *Achæmenians* is frequently given to the Persians in the old Latin poets.

ACHÆMENES son of *Darius I.* king of *Persia*, and brother of *Xerxes*, had the government of *Egypt* bestowed on him, after *Xerxes* had forced the Egyptians to return to their allegiance. He some time after commanded the Egyptian fleet in the celebrated expedition, which proved so fatal to all Greece. The Egyptians having again taken up arms after the death of *Xerxes*, *Achæmenes* was sent into *Egypt* to suppress the rebellion; but was vanquished by *Inarus*, chief of the rebels, succoured by the Athenians.

ACHÆUS, cousin-german to *Seleucus Ceraunus* and *Antiochus*, the great kings of *Syria*, became a very powerful monarch, and enjoyed the dominions he had usurped for many years; but at last he was punished for his usurpations in a dreadful manner. *Antiochus* obliged the usurper to fly to *Sardis*, where he was taken and delivered up to *Antiochus*, who caused the extremities of his limbs to be cut off, and afterwards his head, which was sewed up in an ass's skin, and then commanded the remaining part of the body to be fixed to a cross; all which was executed in the 540th Year of Rome.

ACHERON, a river of *Epirus*: The poets feigned it to be the son of *Ceres*, whom she hid in hell for fear of the Titans, and turned into a river, over which souls departed were ferry'd in their way to *Elysium*.

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ACHILLES, son of Pelcus and Thetis, one of the greatest heroes of Greece. His mother dipp'd him in Styx, all but the heel, to render him invulnerable. Ulysses enticed him to the siege of Troy, tho' hid in woman's cloaths by Thetis; disgusted with Agamemnon for the loss of Briseis, he retired from the camp; but returning to avenge the death of Patroclus, killed Hector; whose brother Paris shot him in the heel, the only vulnerable part, as he was expecting Priam's daughter in marriage, when a peace should have been concluded. If any one would see the most ample collection of literature relating to this hero, I must refer him to a work of Mr. Drelincourt, entitled, *Homeric Achilles*.

ACHILLES TATIUS was of Alexandria in Egypt; but the time when he lived is uncertain. He wrote a famous romance, the lives of Clitophon and Leucippe, in six novels. He seems to have been a Pagan when he wrote it; but at last he became a Christian, and was raised to a bishoprick: he wrote also a miscellaneous history, and several other books.

ACHMET, son of Sarim, has left a book concerning the interpretation of dreams according to the doctrine of the Indians, Persians, and Egyptians, which was transcribed out of Greek into Latin by Leo Tuscus in 1160.

ACHMET, the first sultan of that name, succeeded his father Mahomet III. in the year of the hegra 1013. a. c. 1604.

ACHMET GEDUC, a famous general under Mahomet II. and Bajazet II. in the 15th century: When Mahomet II. died, Bajazet and Zezan both claimed the throne: Achmet sided with the former, and by his bravery and conduct fixed the crown on his head. But Bajazet took away his life by whom he was raised to the throne, too shining virtue being always an unpardonable crime in the eyes of a tyrant.

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ACIDALIUS (Valens): a man of very promising parts, who died young in 1595, but left several works behind him. To him is falsely imputed a little book, the subject of which was, that women are not of the human species.

ACME was a Jewish lady, retained in the service of Livia the wife of Augustus: she was bribed by Antipater the son of Herod the Great to engage in his interests: and having in this view forged a letter in the name of Salome that king's sister, to her mistress Livia, in order to expose the former to Herod's resentment, the impostor was detected, and she was punished as the crime deserved.

ACOMINATUS (Nicetas) was secretary to Alexius Comnenus and to Isaacus Angelus successively: he wrote an history from the death of Alexius Comnenus in 1118, where Zonaras ended his, to the year 1203; which has undergone many impressions, and is much applauded by the best critics.

ACONTIUS (James) a philosopher, civilian, and divine, born at Trent in the 16th century: he embraced the reform'd religion, and coming into England in the reign of q. Elizabeth, was much honoured by her, which he acknowledges in a book dedicated to that queen. This work is the celebrated stratagems of Satan, which has been so often translated, and born so many editions.

ACOSTA (Ariel) a Portuguese gentleman, in the sixteenth century: he was bred up in the romish religion, but afterwards embraced the Jewish, and was circumcised at Amsterdam. He soon perceived that the morals and rites of the Jews were not conformable to the laws of Moses; upon which occasion it was impossible for him to be silent: upon this, he was excommunicated. He writ a book in his own vindication, wherein he shews, that the rites and traditions of the Pharisees clash directly with the writings of Moses. He had
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scarce begun this work, when he embraced the principles of the Sadducees. Acofta did not stop there; he imagined he had found solid reasons to convince himself, that the law of Moses was merely of human invention. He returned again to the Jewish church, and retracted all he had written. Some time after, he was impeach'd by a nephew, of not observing the Jewish laws, either with respect to eating or other points; and for this he was terribly persecuted. After failing in an attempt to kill his chief enemy, he shot himself.

ACRISIUS, k. of Argos, being told by the oracle he should be killed by his grandchild, shut up his only daughter Danae in a brazen tower: but Jupiter coming down in a golden shower, begot Perseus upon her: after he had slain the Gorgons, he carried Medusa's head to Argos, which Acrisius seeing, was turned into a stone.

ACRONIUS (John) a native of Friesland: he taught mathematics at Basil, and wrote some books; *De Terra motu, De Sphæra, De Astronomiæ & Annuli Astronomici constructione*. He died in the flower of his age, 1563.

ACTÆON, son of Aristæus and Autonoe, a great hunter; turned by Diana into a stag, for looking on her bathing: he died by his own dogs.

ACTOR, the name of several persons in fabulous history. One Actor among the Aurunci is described by Virgil, as an hero of the first rank. *Æn.* xii.

ADA, daughter of Hecatomna, and sister of Artemisia qu. of Caria, married her own brother Idrieus, and reigned with him in Caria after the death of Artemisia, who survived her husband Mausolus but 2 years.

ADAM, the stock whence all mankind have sprung, created immediately by God in the sixth day of the creation. It would be endless to enumerate the Eastern traditions concerning him: some say, for example,

that he was buried where Christ was crucified, and that he taught his children astrology.

ADAMITES, a ridiculous sect, who went naked, as S. Austin tells us, in imitation of Adam, and condemned marriage, because Adam did not know Eve till after his fall, and made a vow of continence and a monastic life.

ADDISON (Joseph) son to Lancaster, rector of Milton near Ambrosesburg in Wiltshire, was born there 1671. He received his first education at the Charter-house in London, whence he was removed to Queen's-college, Oxford; after he had been there 2 years, the accidental sight of a paper of verses in the hands of Dr. Lancaster, then dean of that house, occasioned his being elected into Magdalen-college, where he took the degrees of bachelor and master of arts. He employed his first years in the study of the Greek and Roman writers, which had an admirable effect in giving that correct turn to his genius for which he is so eminently distinguished. He gave early proofs of his talent in poetry, by a short copy of verses addressed to Mr. Dryden with a view to his translations; which was quickly followed by a version of the 4th Georgic of Virgil. He likewise wrote the Essay upon the Georgics prefixed to Mr. Dryden's translation. We have several other pieces wrote by him in his youth, particularly an account of the greatest English poets, addressed to Mr. Henry (afterwards the famous Dr.) Sacheverel, in the strongest terms of friendship; tho' their intimacy was afterwards quite broke off by their different political principles. Nor was he less eminent for the beauty of his Latin poems, which were printed in the *Musæ Anglicanæ*, and highly applauded by Mr. Boileau. Mr. Addison was in the 28 year of his age, when his inclination to travel was encouraged by the great patron of letters Sir John Somers, lord keeper of
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the great seal, who obtained by his interest from the crown a yearly pension of 300*l.* to support him in his travels. In 1701 he wrote from Italy a letter to the lord Halifax, which is justly esteemed one of the best of his poetical performances. The account of his travels, dedicated to lord Somers, publish'd in 1705, soon obtained general applause. The materials for his dialogues on medals were collected in Italy, and he had begun to cast the book into form at Vienna in 1702: but this work is unfinished. In 1702 he received advice from his friends, that he was pitched upon to attend the army under prince Eugene, who had just begun the war in Italy, as secretary from k. William; but the news of the king's death, which he heard at Geneva, put an end to that affair. In 1704 the duke of Marlborough's success furnished him with a subject worthy of the genius that appears in his campaign. The lord treasurer Godolphin approved the poem, by bestowing on him the place of commissioner of appeals, vacant by the removal of Mr. Locke to the council of trade. In 1705 he attended lord Halifax to Hanover; and in 1706 was made secretary to Sir Charles Hedges, secretary of state; in which employment he acquitted himself so well, that the earl of Sunderland being made secretary of state in December of the above mentioned year, continued him in the same employment under him. The earl of Wharton being made lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1709, he appointed Mr. Addison secretary for that kingdom. He was in Ireland when he first discovered Sir Richard Steele to be the author of the *Tatler*; by an observation upon Virgil, which he had communicated to him. His assistance afterwards in the course of that paper was considerable: he had likewise a

large share in the Spectators and Guardians, which were publish'd in 1711, 1712, 1713, and 1714: his

papers are marked with the letters of the word CLIO. In the year 1713, the situation of affairs rendering the doctrine of liberty very seasonable, to awaken the nation to a sense of it, Mr. Addison wrote his excellent tragedy of *Cato*, which received universal applause: this dramatical piece was begun long before it came upon the stage. He is said to have designed to write a tragedy on the death of Socrates. At the latter end of qu. Anne's reign, when the ministry was changed, and he had no expectation of further employment, he resolved to compose an English Dictionary, which he thought was extremely wanting in our language. But after the death of qu. Anne, that project being laid aside, he was made secretary to the lord justices; and when the earl of Sunderland was constituted lord lieutenant of Ireland in 1714, he became a second time secretary for the affairs of that kingdom; and was made one of the lords commissioners of trade, a little after the above-mention'd earl had resigned the post of lord lieutenant. Our author was raised to the post of secretary of state in 1717, but an asthmatic indisposition obliged him to resign it. His freedom from this anxiety so far re-established his health, that his friends began to hope he might last for many years; but a long and painful relapse into an asthma and dropsy, deprived the world of this eminent man at Holland-house near Kensington 17 June 1719. The Freeholder was undertaken at the time when the rebellion broke out in Scotland; His public employments hindered him from executing his *Treatise on the Christian Religion*. He left behind him only one daughter, by the countess of Warwick, to whom he was married in 1716.

AL ADED LIDIN ALLAH; the surname of Abu Mohammed Abdallah, the son of Yusof the son of Al Hafedh, the 2d and last khali of Egypt, of the race of Ali and Fatima:

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Fatima : he succeeded his cousin Al Fayer, in the year of the hegira 555, but was nominal sovereign only; the whole power of affairs during his reign, being in the hands of his vizirs.

ADELME, son to Kenred, nephew to Ina k. of the West Saxons, after having been educated abroad, was abbot of Malmibury 30 years. He was the first Englishman who wrote in Latin, the first who brought poetry into England, and the first bishop of Sherburn. He is highly applauded by Bede for his learning, and mentioned with great honour by Camden, who calls him Adhelm.

ADONIJAH, the fourth son of David by Hagith, whose history is well known.

N. B. 'Tis only some more obscure parts in the sacred history we shall mention; this work being chiefly intended for assistance in profane history, &c.

ADONIS, son to Cinyras k. of Cyprus, the darling of the goddess Venus : being killed by a wild boar in the Idalian woods, he was turned into a flower of a blood colour, supposed to be the *Anemone*. Venus was inconsolable, and no grief was ever more celebrated than this, most nations of the world having perpetuated the memory of it by a mighty train of anniversary ceremonies.

ADRASTUS, k. of Argos, expelled his kingdom by Anaphiaraus : he was the only one of the expedition of the seven worthies, which the poets have made so often the subject of their muse, who did not lose his life, being saved by his horse Arion.

ÆACUS son of Jupiter and Ægina, feigned by the poets to be one of the 3 judges in hell.

ÆGEALIA, daughter of Adrastus k. of Argos, and wife to Diomedes; so infamously loose, that one of Ovid's imprecations against a man whom he mortally hated, was to wish him such a wife. Venus, out of revenge to Diomedes, who had wounded her at the siege of Troy, fired his

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wife with such a lascivious passion, that she was always running after all the young fellows. She was particularly fond of Cometes, to whom Diomedes had left the care of his household. This woman not only disgraced her husband, but conspired against his life, and he very narrowly escaped being assassinated by her means, so soon as he was returned from Argos.

ÆGISTHUS, son of Thyestes by his own daughter Pelopia, who, to conceal her shame, exposed him in the woods : some say he was taken up by a shepherd, and suckled by a goat, whence he was called Ægisthus. He corrupted Clytemnestra the wife of Agamemnon, and with her Assistance slew her husband, and reigned seven years in Mycenæ. He was, together with Clytemnestra, slain by Orestes. Pompey used to call Julius Cæsar Ægisthus, on account of his having corrupted his wife Mutia, whom he afterwards put away, tho' he had 3 children by her.

ÆLIAN (Claudius) a native of Præneste a city of Italy : he taught rhetoric at Rome under Alexander Severus. He wrote Greek with the same elegance as if he had been a native of Athens : besides his various history, and that of animals, he wrote several other books. His works shew him to have been a man of excellent principles, and he himself tells us, that he lived far from the corruption of courts.

ÆLIUS (Pertinax) a woodmonger's son : he taught a school ; was made a senator by M. Antoninus ; sent into Britain by Commodus, and returning was made proconsul of Africa. In the 60 year of his age he was chosen emperor by the soldiers, but afterwards killed in his palace by Lælus captain of the prætorian bands.

ÆMILIUS (Paulus) was twice consul of Rome : in his first consulate he triumphed over the Ligurians, a. u. c. 572 ; in his second he subdued

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duced Perseus k. of Macedonia, whence he was surnamed Macedonicus, and had a triumph of 3 days allowed him a. 586.

ÆMILIUS (Paulus) a native of Verona: he was prevailed upon by Louis XII. to write the History of the kings of France in Latin. Lælius was much pleased with this history.

ÆNEAS, son of Anchises and Venus, a Trojan, who after the burning of Troy came into Italy, where he married Lavinia; and after the death of his father-in-law Latinus, he reigned 3 years, and was slain in a battle against the Tuscans: Virgil has made him immortal.

ÆNEAS SYLVIUS, known afterwards by the name of Pius II. was of the noble family of the Piccolomini, and born in 1405 at Corsigny in the territory of Sienna, where his father lived in exile about the year 1456, being sent by the emperor into Italy to treat with Calixtus III. concerning a war with the Turks, he was made a cardinal by him; and after his death, in 1458, was elected pope: he built many magnificent structures at Rome. In the latter part of his life he made great preparations against the Turks, whose power grew every day more formidable to Europe, and having raised a considerable army of Croisiers and others, he went to Ancona to see them embarked, where he died 1464. He enjoyed the see of Rome 6 years and 11 months.

ÆOLUS, god of the winds.

ÆSCHINES, the son of a sausage-maker, a Socratic philosopher: there are 3 dialogues of his extant. There are many other eminent men of his name.

ÆSCHYLUS, an Athenian tragic poet, who signalized his bravery at the battles of Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea. He told the public, that he set about writing tragedies by the order of Bacchus. Some say he never *labour'd at them without drinking liberally,*

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ÆSCULAPIUS, son of Apollo, cut out of his mother's belly, and instructed in physic by Chiron. At the request of Diana he restored Hippolitus to life, who had been torn to pieces by his horses. He delivered Rome from the Plague, for which they built him a temple.

ÆSOP, the first or principal author of the Fables, was a Phrygian, and flourished in the time of Solon, i. e. about the 50 olympiad. The Athenians erected a statue to Æsop.

ÆSOP (Claudius) a celebrated comedian at Rome in the 7 century. He and Roscius were the best actors that ever appeared on the Roman stage, the former in tragedy, and the latter in comedy. He lived in a very expensive manner, but his son outdid him. Horace speaks only of one pearl of great value, which Æsop's son dissolved in vinegar and drank: but some speak as if he had made a common practice of this. Æsop, notwithstanding his expences, died worth above 160000l.

ÆTIUS governor of Gallia Narbonensis in the reign of Valentinian III. forced the Franks who were passing into Gaul to repass the Rhine. He defeated the Goths, and routed Attila k. of the Huns, who invaded Gaul with an army of 700000 men. He fell at last by Valentinian's own hand.

AFER (Domitius) born at Nismes, a famous orator under Tiberius and the three succeeding emperors. Quintilian makes frequent mention of him, and commends his pleadings.

AFRANIUS, a Latin poet, who wrote comedies in imitation of Menander, commended by Tully and Quintilian: he lived in the olymp. 170.

AFRANIUS (Quintilianus) a Roman senator, engaged in the conspiracy against Nero, which cost Seneca his life.

AFRICANUS (Julius) an historian in the 3d century, writ a Chronicle a. c. up. to the y. of Chr. 221. and

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and a Letter to Aristides, in which he reconciles the seeming inconsistencies in S. Matthew's and S. Luke's genealogies of Christ.

AGAG, k. of the Amalekites, whom Samuel hewed in pieces before the Lord in Gilgal a. m. 2930, before Christ 1070.

AGATHAIS, a Greek historian in the 6 cent. under Justinian, the author of many of the Greek epigrams in the *Antologia*.

AGATHO, a tragi-comic poet, disciple to Prodicus and Socrates : his beauty is greatly applauded, and also his virtue, in Plato's Dialogues.

AGATHOCLES, tyrant of Sicily, who ascended to the regal dignity from a very ignoble extraction : he was poisoned by his grandchild Archagathus in the 72 year of his age, and 122 olymp. after he had reigned 28 years.

AGAMEMNON, the son of Atreus by Eope, captain-general of the Trojan expedition : he was foretold by Cassandra, that his wife Clytemnestra would be the death of him ; yet he returned to her ; and accordingly he was slain by Ægisthus, who had gained over his wife in his absence, and by her means got the government into his own hands.

AGASICLES, k. of the Spartans, son of Archidamas, and father of Aristen ; his reign was peaceable, and he had leisure for study.

AGESILAUS I. k. of Sparta, succeeded his father Doryssus, who was the 5th king after Euristhenes : his reign was long, yet affords nothing to historians.

AGESILAUS II. k. of the Lacedæmonians, was the son of Archidamas, and tho' little, ill-favour'd and lame, he justly acquired the character of a great warrior. Lætychides, the son of Agis, his elder brother, was excluded, to make way for him to the throne. It cannot be denied but that he loved war more than the interest of his country ; for if he could have lived in

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peace, he had saved his country a great many losses, and had not engaged in enterprises that did not end till the power of the Spartans was extremely diminished. This prince would never suffer any picture or sculpture to be made of him, and forbid it also by his will : and never did any one live in greater simplicity. To shew the little regard he had for the glory consisting in breeding and managing horses, and that it was an expence, and no proof of virtue and merit, he persuaded his sister to contend for the victory in the olympic games. This lady, whose name was Cynisca, having managed horses for this exercise, entred the lists and gained the prize : she was the first woman who obtained that glory.

AGESIPOLIS, first of that name k. of Lacedæmon, succeeded his father Pauzanias, who had taken refuge in a temple as soon as he knew his conduct in concluding a peace with the Thebans was disapproved. He was just of age when the Lacedæmonians took a resolution to attack the Athenians and Thebans both at once ; but judging it expedient to make sure of the Argives first, began with them. Agesipolis was ordered to attack them, but being scrupulous of undertaking that charge, because they had asked a truce from him, he consulted first Jupiter in the temple of Olympus about this case of conscience ; and then his son Apollo at Delphi. Both the gods agreeing in their answer, that the demands of the Argives were unjust, and might religiously be refused, he marched his army towards Argos ; and when the Argives sent to desire peace, he answered, the gods had not thought fit that he should accept of their offers ; and so continued his march. So soon as he had got into the country of the Argives, he inquired how far Agesilaus had ravaged it before him, that he might improve upon the exploits of this prince. After the general peace which the Lacedæmonians procured

procured for Greece by the negotiations of Antalcidas their ambassador at the court of Persia, soon followed a separate war they declared against the Mantineans. Agefipolis commanded, ravaged the country, and in the end subdued Mantinea. It was in this war that Pelopidas and Epaminondas were delivered from the danger to which their courage and their friendship exposed them. He was sent afterwards against the Olynthians; he ravaged the country, and made himself master of the city of Torone. But the great heats of summer fatiguing him extremely, he was seized with a fever, and died in the 14 of his reign: he left no posterity. Cleombrotus, his brother and successor, was the father of

AGESIPOLIS II. who reigned but one year, and whose apothegms were more memorable than his actions; we find a little collection of them in Plutarch.

AGILNOTH, an Englishman, and abp. of Canterbury in the 11th century, very much in favour with Canute I. a man of great learning: but probably it was his zeal for the church, and the care he took to increase the riches of the clergy and friars, that gained him the surname of Good, which ancient authors generally give him.

AGIS, king of Lacedæmon, descended in a right line from Agefilaus II. he took it into his head to restore the laws of Lycurgus; but he fell under the weight of an enterprise that could not but be disagreeable to all the rich, who had been accustomed to the sweets of a voluptuous life. The women opposed this reformation, and applied to Leonidas, the other k. of Lacedæmon, beseeching him to frustrate the designs of his colleague. The latter, not daring to oppose him openly, endeavoured to sow suspicions, *as if Agis had aspired to tyranny, by pulling down the rich and raising the poor.* Leonidas paid dear for his success in this affair, being obliged to

fly. Leonidas was afterwards recalled, and Agis retired into a temple. Leonidas applied himself intirely to the ruin of Agis, who was seized as he was returning from bathing to the temple by one of the Ephori, who was in debt to Agefistrata, carried to prison, brought to his trial, and condemned, without being allowed to plead his cause. The same Ephorus permitted Agefistrata and Agis's grandmother to go into the prison, but he ordered them to be strangled one after another.

AGLIONBY (John) an English divine, chaplain in ordinary to king James I. a man of universal learning, who had a very considerable hand in the translation of the New Testament, appointed by k. James I. in 1604.

AGNES SOREAU or **SOREL**, called the beautiful Agnes, stirred up Charles VII. of France, who was extremely fond of her, against the English, so that he took arms, and put himself in a condition of expelling the English out of his kingdom. King Francis I. wrote an epigram of four verses under this lady's picture.

AGOBARD, abp. of Lyons, one of the most celebrated and learned prelates of the 9th century: he wrote several tracts against the Jews.

AGREDA (Maria) a fanatical nun, famous for a book which was censured by the Sorbonne in the 17th century.

AGRICOLA (Cneus Junius) born at Frejus in Provence: he was made legate in Vespasian's time to Vettius Bolanus in Britain; and upon his return, was ranked by that emperor among the patricians, and made governor of Aquitania; this post he held 3 years, and upon his return was chosen consul, and afterwards appointed governor of Britain, where he distinguished himself by his conduct and courage in several campaigns: he subdued the Ordovices, and the island of Mona; reformed the abuses of former governors, and put a stop to all man

ner of extortions. Titus, knowing his merit, continued him in this government. In his fourth campaign he subdued the nations between the Tweed and Dunbritton, into which the rivers Glota and Bodotria discharge themselves: in the fifth he marched beyond the Friths, where he subdued some nations, and fixed garrisons along the western coasts, designing a descent upon Ireland. Afterwards the Britons raised an army of 3000 men, commanded by Galgacus, who made an excellent speech to them. Agricola likewise addressed his soldiers in a very strong and eloquent manner. The former were routed, and 10000 killed, whereas but 340 Romans were lost. Domitian being informed of this victory, grew jealous of him, and recalled him, under pretence of making him governor of Syria. His death was suspected to have been occasioned by poison given him by that emperor; and happened very seasonably for him, considering the calamities which followed the boundless cruelty of Domitian. Tacitus the historian married his daughter, writes his life, and laments his death in the most pathetic manner.

AGRICOLA (George) a German physician, excellently skilled in metals: he was born at Glaucha in Misnia 1494.

AGRICOLA (Rodolphus) of Friesland, one of the most learned men in the 15 century.

AGRIPPA (Herod) son of Aristobulus by Berenice, the grandson of Herod the Great, after his grandfather's death went to Rome, where he run into debt; re-supplied by his wife Cypros, he returned to Rome, where he was cast into prison by Tiberius for wishing Caius emp. who gave him a chain of gold, equal in weight to those which he had wore in prison, and afterwards made him king of Judaea. He put S. James to death, imprisoned S. Peter, and for allowing the deifying

shouts of the people, was eaten up with worms.

AGRIPPA II. son of the preceding Herod, k. of Chalcide, and brother of Agrippa I. dying 4 years after his brother, Claudius gave his kingdom to our Agrippa. Three or four years after, he was deprived of that kingdom by Claudius, who gave him in the place of it those provinces which Philip the son of Herod the Great had enjoyed, besides the province of Abila, which belonged to the tetrarchy of Lyfias. Nero enlarged Herod's kingdom, by adding Abila and Juliade in the province of Perea, and Tarichea and Tiberias in Galilee. In the war Vespasian carried on against the Jews, Herod sent him a succour of 2000 men, by which it appears, that tho' a Jew by religion, he was yet intirely devoted to the Romans, whose assistance indeed he wanted, to secure the peace of his own kingdom, when the inhabitants of Tiberias and Tarichea had revolted; but they were reduced by Titus Vespasian's son. He lived to the 3d year of Trajan, and died at Rome a. c. 100. He was the seventh and last king of the family of Herod the Great. It was before him and Berenice his sister, that S. Paul pleaded his cause at Cæsarea.

AGRIPPA (Marcus Vespasianus) son-in-law to Augustus, of mean birth, but one of the most considerable generals and men among the Romans. Augustus's victory over Pemptey and Mark Anthony was owing to his counsel: he adorned the city with the pantheon, baths, aqueducts, &c.

AGRIPPA (Cornelius) born at Cologne 1486, a man of most considerable learning, and by common report a great magician; for the monks at that time suspected every thing of heresy or sorcery which they did not understand. He composed his *Treatise of the Excellence of Women*, to insinuate himself into the favour of Margaret of Austria, governess of the Low-

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Low-Countries. He accepted of the charge of historiographer to the Emperor, which that prince gave him. The treatise of the *Vanity of the Sciences*, which he published in 1530, enraged his enemies extremely; as did that of *occult Philosophy*, which he printed soon after at Antwerp. He was imprison'd in France for something he had wrote against Francis I's mother, but was enlarged, and went to Grenoble, where he died 1535.

AGRIPPINA, daughter of Germanicus, sister of Caligula, and mother of Nero; a woman of wit, but excessively lewd; she was thrice married, the last time to Claudius her own uncle, whom she poisoned to make way for Nero her son, who afterwards caused her to be murdered in her chamber, when she bid the executioner stab her in the belly first, that had brought forth such a monster as Nero.

AGUI, king of Bantam 1688. His father, Sultan Agoim, taking more pleasure in his seraglio than his crown, resigned it to Agui his son. The father afterwards took arms to recover his kingdom: but Agui, assisted by general Spelman, defeated his father and imprisoned him.

AGUILLONIUS (Francis) a Jesuit, born at Brussels: he was rector of the Jesuits College at Antwerp, and eminent for his skill in mathematics. He was the first that introduced that science among the Jesuits in the Low Countries: he wrote a book of Optics, and was employed in finishing his Catoptrics and Dioptrics, when death prevented him 1617.

AGYRIS, a tyrant, of the Agerini, with whom Dionysius the Great made a league when Mago invaded Sicily.

AHAB, son of Omri k. of Israel, succeeded his father a. m. 3086. he surpassed all his predecessors in impiety and wickedness.

AJAX the son of Oileus, was one of the principal generals that went to

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the siege of Troy: he ravished Cassandra the daughter of Priam, even in the temple of Minerva, where she thought to have found sanctuary. He made a serpent of 15 foot long so familiar with him, that it eat at his table, and followed him like a dog. The Locrians had a singular veneration for his memory.

AJAX the son of Telamon, was, next to Achilles, the most valiant general among the Greeks at the siege of Troy: he commanded the troops of Salamis, and did a great many glorious actions, of which we have an account in the *Iliad*, in *Diogenes Cretensis*, and in the 23d book of *Ovid's Metam.* He was so enraged that the arms of Achilles were adjudged to Ulysses, that he immediately became mad.

AIDAN k. of Scotland lived in the latter end of the sixth century. Ethelred k. of Northumberland invaded him, and after several skirmishes beat him, which broke his heart. He died 604, of 34 y. age.

AISTULPHUS 22d king of the Lombards, besieged Rome, but Pepin k. of France besieged the Lombards in Pavia, and forced them to surrender the Exarchate of Ravenna, and the region of Pentapolis to the Pope for a perpetual succession: the keys were sent to Rome, and laid upon the confession of S. Peter, i. e. upon his tomb at the high altar, in *signum veri & perpetui dominii, &c.* Aistulphus intended to take those cities again by force, but was prevented by death a. d. 756. 'Tis no wonder the monastic writers speak of him in the most outrageous manner.

AKIBA, a famous rabbin, who declared himself for the impostor Barcochebas. The troops which the emperor Hadrian sent against the Jews, who under the conduct of this false Messiah had committed horrid massacres, exterminated this faction. Akiba was taken and put to death with great cruelty. He lived 120 years, and was buried with his wife in a

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cave upon a mountain not far from Tiberias, and his 24000 scholars were buried round about him upon the same mountain. It is imagined he invented a supposititious work under the name of the Patriarch Abraham.

ALAHAMAN I. k. of Granada.

The disorders of the Moors in Spain raised him. His successors reigned 250 years, till expelled by Ferdinand and Isabel in 1492.

ALAIN DE INSULIS was so famous for his learning, that it was said of him, *Sufficiat vobis vidisse Alainum*. He died 1294.

ALARIC k. of the Goths, called by Rufinus into the East, where he laid waste several provinces: afterwards he marched into the West, and fell into Italy in 403; but was overthrown by Stilicho: he returned again into Italy, and plundered Rome 409.

ALBAN (St.) British proto-martyr, citizen of Verulam, since S. Albans, martyrized under Dioclesian a. 303.

ALBERT I. son of Rodolphus the emperor, and the first arch-duke of Austria: he slew Adolphus, who was preferred before him, with his own hand 1298, and afterwards was crowned. He fought 12 battles, and was slain by John duke of Swevia, from whom he had taken the administration of the government, as being a prodigal.

ALBERT the courageous, duke of Saxony, governor of Friesland, and father to George the great protector of Luther: he did many noble exploits under Maximilian emp.

ALBERT I. surnamed the Bear, son to Otho prince of Anhalt, was beloved by all the German princes, and especially the emp. Conrad III. who made him elector of Brandenburg 1150. He disforested the marchè of Brandenburg, founded several churches and monasteries, and died a. 1169.

ALBERTUS MAGNUS, a Dominican friar, born at Lawingen on the Danube in Suabia, bp. of Ratibon,

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and the most famous doctor of the 13 century; he has wrote such a prodigious many books that they amount to 21 vol. fol. in the Lyons edition of 1651.

ALBINACK a son of Brutus, who they say first planted Britain.

ALBOVINUS k. of Lombardy, made himself master of Italy in 386. His second wife Rosamond contrived his death for affronting her, and first lay with the murderess to engage him in it.

ALBUMAZAR, a learned Arabian astronomer in the 10 century, who wrote a treatise, *Of the Revolutions of the Years*.

ALBUTIUS (Titus) a philosopher of the sect of Epicurus, went from Rome to Athens when very young, and chose ever after rather to pass for a Greek than a Roman. Cicero mentions him, and says, that he had been a better orator if he had not been so much attached to the sect of Epicurus.

ALCÆUS, a native of Mitylene in the island of Lesbos, one of the greatest lyric poets of antiquity: he flourish'd in the 44 olymp. a great enemy to tyranny; but not a very brave soldier, tho' he would needs try that art.

ALCÆUS, an Athenian and tragic poet, and, as some say, the first composer of tragedies.

ALCAMICUS, 9 k. of the Spartans, eminent for his justice, temperance, and wise apothegms: he reigned 17 years.

ALCIAT (Andrew) a great lawyer, who flourished in the 16 cent. born at Milan: he mixed much of the polite learning in the explication of the laws, and happily drove out the barbarity of language which till then had reigned in the lectures and writings of lawyers, for which Thuanus highly praises him.

ALCIBIADES, an Athenian general, well born, and accomplished with beauty and wit, falsely accused of sacrilege, fled to Thebes, and sided with

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the Lacedæmonians, causing them to enter into an alliance with Persia: however, he distrusting them, as they did him, he fled to Tissaphernes, Darius's general, and was recalled by the Athenians; but before his return, constrained the Lacedæmonians to sue for a peace, and took several cities upon the borders of Asia, for which he was received into Athens in triumph, and had his estate restored to him; but his lieutenant-general losing a battle, it renewed his enemies; so that he fled to Pharnabazus, where he was forming a design against the Spartans, and was slain on his journey.

ALCINOË, daughter of Polybius the Corinthian, and wife of Amphiloehus, fell in love with one Xanthus, who lodged at her house — which is much odder, it was Minerva who inspired her with this disease of love to punish her, because she had not paid all she had promised to a woman who worked for her. She became so furiously in love with her lodger, that she forsook her children and house, and embarked with him—but repenting bitterly in the voyage, she threw herself into the sea.

ALCINOUS, k. of the Phæaciens, in the island now called Corfu, son of Naufithous, and grandson of Neptune and Peribea. It is by his gardens this king has chiefly immortalized his memory. He received Ulysses with much civility, when a storm had cast him on his coast: the people here loved pleasure and good cheer, yet were good seamen, and Alcinoüs was a just prince.

ALCMAN, a lyric poet in the 27 olymp. Some fragments of this poet are quoted by Athenæus.

ALCMENA, the daughter of Electryo k. of Mycenæ, and wife of Amphitryö. Jupiter putting on the shape of her husband while he was abroad in the wars, begot Hercules upon her. *The sport pleased Jupiter so well, that he made that night last as long as three ordinary ones.*

ALDRED abbot of Tavistock, and p. of Worcester 1046, was much in

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favour with Edw. the Confessor, and had so much power over his mind, that he obliged him to be reconciled with the worst of his enemies, particularly with Swane son of the earl Goodwin, who had revolted against him, and came with an army to invade the kingdom. He also restored the union and friendship between Edward and Griffin k. of Wales. He was sent ambassador to the emperor Hen. II. In 1058 he went to Jerusalem, which no abp. or bp. of England had done before him. Two y. after he returned to England, and was elected abp. of York, and thought fit to keep his bishoprick of Worcester with his archbishoprick, as some of his predecessors had done.

ALDRIC (Rob.) bp. of Carlisle under Hen. VIII. he corresponded with Erasmus.

ALDROVANDUS (Ulysses) professor of philosophy and physic at Bologna his native country, was one of the most curious men in the world in natural history: his cares, labours, and expences upon that subject are almost incredible. He travelled into the most distant countries to inform himself of their natural productions. He died 1605.

ALDULF, one of the principal lords of Northumberland, was chosen king of that country, and inaugurated in S. Peter's church at York 796.

ALECTO, one of the furies, daughter of Acheron and the night, or, as others have it, of Pluto and Proserpine.

ALECTRYO. Mars made him privy to his amours with Venus, and ordered him to watch lest they should be surprized by Sol; but he falling asleep, Sol caught them, and told Vulcan; whereupon Mars changed Alectrio into a cock; which is the reason why the cocks crow so duly at break of day.

ALES (Alexander) a celebrated divine of the confession of Augsburg, and author of many books was born at Edinburgh in Scotland

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in 1500. He entered the lists very early against Luther.

ALESTRY (Ric.) D. D. born at Upington in Shropshire 1619. In the civil wars he took arms for the king, after whose restoration he was made canon of Christ's-Church, king's chaplain, and provost of Eaton, where he was buried 1680.

ALEXANDER I. k. of the Jews, brother of Aristobulus, and son of Hyrcan: beaten by Ptolemy Lathyrus, he was assisted by Ptolemy's mother to invade Cyprus: his own subjects rebelling against him, he caused 800 of the chiefest to be crucified: defeated by Demetrius, Eucerus, and Aretas king of Arabia, he died of drinking a. m. 3978.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT king of Macedon, son of Philip and Olympias, born a. m. 3698; conquered Thrace and Illyrium, took Thebes, declared against Persia, routed Darius at Granicum, subdued Lydia, Ionia, Caria, Pamphylia, and Cappadocia; afterwards he defeated Darius twice, and subjected Syria and Egypt, and made Media and Persia the seats of his empire. Provoked by the Jews, he made head against them; but when he saw the high-priest, he worshipped the God whose name was inscribed on his robes, and offered sacrifice. He was a great conqueror, or more properly robber, as a sea-pirate he reprimanded for following that trade, called him. He was educated by Aristotle, and was his great benefactor. He died at Babylon by immoderate drinking, to which he was violently addicted, aged 32.

ALEXANDER I. k. of Scotland, called the Fierce. A. 1107, he built churches and monasteries, and died after 17 years reign.

ALEXANDER VI. pope, had 4 bastards when he was cardinal, for one of which he had so great an affection that he stuck at nothing to raise him. Designing to poison some cardinals, he was poisoned himself, a. c. 1503.

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ALEXIUS MICHALOWITZ, czar of Muscovy an. 1645, took Smolensko from the Polanders, and then mastered all Lithuania; he renewed the Polish war with ill fortune, and died 1676.

ALFRED or **ÆLFRED** the Great, the glory of the Saxon kings, born at Wantage in Berkshire 849: he was a comely person, of a sweet disposition, and ready wit and memory; such a lover of learning, that no unlearned person bore offices in his reign: justice triumphed in his days; and he ordered chains of gold to be hung up in the highways, in challenge to the most daring robbers. He was buried at Winchester. He had several battles with the Danes by sea and land. In 893 two Danish fleets came upon our coasts, which occasioned the battle at Farnham in Surrey; the Danes fled: but their countrymen in Northumberland, in spite of their oath, besieged Exeter, which the king relieved. They were quiet 3 years before he died, which happened a. 900.

ALFWOLD k. of Northumberland: after his reign of two years, none had the courage to succeed him, because so many had been cut off by the people: the Danes leaped in, and wasted all before them; till Ethelstan and Eldred subdued the Danes, and got into the throne about the middle of the 10th century.

ALI, son-in-law to Mahomet, who owned him his successor; but being opposed by Omar and Osman he fled into Arabia, where he gained proselytes, made himself khalif of the Saracens and Agaurians; and vanquished Mahomet, Osman's son, but was murdered by Osman's general.

ALI BASSA, a brave captain in the Ottoman empire, did such feats in Persia, that the emperor gave him in marriage one of his sisters. He died a. 1663.

ALIATES k. of Lydia, conquered the Cimmerians by turning mastiff loose upon them: he overthrew them.

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Milefians, and after 5 years war with the Medes, made league with Cyaxares, and married his daughter to his son.

ALLADIUS, a Latin king, made machines to imitate thunder, and was thunder-struck from heaven, a. m. 3897.

ALLEN (William) a famous English cardinal in the 16th century, author of several works in defence of the catholic doctrines of purgatory, &c.

ALLEN (Thomas) of Staffordsh. called the prince of the mathematicians in his time: his skill in this science exposed him, as well as the excellent Friar Bacon, to the censure of the vulgar, who represented him as a conjurer and magician. He died in Gloucester-hall, 1632.

ALLUCIUS, prince of the Celtiberians in Spain, conquered and taken captive, with his lady, by Scipio, whom he restored to Allucius, together with the ransom that had been paid him for both their enlargements.

ALOIDES, the name of Oetus and Ephialtes sons of Alecus, who confederated with the giants against Jupiter, and wanted nothing less than to marry Juno and Diana: at last they were shot to death by Apollo and Diana.

ALPHONSUS VIII. of Leon and Castile a. 1158, when he came to age recovered what was taken from him in his infancy, and then took the field against the Moors with success; but they being succoured by the k. of Africa, defeated him; which was revenged soon after by the death of 20000 Infidels. Alphonsus afterwards obtained a glorious victory over him at Muradet. He died, aged 89, a. 1214.

ALPHONSUS X. surnamed the Wise, author of the *Astrological Tables Alphonsine*. Reading of Q. Cuius gave him such delight, that it recovered him out of a dangerous illness. He read the Bible 14 times, with several comments on it. He is justly said to have found fault with

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the structure of the Mundan System, and charged with impiety on that score; for he only found fault with the involved systems of some astronomers. He was dethroned by his son Sancho, and died for grief a. 1284.

ALPHONSUS XI. k. of Leon and Castile, slew 200000 Moors in one battle, so that 3 leagues round were covered with blood; and took such a booty, that the price of gold was lowered a 6th part. He died of the plague at the siege of Gibraltar a. 1312.

ALPHONSUS I. k. of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy king of France, defeated 5 kings of the Moors, and was crowned the same year 1139; he took for his arms so many crown-pieces as he had vanquished kings of the Moors; which continues to this day. He died a. 1135.

ALPHONSUS V. surnamed the African, for his taking Tangier, &c. from the Moors. Ferdinand k. of Arragon succeeded him, and then made an alliance with him: his subjects discovered Guinea. He reigned 49 years, and died in 1481.

ALPHONSUS (Henry) k. of Portugal succeeded his father John: he was very successful against the Spaniards; but for his ill behaviour was dethroned, and carried into the island of Tercera; while his brother Don Pedro was crowned, he came back to Portugal, but did not appear, and died a. 1683.

ALPHONSO D' ESTE, duke of Ferrara: pope Julius II. and Leo X. were his implacable enemies, while Charles V. protected him. He married Lucretia, a daughter of pope Alexander I. He died a. 1534.

ALPHONSUS TOSTATUS, a Spaniard, a man of eminent learning and prodigious memory; he wrote more than can almost be read in an age, besides 400 volumes that were lost at sea, as they were going to be printed in Italy. However, his old he treated the Trinity and the fathers with too little care: he likewise expected

posed the papal authority, an. 1434.

ALPINUS, a poet, cotemporary with Horace, who censures his bombastic style.

ALSTEDIUS, a voluminous German author about 1446.

ALTAEMPS (Mark) son to one of pope Pius IV's sisters, was one of the cardinals that presided in the council of Trent.

ALTHAMERUS (Andrew) a Lutheran minister at Nuremberg in the 16 century, published works in divinity, and notes on Tacitus *De Situ & Moribus Germaniæ*.

ALTHEA, wife of Æneas k. of Caledonia, by whom he had Meleager and several other sons; who hearing that all of them were slain but Meleager, in a fury cast the brand into the fire, upon which the fortune of the last depended; and he dying, she hanged herself.

ALTHEMENES, son of Cætronus king of Crete, being told by the oracle that he should be the death of his father, returned to Rhodes, whether his father coming in search of him, he slew him ignorantly.

ALTHUSIUS (John) a German civilian about the 16 century. He wrote a book of politics. Some civilians of Germany are much incensed against him, for lodging the supreme power in the people. He published other treatises.

ALVARES DE LUNA, the favourite of John II. k. of Castile in Spain, famous for the absolute ascendant he had over his master for many years. He was beheaded at last with all the circumstances of ignominy imaginable, a. 1453.

ALYATHES k. of Lydia father of Croesus, being banish'd Asia, he made war upon the Medes and Milesians. He played on musical instruments, and a monument was erected to him at Sardis by the Lydian maids, who raised the money for that purpose by prostituting themselves.

AMABLE, a priest of Riom in Auvergne in the fifth century, who is

said to have commanded serpents.

AMALTHÆA, the name of the Cumæan Sibyl, who offered to Tarquinius Superbus 9 books, containing the Roman destiny, and demanded 300 pieces of gold for them. He denied her, whereupon she threw 3 of them into the fire; and returning, asked the same price for the other 6: which being denied, she burnt 3 more, and returned, still demanding the same price. Upon which, Tarquin consulting the pontiff, was advised to buy them. These books were in such esteem, that two magistrates were created to consult them upon extraordinary occasions.

AMALRICK I. k. of Jerusalem in 1163, drove Simeon twice out of Egypt; but afterwards gave his enemy Simeon an opportunity of re-establishing himself, tho' he might easily have taken Cairo. He resisted Saladin with great bravery, and died a. 1174.

AMASIS, raised from a common soldier to king of Egypt a. m. 3448, reconciled the Egyptians to himself by mildness: he made a law that every one should yearly give an account to a magistrate appointed on purpose, how he subsisted.

AMAZONS, warlike women, who suffered no man to live among them, but kept conversation with those in the neighbouring countries. They destroyed or maimed their male children, and bred up the females to war; they are commonly said to have cut off one of their breasts, that it might not hinder their drawing the bow.

AMBROSIUS (Aurelianus) a famous general of the Britons in the fifth century. When Vortigern was elected king, a powerful party declared in favour of Ambrosius; so that the former sought every opportunity to destroy that young prince. And some time after, all Vortigern's subjects went over to Ambrosius.

AMBRYATUS, a king of the Celts, cotemporary with Tarquin the

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ancient. He sent his two nephews, Bellovesus and Segovesus, with a vast number of the Senones, to seek other quarters; and the forces of Bellovesus built Milan, Cremona, Brescia, and Bergamo.

AMEDEUS V. the Great, was a prince of great prudence: he added considerably to the dutchy of Savoy, and died at Avignon, whither he went to pope John II, to undertake a crusade against the Infidels, in favour of Andronicus emperor of the East, who married his daughter.

AMEDEUS VIII, the first that made Savoy a dukedom 1416. He retired, and founded the order of S. Maurice, leaving his territory to his children. He came at last to the papal chair, but resigned it to Nicolas V.

AMERICUS VESPUCIUS, by the encouragement of Emanuel king of Portugal, made, in 1497, some additional discoveries of that part of the world, which from him is called America, and was first discovered by Christopher Columbus a Genese in 1492.

AMES (William) an Englishman, and professor of divinity at Franeker in 1622, wrote several books against the Arminians, and has treated of cases of conscience.

AMILCAR BARCHAS commanded the Carthaginian fleet, and plagued the coasts of Italy for five years; which provoked the Romans, who defeated him into peace a. r. 512. He began the second punic war, and making ready was slain, leaving all to his son Asdrubal.

AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS, a Latin historian, who thro' a heathen, writes candidly of christianity; a native of Antioch; he lived in 390.

AMMON JUPITER, so called because his son Bicchus, being almost spent with thirst in the sands of Libya, was led to a fountain by his father in a ram's shape.

AMMONIUS, a christian philosopher of Alexandria, Origen and Plotinus's master,

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AMOS, one of the lesser prophets under Jeroboam and Uzziah.

AMPHIARAUS, one of the most celebrated prophets among the Pagans; was son to Oicleus, and great-grandson to Melampus: Adrastus and he being at the Theban war, an eagle snatched up an arrow out of his hand, which dropping, turned into a laurel-tree: at last the earth swallowed him up; but he was believed to have returned from hell, and was ranked among the gods: his oracle, and the sports instituted in his honour, were very famous.

AMPHICTYON, son of Hellen, first instituted that famous general council of the Greeks called the Amphictyonian Council.

AMPHILOCHUS, son of Amphiaräus and Eriphyle, a celebrated diviner. He had an oracle at Mallus in Cilicia, which city was founded by him and Mopsus after the Trojan war. He was both king and a prophet, for he reigned at Argos. It is said that he was killed by Apollo.

AMPHION, son of Jupiter and Antiope, who according to the poets made the rocks follow his music; and at his harp the stones of Thebes danced into walls and a regular city.

AMPHITRYON, son of Alceus, less known by his own exploits than his wife Alcmena's adventures.

AMPHITRITE, daughter of Oceanus and Doris, and wife to Neptune.

AMURAT I. the 4th emperor of the Turks, succeeded Solyman in the year of the hegira 761. He fixed the seat of his empire at Adrianople. He suppressed several insurrections in Asia in the bud, and by his valour supported the good fortune of the Ottomans. He was slain in a battle against Lazarus prince of the Triballians in his camp by a soldier, a. 1390.

AMURAT II. 10th emperor of the Turks, and one of the greatest princes of the nation, eldest son of Mahomet I, and succeeded him in the year 1421, of the hegira 824. Mustapha

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stapha his uncle disputed the crown with him at first, but was strangled in his sight. He besieged Constantinople, but was obliged to hearken to propositions of peace. He restored the discipline of the Janizaries, and reformed the abuses of the Spahis. He invaded Belgrade to no purpose, but made the prince of Bosnia, and John Castrot tributary. Hanniades forced him to make peace with the Christians. He died at Adrianople 1451.

AMURAT III. the 16th emperor of the Turks, and the most formidable enemy of the Christians, succeeded his father Selim II. in 1575. The first thing he did was to strangle 5 of his brothers; then he determined upon a war against Persia, being induced to it by a pretended vision. In 1583 qu. Elizabeth of England sent an embassy to him; and the same year the war between the Turks and Venetians was very near renewed, on account of a Turkish galley which had been taken by Gabriel Emo; but this was prevented, by punishing the officer, and restoring the prize. He opposed the choice of the emperor Maximilian II. to Poland. He was a wicked, debauched, cruel prince. He married one of his daughters to Ali Bassa with prodigious pomp, but died soon after, in the year 1594.

AMYMONE, Danaus's daughter, wounded a satyr with her arrow, and had been ravished by him had not Neptune rescued her, and done it himself.

AMYNTAS, k. of Macedon after his father Alcetas, a. m. 3527. Megabycus sent an army against him, but Bubaris the captain falling in love with Amyntas's daughter, married her, and protected her father, who died a. m. 3575, after a reign of 48 years.

AMYNTOR k. of the Dolopeans in Epirus, after his father Ormienus: *Hercules killed him, for refusing him a passage through his dominions.*

AMYTHUON k. of Elis, son of Cithæus: *he restored the Olympic*

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games; and the city Elis was called after him.

AMYRUTZES, a Peripatetic philosopher, and native of Trebizond, was at first in great esteem at the court of the emperor David his master, and signalized himself by writing in favour of the Greeks against the decisions of the council of Florence: but at last forfeited, by his apostacy, all the reputation he had gained. He accompanied the emperor David to Constantinople, whither that prince was carried by order of Mahomet II, after the reduction of Trebizond in 1461; and seduced by the promises of the sultan, renounced the Christian religion, and embraced Mahometanism. That prince honoured him with considerable employments in the Seraglio.

ANACHARSIS, a famous Scythian philosopher, conversed with Solon, and lived an austere life. Upon his return from his travels through Greece, he attempted to change the ancient customs of Scythia, and to establish those of Greece, which proved fatal to him. The king shot him dead in a wood with an arrow. A great many statues were erected to him after his death. He is said to have invented tinder, the anchor, and the potter's wheel; but the latter is mentioned by Homer, who lived long before him, Anacharsis flourishing in the time of Cæsus. Diogenes Laertius made an Epigram upon his attempt to introduce the Grecian manners into his country, and his fate on that account.

ANACREON, a Greek poet, born at Teos a city of Ionia, flourished during the reign of Polycrates at Samos; and whilst Hipparchus enjoyed at Athens the authority which his father Pisistratus had usurped. Some authors are of opinion, that all the poems which are ascribed to him are not truly his; some are extremely elegant, and some the reverse. The author appears to have had a very voluptuous taste: he is said to have

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ANDROGEUS, son of Minos k. of Crete, was murdered by the Athenians for his success at the Attic games; for which his father laid the yearly tribute upon them of 7 boys and 7 virgins to be exposed to the *Mi-notaur*, till Theseus slew it and delivered them.

ANDROMACHE, the wife of the valiant Hector, daughter to Ection k. of Thebes in Cilicia; she afterwards married Pyrrhus, and even during his life married Helenus, with whom she reigned over part of Epirus.

ANDROMACHUS, physician to Nero, who invented the remedy-treacle, which quite set aside the use of Mithridate. He wrote the description of this antidote in elegiac verse, which he dedicated to Nero.

ANDRONICUS I, strangled his nephew Alexis II, with his mother and others, and rose to the empire of Constantinople; warned by a magician, he slew all those whose names began with J. S. But the people siding with one Isacius Angelus, apprehended him, and put out his eyes.

ANDRONICUS (Tranquillius) a Grecian, one of those learned men who were driven from Constantinople after the Turks had taken it, an. 1483. He went to Italy, and from thence to Basil, where he professed the Greek tongue, as also at Paris, where he came under Louis XI.

ANEAU (Bartholomew) a native of Bourges in France, a man of eminent learning in the 16th century, educated under Melchior Volmar: he was professor at Lyons, where he propagated the doctrines of the Reformation secretly for a long time: but on the festival of the Holy Sacrament 1565, as the procession was passing on towards the college, there was a large stone thrown from one of the windows upon the Host and priest who carried it. The people, enraged at this, broke into the college, and *assassinated our author, whom they imagined to have been the occasion, and the college itself was shut up next day by order of the city.*

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ANGERONA, the goddess of silence, placed at Rome under the altar of the goddess of pleasure, to denote, say the Mythologists, the advantages of taciturnity.

ANGIOLELLO, born at Vicenza, composed in Italian and the Turkish language, the History of Mahomet II, which he dedicated to him. The author had been eye-witness of what he related; for being one of the slaves of the young sultan Mustapha, he followed him in the Expedition to Persia in 1473, that dreadful one which Mahomet carried on in Persia with almost 200000 soldiers into the dominions of Ussun-Cassan.

AINANUS, bp. of Alexandria after S. Mark, an. 62.

ANICETUS, a franchised slave, tutor to Nero in his infancy, and afterwards commander of his fleet: he was employed by Nero to murder his mother Agrippina.

ANICOLUS, bp. of Rome after S. Pius: he prohibited the clergy from wearing long hair. He was martyr'd an. 178.

ANIUS, k. of Delos, and high-priest of Apollo, had 3 daughters, to whom Bacchus gave the power of changing whatever they touched into corn, oil, and wine. Again, Annon would have carried them into the Grecian army, but Bacchus turned them all into pigeons.

ANNA, sister of Pygmalion the k. of Tyre, after whose death she fled, with her sister Dido, to Carthage, and after her's to Ballus k. of Maltha, and thence into Italy, where, after many adventures, she drowned herself, to escape Lavinia's anger, the wife of Æneas, to whom she re-appeared under the name of Anna-Perennis, by which she was worshipped by the Romans.

ANNIUS of Viterbo, see **NANNIUS**.

ANSELM, a. bp. of Canterbury, one of the most illustrious prelates of his age, died aged 76, in 1109. enjoined celibacy on the clergy, for which

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which he was banished by king Rufus, but recalled by Henry, at his coming to the crown. He refused to consecrate such bishops as were invested by the king, according to pope Urban's decree; denying it flatly to be the king's prerogative: for this he was outed again, 'till the pope and king agreeing, he was recalled 1107. At the council of Bari in the kingdom of Naples, the pope being puzzled by the arguments of the Greeks, against the Holy Ghost's proceeding from the Father, he called upon Anselm, who was present, and he discussed their objections with great applause.

ANSIN, a poet, who wrote the actions of M. Anthony, and was rewarded by him.

ANTÆUS, a giant of Libya, son of Neptune and Terra, designing to build a temple to his father of men's skulls, he slew all he met; but Hercules fighting him, and perceiving the assistance he received from his mother (for by a touch of the earth he refreshed himself when weary) lifted him up from the earth, and squeezed him to death.

ANTAGORUS, a Rhodian poet, in favour with Antigonus king of Macedonia.

ANTENOR, a Trojan prince, came into Italy, expelled the Engadines on the river Po, and built the city of Padua, where his tomb is still extant.

ANTEROS. Venus observing that her son Cupid did not grow, was advised to get him a brother; and having procured Anteros, Cupid's wings began to stretch immediately.

ANTERUS, the 19th bp. of Rome, 427. caused the acts of the martyrs to be registered, and forbade the translation of bishops for their private benefit.

ANTHERMUS, a sculptor of the *isle of Chios*, of a race of sculptors. It was against his two sons Bupalus and Athenis, that Hipponax wrote satirical verses, to revenge himself upon

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them, for giving a ridiculous figure of him.

ANTIGINES, one of Alexander's commanders, to whom the second prize among the 8 was adjudged. He afterwards commanded the Algyraspides, and betrayed Eumenes to Antigonus, who burnt him alive in an iron cage, for fear of being served by him at the same rate.

ANTIGONUS, one of Alexander's commanders, to whom Asia fell. Amongst the rest, he killed Eumenes, and expelled Seleucus out of Syria; who flying to Ptolemy Lagus in Egypt, a bloody war commenced betwixt him, Cassander, and Antigonus, wherein, by the help of his son Demetrius, Antigonus got the better, and built the city Antigonia, a. r. 448. Afterward Cassander, Seleucus, and Lysimachus, united against him, routed him, in league with king Pyrrhus, and slew him near Epirus, a. r. 453.

ANTIGONUS, king of the Jews, son of Aristobulus, and defeated by Herod. He entered into an alliance with the king of the Parthians, and besieged Jerusalem. He cut off his uncle Hircanus's ears, to incapacitate him for the high-priesthood; and put Josephus, Herod's brother, to death. At length, Herod took him and sent him to M. Antony, who, to gratify Herod, cut off his head, and thereby extinguished the Asmoneans, who had reigned 126 years. This happened 36 years before Christ.

ANTINOUS, the favourite of Hadrian, was born at Bithynus in Bithynia. His beauty engaged the heart of Hadrian in such a manner, that there never was a more boundless and extravagant passion than that of this emperor towards this youth. After his death, the emperor ordered divine honours to be paid him.

ANTIOCHUS II. surnamed Theos, king of Syria, after his father Antiochus Soter, made war with Ptolemy Philadelphus, married his daughter Berenice, and made peace: Laodice being put off, meditated revenge. A

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ter Ptolemy's death he took her again; but she poison'd him, and suborn'd Artemon, who was perfectly like him, to pretend himself dying; whereupon she called upon the Gracians, to whom, as the real Antiochus, he nominated Seleucus for his successor; afterwards she caused Berenice to be stabbed, a. m. 3807.

ANTIOCHUS the Great. A. m. 3830, on Philopater's death, he took advantage of the minority of Ptolemy Epiphanes, broke the league he had made with the father to recover his losses upon the son. But the Romans, to whom Philopater had recommended him, forbade him to meddle with Egypt; for which he made war upon them, but was at last totally routed; and going to plunder the temple of Belus, the populace killed him for his sacrilege.

ANTIOCHUS IV. surnamed Epiphanes, son to Antiochus III. usurp'd his nephew Demetrius's throne, and pretending to be guardian of his nephew Ptolemy Philometor k. of Egypt, he invaded it twice, but in vain, a. r. 582. In 586 he besieged and took Jerusalem, and profaned the temple, sacrificed to Jupiter Olympius in it, and carried off the sacred vessels: he returned to Antioch, cut off the Maccabees, and all the Jews who refused to turn. At last Matthias and Judas Maccabeus defeated his armies, while himself was routed by the Elymians; after which, he vowed the ruin of Jerusalem, but died a. m. 3891.

ANTIOCHUS XIII. son of Antiochus Pius, called the Asiatic in ridicule, because he hid himself in Cilicia during the war with Tigranes, who, besought by the subjects, set himself on the throne. Lucullus obtaining against Tigranes, recovered Antiochus, but Pompey dethroned him, as unworthy of the crown.

ANTIOCHUS of Ascalon, a great philosopher, the master of Cicero at Athens and Rome, and much esteemed by *Lucullus and Brutus*.

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ANTIPATER, by his country an Idumean, illustrious by his birth, riches, and abilities, very prudently took advantage of the confusion in Judea, occasioned by the contests between Hyrcanus and Aristobulus for the high-priest's office. He espoused Hyrcanus's party, and engaged Aretas k. of the Arabians, and after that Pompey general of the Roman army, so far in his favour, that Hyrcanus got possession of it. Under his government Antipater obtained the absolute direction of all affairs, which he always turned to the advantage of the Romans. He did a signal piece of service to Julius Cæsar, during the war of Alexandria; he brought him provisions and troops, and shewed a prodigious courage, so that he obtained of Julius Cæsar the right of a citizen of Rome, and the administration of Judæa. A certain Jew named Malichus poisoned him. This action was attended with the most flagrant ingratitude in him, for Antipater had done him a great many kindnesses, and even saved his life. He left among other children the famous Herod, who was afterwards king of the Jews.

ANTIPATER the first k. of Macedonia, and brother to Philip, put his mother Thessalonica to death, suspecting she favoured his brother Alexander more than him; and fearing Pyrrhus and Demetrius, whom his brother had armed against him, he fled to Lyfimathus, who for his crimes dispatched him.

ANTIPATER, one of Alexander's generals, subdued the revolted Thracians, relieved Megalopolis, and overthrew the Spartans there.

ANTIPATER CÆLIUS, a Roman historian, who wrote a history of the Punic war, much valued by Cicero. The emperor Hadrian preferred him to Salust.

ANTIPATER of Sydon, a Stoic philosopher, and likewise a poet, commended by Cicero and Seneca: he flourished about the 171 olymp.

ANTIS-

ANTISTHENES, a Greek philosopher, and founder of the Cynics, was born at Athens. Upon the death of Socrates, he was the occasion of banishment to Anytus, and of death to Melitus, who had been the greatest enemy of that philosopher. Laertius tells us there were 10 tomes of his works; and he has given us many of his Apophthegms.

ANTONINUS PIUS, the Roman emperor, was born at Lanuvium in Italy a. c. 86. his father's family was originally from Nîmes in Languedoc. His character was in all respects one of the noblest that can be imagined. He was consul in the year 120; and one of the four consular persons chosen by Hadrian for the government of Italy; and afterwards proconsul of Asia. Upon his return to Rome, Hadrian gave him a place in his councils. This emperor, upon the death of L. Ælius Verus Cejonius, adopted our Antoninus in his room, upon this condition, that he should likewise adopt M. Annius Verus his wife's nephew, who was afterwards called M. Aurelius, and L. Commodus, the son of L. Verus Cejonius deceased. Hadrian dying soon after he was raised to the empire, and had the title of Pius given him by the senate. We have no regular account of the transactions of his reign since Capitolinus has written in a very confused manner; and we have only an abridgment of Dion Cassius's history by Xiphilin now remaining: so that we have nothing but a general idea of his conduct and government, which is a great and noble one. He managed the public revenues with great frugality, yet was extremely generous. He was fond of peace, and in war preferred the reputation of justice to all the advantages which might be gained by victory. He was more intent upon preserving the bounds of his empire, than extending them; and he often made use of Scipio's expression, *That he chose rather to save one citizen*

than kill a thousand enemies. By this conduct he made himself universally esteemed and revered in that age, and admired by posterity. This great and good emperor died March 7, 161, aged 73 years, and reigned 23 years 7 months and 16 days.

ANTONINUS PHILOSOPHUS upon the death of Pius was obliged by the senate to take upon him the government, in the management of which he made Lucius Verus his colleague. This was the first time the Romans saw their empire possessed by two princes in conjunction. The same day he took upon him the name (his former was Marcus Aurelius) of Antoninus, which he gave likewise to his colleague Verus, and betrothed his daughter Lucilla to him. They discharged the government together in an amicable manner: Marcus Antoninus endeavoured by all proper methods to gain the love of the people, and Lucius Verus acted with the utmost deference to his judgment and direction. The Pagan priests solicited him to persecute the Christians; but he rejected their petitions with the utmost indignation. But the happiness which the empire began to enjoy under the two brothers was interrupted in 162 by a dreadful inundation of the Tiber, which occasioned a famine at Rome, to which succeeded various calamities and a train of wars. In the year 171 he left Rome with his son Commodus, to go in person against the Marcomanni and other barbarous nations; and the year following gained a considerable victory over them, so that he would have absolutely subdued them in a very short time, if he had not been seized with a disease which put an end to his life a. d. 180, after he had reigned 19 years 10 months and 11 days. The whole empire regretted the loss of so valuable a prince. His *Meditations* have been extremely admired by all good judges. His character is perhaps the most perfect of any of the heathen emperors in all the

branches of it. The emperor Julian, in his *Cæsars*, which is a satyr upon the Roman emperors, gives him the noblest character, and places him above Augustus, Cæsar, Trajan; and represents this as his maxim, That it is the chief duty of a man and a prince, to imitate the Deity, by putting himself into such a state as to want but a few things himself, and to serve others to the utmost of his power.

ANTONINUS, bp. of Ephesus, contemporary with S. Chrysostom; accused by Eusebius bp. of Valentinopolis of Simony; but Antoninus died before he produced his witnesses, so long did he delay it; on which account Eusebius was excommunicated for calumny.

ANTONIUS, one of the greatest orators that ever appeared at Rome, and the occasion, says Cicero, that Italy might justly boast to rival Greece itself in the art of eloquence. He was unfortunately killed during those bloody confusions which were raised by Marius and Cinna at Rome. He would never suffer any of his pleadings to be published.

ANTONIUS (Marcus), his son, had the surname of Creticus: he never raised himself above the Prætorship: he committed great extortions in the provinces. Plutarch commends him; but Cicero and Sallust give him a very bad character.

ANTONIUS (Marcus) son to the former, the Triumvir: he was very handsome in his youth, for which reason he was very much beloved by Curio a senator, who indulged himself in all manner of vice. Curio, by carrying him about with him in all his debauchery, made him contract such heavy debts, that his own father forbid him his house. Curio was so generous as to bail him for 250 talents, i. e. 468121. 10 s. of *our money*. He became familiarly acquainted with Clodius, but growing soon disgusted of him, he went into Greece for the exercises, and to im-

prove his mind in the study of eloquence, in which he followed the Asiatic stile and manner then in vogue, and admirably suited to his unbounded ambition. He was sent by Gabinus, proconsul of Syria, against Aristobulus. He gained a complete victory over the Jews, and took their leader prisoner. Gabinus being resolved to restore Ptolomy, surnamed Auletes (the Piper) to the throne of Egypt, Antonius went before him, and made himself master of Pelusium. Ptolomy ordered all the inhabitants to be put to death: but Antonius on this occasion shewed a merciful temper, interceded for them, and saved their lives. When the civil war broke out, Curio took Cæsar's party, and prevailed with Antonius to do the same, for which he was made a Tribune of the people, in which office he did Cæsar great service. Finding the senators much exasperated against that general then in Gaul, and being himself driven out of the senate by the consul Lentulus, he went to Cæsar's camp, and induced him to march into Italy. Cæsar having made himself master of Rome, gave Antonius the government of Italy: at the battle of Pharsalia Cæsar confided so much in him, that he gave him the command of the left wing of his army, whilst he himself led the right. After Cæsar's complete victory over Pompey, he was made Dictator. He made Antonius general of the horse, tho' he had never been Prætor, in which command he exerted his power with the utmost violence. He was made Consul, when Cæsar enjoyed that honour for the fifth time, the last year of that usurper's life. It was thought his death was hastened by an imprudent or perhaps invidious action of Antonius, for at the Lupercalia, the latter run up to Cæsar and put a crown on his head, as tho' he offered him the kingdom. Cæsar feigned to reject it; Antonius insisted for some time, but at last he desisted, seeing the people pleased with Cæsar's

Cæsar's refusal : this confirmed Brutus and Cassius in their resolution to kill the tyrant. It was proposed to kill Antonius himself as well as Lepidus, but Brutus opposed it. When Cæsar's will was read, the people were moved with the gratifications Cæsar had made them : Antonius did not let this opportunity slip ; he ordered Cæsar's murdered body and bloody garments to be carried to the Forum, and there harangued the people with so much vehemence, and such affected grief, that he raised their fury to such a height, that they immediately sent in quest of the conspirators, being resolved to kill them ; and complained of the senators, for not having punished the murderers. This sudden change of the people, for till now they were quiet, altered in a moment the situation of the state : Antonius became powerful, and flattered himself that he should easily get into the place which Cæsar had filled. But his haughty behaviour towards Octavius made him lose all the advantages his affected concern for Cæsar had gained him. Octavius, so soon as he heard that Cæsar was killed, hastened to Rome, and went immediately to Antonius, as having been a particular friend of his father's. Antonius received him in a haughty manner ; not that he despised him, but because he feared him ; and when Octavius spoke to him of Cæsar's will, he answered him, that he was mad, and that those were not his friends who advised him, young as he was, to take upon him the heavy task of executing Cæsar's last will. Octavius still persisting upon it, Antonius was so exasperated, that he opposed him in the prosecution of the Tribuneship, and even charged him with having made an attempt upon his life. They were at last seemingly reconciled, yet they only dissembled their hatred : Antonius had the greatest power, being Consul ; but Octavius had the favour of the people : indeed the people loved neither of

them, but intended to destroy Antonius by the means of Octavius, being in hopes it would afterwards be easy to crush him also. It is not therefore surprizing that a civil war broke out between Octavius and Antonius. The latter went into Gaul, with as many troops as he could assemble ; whereupon the senate met, and Cicero spoke in the strongest manner against Antonius. Octavius's faction prevailing, next day the senate decreed, that embassies should be sent to Antonius, commanding him to leave Gaul, to disband his army, and retire into Macedonia. Antonius answered, He was very ready to comply, provided his soldiers received the same gifts that were allowed to those of Octavius, and Cassius and Brutus were made Consuls. The senate on this declared him an enemy of his country. Antonius had been in hopes that D. Brutus would yield to him the province of Gaul ; but finding himself disappointed, he undertook the siege of Mutina, whither D. Brutus was retired. Octavius fearing lest Antonius should make himself master of that city, came with the consul A. Hirtius to force Antonius to raise the siege. Antonius left his brother before the city, and marched directly against Octavius. Antonius gained a compleat victory, and surprized C. Panfa the other Consul, who was coming against him. But this happiness did not last long, for he was soon after vanquished in his turn, and forced to fly. His only hopes were now in Lepidus : he therefore went to the army which he commanded. Not being so kindly received as he expected, he debauched Lepidus's soldiers, and soon became master of the whole army. He gave Lepidus the title of general, but he himself had all the power. He gained the favour of Plancus, who was not far off with a powerful army, and leaving six legions in Gaul, marched directly into Italy with 17 entire legions, and 10000 horse. This sudden

change of Antonius's affairs obliged Octavius to enter into a confederacy with him and Lepidus; and thus the famous Triumvirate was formed. Dreadful were the crimes committed by this league: Octavius consented to the murder of Cicero, to whom he owed all his power; Antonius gave up Lucius Cæsar, his uncle, to Octavius; and Lepidus sacrificed Paulus his own brother. They were not murdered, no-body dared touch them because they were so nearly related to the Triumvirs; but this does not excuse those who had consented to their death. When the Triumvirs found their power sufficiently settled at Rome, they resolved to crush the party of Brutus and Cassius. Octavius and Antonius went into Macedonia, where they soon came to a battle near the city called Philippi. Brutus routed the part of the army commanded by Octavius; but Antonius got a compleat victory over Cassius, who thinking Brutus also had been vanquished, ordered his slave to kill him. A few days after, Brutus engaged against Antonius, who gained a compleat victory over him. Brutus in despair killed himself. Thus ended that party. But the Triumvirs were too ambitious, and hated one another too much, to be long united. Antonius went into Asia to raise money for his soldiers; during his absence, Fulvia his wife quarreled with Octavius. Antonius was in Asia, indulging himself in all manner of luxury, when the famous Cleopatra inspired him with the most violent passion. Antonius hearing of the quarrel between Fulvia and Octavius, and finding Octavius was become publicly his enemy, entered into a confederacy with Sextus Pompeius, who was still master of Sicily. He then went into Italy in order to fight Octavius, who was then in Gaul, and hearing of Antonius's arrival, hastened to him.

Servilius, one of Octavius's generals, had at first some advantage over Antonius; but Fulvia, who had been

the author and promoter of this war, dying, Octavius and Antonius, whose forces were almost equal, came to an agreement. One of the conditions of this new peace was, that they should together attack Pompey, tho' the former had lately made an alliance with him. Antonius then married Octavia, sister to Octavius, as a pledge of their renewed friendship. Antonius returned soon after to his beloved Cleopatra, and again lived with her in Alexandria. This was shewing the utmost contempt of his wife he had so lately married. Octavius took hold of this pretence to inveigh against him, and begin the war again. At last they engaged in a fight at Actium, in which Antonius, if he had not been blinded by passion, might have seen, that all Cleopatra's pretended fondness for him was but craft. That princess had fitted out a fleet of 60 ships to assist him, as he thought; but when his ships were engaged in a battle against those of Octavius, all of a sudden Cleopatra's ship sailed away towards the Peloponnesus. Antonius, surpris'd at this, and thinking it had happened contrary to Cleopatra's intention, left his fleet, and pursued the ship which carried Cleopatra, with as much speed as tho' it had been that of Octavius himself. By this flight he gave Octavius an opportunity of gaining a compleat victory. He was received into her ship; but for some days they did not see one another: at last he consented to dine with her, and soon entered into the same familiarity as before. Antonius and Cleopatra made preparations for attacking Octavius again; but in the mean time sent offers of peace, with orders to the ambassadors to bribe his army if possible. While they seemed thus to act in concert, Cleopatra sent Octavius a present of a golden sceptre and crown. Octavius publicly threatened Cleopatra, but let her know secretly, that he would pardon her, and leave her her kingdom, if she would put Antonius to death.

death. She delivered up Pelusium to Octavius, tho' it seemed as if he took it by force. Antonius hearing he was master of Pelusium, resolved to meet him in his march to Alexandria: he fell on Octavius's cavalry, which being tired, was soon vanquished: this raised his hopes, and he attacked his infantry, but was soon routed in his turn: upon this he made all haste to his fleet. But Cleopatra made the fleet retire before he arrived, and went into a sepulchre, as though she had been afraid of falling into Octavius's hands. Antonius, though he suspected treason, yet loved Cleopatra so much, that he could not be persuaded, and pitied her condition more than his own. This obliged Cleopatra to make him believe she was dead: she accordingly sent one of her attendants to tell him she had killed herself, persuaded this would engage him to do the same. So soon as Antonius was told she was dead, he desired Eros, one of his slaves, to kill him. Eros, drawing his sword, killed himself. But Antonius took up the sword, and ran it through his own body. The wound did not kill him on the spot; so that he lived to hear that Cleopatra was still living, and hastened to the place where she was, and being let in, died in her arms.

ANTONIA, eldest daughter of Marcus Antonius by Octavia, was a lady whose virtue and beauty made her highly admired: she married Drusus, son to Livia and brother to Tiberius; she was left a young widow, but rejected the addresses of the the greatest persons, and was an example of continence in a very debauched court. Antonia discovered to Tiberius the designs of Sejanus, for which service the emperor was not ungrateful: her son Germanicus had all the qualifications that could be wished for in the presumptive heir of the empire, and was the delight of the people of Rome; so it is no wonder if Antonia was inconsolable,

when he was taken off by an unexpected death. Her other son was disagreeable to her, being excessively dissipated. Her daughter was another monster; she attempted the honour and life of her husband, and was convicted of having poisoned her husband, and of adultery: the ministers of vengeance to whom she was delivered was her mother, who shut her up in a chamber, where she let her die of hunger. She surprized Caligula in the act of incest with his sister: he, upon his first coming to the empire, decreed all these honours to his grandmother Antonia which the senate had decreed for Livia; but he afterwards neglected her so far as to refuse her a private audience. These affronts threw her into such a fit of grief that she died. Pliny tells something very particular of this lady; that she never spit; and that she had a favourite fish, and put her ear-rings upon it.

ANTONIA, her grand-daughter, daughter to the emperor Claudius and Ælia Prætina, but born before he was emperor; she was first married to Cneus Pompeius Magnus, and afterwards to Faustus Sylla: she lost both her husbands by violent deaths; the first was put to death by order of the emperor Claudius; the second was killed at Marseilles by assassins sent on purpose by Nero. She refused the addresses of that prince, who would have married her after the death of Pompey. Nero put her to death, under pretence that she was engaged in a conspiracy, probably that of Piso.

ANTONIO (Nicolas) knight of the order of S. James, and canon of Seville, did great honour to the Spanish nation, by the *Bibliotheca* of Spanish writers, which he printed at Rome 1672.

ANYTUS, an Athenian rhetorician, one of Socrates's prosecutors. After this great man's death, his innocence appearing, his assassins were threatened; so Anytus fled to Heraclea, where he came by he was stoned to death.

APELLES, one of the most illustrious painters of antiquity, born in the isle of Cos, and flourished in the time of Alexander the Great.

APICIUS. There were at Rome three of that name famous for their gluttony: the second is the most celebrated of the three. He lived under Tiberius, spent immense sums on his belly, and invented divers sorts of cakes which bore his name. He kept as it were a school of gluttony at Rome. After having spent two millions and a half in entertainments, finding himself very much in debt, he examined into the state of his affairs; and seeing that he had but 250000 livres remaining, he poison'd himself, out of apprehension of starving with such a sum. He had prostituted himself when very young to Sejanus.

APION, a famous grammarian, born in Egypt, was a professor at Rome in the reign of Tiberius. He had all the arrogance of a mere pedant, and amused himself with difficult and insignificant enquiries.

APIS, k. of Argos, son of Jupiter and Niobe, reigned 35 years in Achaia, and passed into Egypt, where for teaching that people to dress vines he was made king, married Isis, and went under the name of Osiris.

APOLLINARIS (Caius Sulpicius) a very learned grammarian, born at Carthage, lived in the 2d century under Antoninus: he is supposed to be the author of the verses which are prefixed to the comedies of Terence, and contain the arguments of them. He had for his successor in the profession of grammar Helvius Pertinax, who had been his scholar, and was at last emperor.

APOLLINARIS SIDONIUS (Caius Silius) an eminent Christian writer and bp. in the 5th cent. was born of a noble family in France: he had in the first part of his life been in the army: he is esteemed the most elegant writer of his age both in prose and verse,

APOLLINARIUS the younger, son of a famous man of the same name, was bp. of Laodicea, highly esteemed for his learning and piety.

APOLLO, son of Jupiter and Latona, and brother of Diana, born at Delos. See **PHOEBUS**.

APOLLODORUS, born at Damascus, a famous architect under Trajan and Hadrian: he had the direction of the bridge of stone which Trajan ordered to be built over the Danube in the year 104, which was esteemed the most magnificent of all the works of that emperor. Hadrian, one day as Trajan was discoursing with this architect upon the buildings he had raised at Rome, would needs give his judgment, and shewed he understood nothing of the matter. Apollodorus turned upon him bluntly, and said to him, Go paint Citrus, for you are very ignorant of the subject we are talking upon. Hadrian at this time boasted of his painting Citrus well. This insult cost Apollodorus his life.

APOLLONIUS, the author of the *Argonautics*, was born at Alexandria in Egypt: he taught rhetoric at Rhodes, and hence was called Rhodius. He flourished about 133 olymp. and was keeper of the Alexandrian library. Longinus, in his treatise *Of the Sublime*, commends this poet. The ancient *Scælia* upon his *Argonautics*, still extant, are extremely useful, and full of learning.

APOLLONIUS of Perga, a city of Pamphylia, was a great geometrician, under the reign of Ptolemy Euergetes, which reaches from the 2d year of the 133 olymp. to the 3d year of the 139th. He studied a long time at Alexandria, under the disciples of Euclid, and composed several works, of which that only of the *Conics* remains.

APOLLONIUS of Tyana, born about the beginning of the first century; when he was but 16 years old, he set up for a strict observer of Pythagoras's rules, renouncing wine, women,

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women, and all sorts of flesh, and living very austerely : a little after he set up for a reformer. He traveled all over the world, and died very old. His life has been amply described by Philostratus : it is not to be doubted but that it contains a thousand fabulous things, or if the facts were true, they ought to be attributed to some supernatural power. The Heathens were very glad to put the pretended miracles of this man in opposition to those of Jesus Christ. He made so open a profession of the belief of transmigration, that he caused a lion to be worshipped under pretence that the soul of Amasis was united with the body of this beast.

APON, one of the most famous philosophers and physicians of his time, born near to Padua 1250. He was prosecuted for magic by the Inquisition, and if he had lived to the end of the process, it is very likely that he would have suffered in person what he only suffered in effigy after his death.

APPIAN, an eminent writer of the Roman History in Greek, under the reigns of Trajan and Hadrian : he was of a good family in Alexandria in Egypt ; whence he went to Rome, and there distinguished himself so well as an advocate, that he was chosen one of the procurators of the empire, and the government of a province was committed to him. He did not complete the Roman History in a continued series ; but wrote distinct histories of all nations that had been conquered by the Romans, in which he placed every thing relating to those nations in the proper order of time. His style is plain and simple ; but of the great number of books which he wrote, we have but a small part now extant, which are, his Histories of the Punic, Syrian, Parthian, Mithridatic, and Spanish wars, with those against Hannibal, the civil wars, and those in Illyricum.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS, a Sabine by birth, one of the principal inhabitants

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of Regillum : his shining merit having drawn the envy of his fellow-citizens upon him, he retired to Rome with all his family. Appius was admitted into the senate. He was made Consul, with Publius Servilius Priscus, in 259 from the building of Rome. He was hated by the plebeians, being an austere opposer of their clamours and seditions.

APPIUS CLAUDIUS SABINUS, his son, had the same haughty temper and unconquerable firmness which rendered his father so odious to the people. When he petitioned for the consulship in the year of Rome 272 he could not obtain it. Some time after, he was made Consul, without having in the least petitioned for it ; for it was observed, that he was so far from making the least interest for that high dignity, that he did not even deign to appear before the assembly of the people the day he was chosen. The people and Tribunes were ever opposing and attacking him. And Appius, who understood that at last he must fall a sacrifice to the Tribunes hatred, voluntarily put an end to his life. His corpse was brought into the public place, and his son came to make a funeral oration according to custom. The Tribunes intended to oppose it, since having been accused, he had not been acquitted before his death. But the people, more generous than the revengeful Tribunes, reversed their opposition, and heard with pleasure the praises of an enemy whom they could not but esteem, and whom they no longer feared.

APRIES, son of Psammis, k. of Egypt ; the same with Pharaoh Hophra in Jeremiah and Ezekiel : he ruined Sidon, and some say he put Jeremiah to death : he thought neither God nor man could dethrone him ; which yet was easily done by Amasis, and he himself was strangled by the Egyptians.

APULEIUS (Lucius) a Platonist, known to all the world by the famous

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mous work of the *Golden Age*, lived in the 2d century under the Antonines. He was originally of Madura, a Roman colony in Africa. An insatiable curiosity engaged him to travel much, and enter himself into several societies of religion. Nothing shews more plainly the impertinent credulity of the Heathens, than their saying, that Apuleius had done so great a number of miracles, that they equal, or rather surpass, those of Christ.

AQUILIA, an ancient Patrician Roman family, produced several eminent men.

AQUILIUS, a poet. Aulus Gellius says some of the comedies which bore the name of Plautus, were wrote by M. Aquilius: among those he reckons the *Commorientes*: but this play is expressly ascribed to Plautus by Terence (*in prologo Adelpborum*) who even describes the subject of that comedy, which Plautus it seems had borrowed from a Greek poet.

AQUINAS (S. Thomas) who is styled the Angelical Doctor, and whose works are very numerous. His authority has always been of great importance in the schools of the Roman Catholics. Lord Herbert, in his *Life of Hen. VIII.* tells us, that one of the principal reasons which induced that king to write against Luther was, that the latter had spoken contemptuously of Aquinas. He was born at the castle of Aquino, in the *Terra di Lavoro* in Italy 1224.

ARABELLA STUART, daughter to Charles Stuart, younger brother to k. James I's father by Eliz. Cavendish. In the latter end of qu. Elizabeth's reign the Pope formed a design to raise her to the throne of England, by marrying her to the cardinal Farnese, brother to the duke of Parma. Hen. IV. of France inclined to enter into this project, being apprehensive lest England should become too powerful if it was united with Scotland under the same king. After the death of queen Elizabeth,

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some English lords concerted a scheme to make Arabella queen of England, being afraid lest k. James, being a foreigner, should prefer the Scots to them. They therefore conspired to kill the king, and to crown Arabella. The plot was detected, and some of those concerned in it were capitally punished. Arabella died in the Tower, 1615.

ARATUS, general of the Achæans, conquered Nicæus tyrant of Sicyon. Two years after, he surprized the castle called Acrocorinthus, and drove out the k. of Macedonia: he delivered Argos from its tyrants, and was poisoned by Philip II. k. of Macedonia, whom he had newly restored: he was then prætor or general of the Achæans for the 17th time: he was about 57 when he died, the 2d year of the 141 olymp. He was interred at Sicyon, and received the greatest honours from his countrymen. His son, who had also been Prætor, was poisoned by k. Philip. Polybius gives so great a character of Aratus the father's Commentaries or History, that the loss of so valuable a work is highly to be regretted.

ARATUS, a Greek poet, was born in Cilicia, and flourished about the beginning of the 124 olymp. His phenomena, which are still extant, give him a title to the character of an astronomer, as well as of a poet. This Greek poem was translated into Latin by Cicero, who tells us that the verses of Aratus are very noble.

ARBACES governed Media under Sardanapalus, and seeing him spinning among a company of his women, he stirred up his people to revolt, and dethroned Sardanapalus; who thereupon burnt himself in his palace. Arbaces being crowned, began the monarchy of the Medes, which lasted 317 years under 9 kings, till Astyages was expelled by Cyrus. Arbaces reigned 22 years, and died a. m. 3206.

ARBOGASTUS, born in Gaul, got such an ascendant over the heart

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of Valentinian jun. and of Theodosius, that he was sent to oppose Victor Maximus's son, who offered to keep what his father had usurped. He defeated and slew Victor, by which he gained much reputation, till engaging Valentinian in unlucky wars, he disgusted him, and received a discharge from his employments, which he tore before the emperor's face, and shortly after strangled him in his bed: he was after this vanquished by Theodosius, and for fear of falling into his hands slew himself.

ARCADIUS, the emperor of the East, eldest son to Theodosius the Great and Flaccilla the empress, and born in Syria in the year 377. Rufinus, who had been his tutor, being disappointed in his design of marrying his daughter to Arcadius, involved the Eastern empire in the greatest confusion, by bringing in the Barbarians; but was at last killed at Constantinople. Arcadius confirmed very readily those laws which Theodosius had made in favour of the church, and appointed several new ones. Eutropius, a favourite for a long while, governed him as he pleased. Gainas, who was a Goth and Arian, got him removed. Then the power fell into the hands of Eudoxia the empress, who sadly abused it. Gainas had no other view in removing Eutropius, but to prosecute his own interests, and committed a thousand disorders in Asia: so that Arcadius having no army sent to him, consented to what terms he thought proper.

ARCESILAUS. Four kings of that name reigned at Cyrene.

ARCHELAUS, son of Herod the Great, k. of Judæa, a. d. 2. on his journey to Rome at Cæsar's confirmation, he put 3000 men to death for a certain sedition. Antipas his brother, whom the Jews preferred, rivalled him in the crown. Augustus gave him half of what his father possessed over Idumæa, Judæa, and Samaria: at last, thro' the complaints made of his tyranny, he banished him

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to Vienna in the Dauphinate, where he died.

ARCHELAUS I. k. of Macedon, natural son of k. Perdiccas, ascended the throne, and maintained himself in it by great armies.

ARCHELAUS k. of Cappadocia. Mark Anthony set him on the throne. He was grateful to him, and furnished him with troops during the war at Actium. He was so happy, that this occasioned no resentment from Augustus. He was left in possession of Cappadocia, and was almost the only one that received the like honour. After he died, Cappadocia was reduced into a province.

ARCHIAS, a Greek poet, under whom Tully had studied, and whom he defended with so much eloquence.

ARCHIDAMUS king of Sparta, son of Agefilæus the Great, cut off 10000 Arcadians without losing one man: going to assist the Tarentines with a numerous fleet against the Lucanians and Brutians, he was killed by the Messapians so soon as he landed.

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek poet, of the isle of Paros in the 29 olymp. The character of his poetry was an overflowing of slander. The violent satyr he made against Lycambes caused the latter to hang himself. The poet's anger arose from Lycambes's not keeping his word: he had promised him his daughter, and afterwards refused her to him.

ARCHIMEDES of Syracuse, a celebrated geometrician: he was a relation and friend of Hiero the k. of this city. By engines of his invention, Syracuse was long defended, when besieged by Marcellus; at the taking of which city, this general commanded his soldiers to have a particular regard to the safety of Archimedes; but to no purpose, for he was slain by a soldier who did not know him. He is said to have formed a glass sphere, wherein the motion of the heavenly bodies were shewn. Claudian has an epigram on this:
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quered by the Spartans, and reduced to the lowest terms of slavery under them; when Aristomenes, in conjunction with others who preferred the liberty of their country to all considerations of private interest, endeavoured to rescue it from distress. He procured the assistance of the Argives and Arcadians, and began hostilities against Sparta: he came to an action the first year of the war at Deræ, a small Messenian village, where he distinguished himself to such advantage that he was saluted king by his little army. In order to impress a stronger apprehension of his courage upon the enemy, he himself went by night to Sparta, and fixed with his own hand a shield in the temple of Minerva Chalciaus, with an inscription, bearing, that Aristomenes gave it to the goddess out of the Spartan spoils. His character in most respects was very great and valuable, and his conduct was of such importance to the Messenians, that his death was the only security of the Lacedæmonians.

ARISTOPHANES, the celebrated comic poet, a citizen of Athens, cotemporary with Socrates: he wrote about 50 comedies, of which there are 11 now extant: the *Clouds*, which he wrote in order to expose Socrates to the ridicule of the Athenians, is the most renowned of his plays. He had a particular aversion to Euripides, the tragic writer, whom he satyrizes in several of his comedies.

ARISTOTIMUS, son of Damaratus, and grandson of Etymon, made himself tyrant of Elis by the assistance of Antigonus the son of Demetrius k. of Macedonia; but his cruelty and perfidiousness soon made him lose this new sovereignty, together with his life.

ARISTOTLE, the founder of a sect of philosophers (the Peripatetics) which swallowed up all the rest; not but that it had its reverses, and in this 17th century above all, has been violently shaken. They are deceived

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who have said he was the disciple of Socrates; for when he was born, Socrates had been dead 15 years. The Mahometans are very fond of his philosophy, and have now, notwithstanding the ignorance they suffer among them, schools for his sect. The number of ancient and modern writers who have laboured upon Aristotle is incredible. He was born at Stagyræ, a little city of Macedonia, and hence called the Stagyræite.

ARIUS, the head and founder of Arianism, a sect which denied the eternal divinity and consubstantiality of the Word, lived in the 4th cent.

ARMINIUS (James) born at Oude-Water in Holland in 1560; was professor of divinity at Leyden. He was not the first who asserted free-will among the modern divines (tho' it is commonly said so, and the heresy be thence called Arminianism) and other points of that nature. He was very fond of poetry all his life, and wrote several poems in all kinds.

ARNOBIUS, professor of rhetoric at Sicca in Numidia about the end of the 3d century, was engaged by dreams in the profession of Christianity, after he had opposed it with vehemence.

ARNULPH, bp. of Rochester in the 12 century: he composed a book concerning the foundation, endowment, charters, laws, &c. relating to the church of Rochester, which MS. is known to the English antiquaries by the title of *Textus Roffensis*.

ARRIA, the wife of Cæcina, a man of consular dignity, was a Roman lady of distinguished fortitude, who stabbed herself. When she saw there was no hopes of saving her husband's life, and that he had not courage enough to put an end to himself, she presented the dagger with which she had first stabbed herself to him, with these words; *Pætus, this gives me no pain*. Martial has a fine epigram on this subject.

ARRIAN, a famous philosopher and historian under the emp. Hadrian and

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and the two Antonines, born at Nicomedia in Bithynia. His great learning and eloquence procured him the character of the second Xenophon, and raised him to the most considerable dignities at Rome, even the Consulship itself. We have 4 books of his Dissertations upon Epictetus, whose scholar he had been. There is likewise still extant his History of Alexander the Great, in 7 books, which is greatly admired by the best judges.

ARSACES was k. of Armenia in the 4th century. The Romans, who wanted his assistance in the war against the Persians, very much courted his alliance. The emp. Constantius, in order to attach him to his interest, gave him Olympia in marriage, who had been betrothed to Constans, Constantius's brother.

ARSINOE. There have been many queens of that name; one, wife of Magas k. of Cyrene; another married to Ptolemy Philadelphus, her own brother; and Arsinoe, sister to the preceding, was first married to Lysimachus k. of Thracia and Macedonia; and afterwards to Ptolemy Ceraunus, who killed her two sons, and banished her into Samothracia.

ARTABANUS, brother of Darius k. of Persia, a wise man, who always advised against those famous expeditions which were so fatal to the monarchy of the Persians. He had no mind that Darius should go to attack the Scythians; and much less, that Xerxes should engage himself in a war with the Greeks.

ARTABANUS I. k. of the Parthians, the 7th from Arsaces, founder of the monarchy, was son of Priapatus, and brother of Phraates and Mithridates, who all three reigned successively over the Parthians. He succeeded Phraates his nephew, and died soon after, having been wounded in the arm in the war that he had with the Trogarians.

ARTABANUS II. first k. of the Medes, and then of the Parthians, of

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the race of the Arsacidae. In the 2d engagement he defeated Vercines his competitor, and put most of the Arsacidae to death. He made one of his sons k. of Armenia. Artabanus at last was defeated by Vitellius, and lived in the woods, while Tiridates was on the throne, who being expelled by his subjects, Artabanus recovered his crown. A. D. 48, he died, whether by the crime of his son Gotarzes, or his brother, is uncertain.

ARTABANUS III. king of the Parthians, successor and perhaps son of Vologeses, of whom Suetonius speaks as of a good friend of Nero and Vespasian, lived in the time of the emperor Titus.

ARTABANUS IV. last king of the Parthians: he made war upon Antonius Caracalla, who designed to kill him under pretence of courting his daughter. In 227, Artabanus, a common soldier of Persia, deprived him of his life; so putting an end to the Arsacidae, and transferring the kingdom of the Parthians to the Persians.

ARTABAZUS, son of Pharnaces, commanded the Parthians and the Chorasmians in the expedition of Xerxes. It was he who after the battle of Salamis escorted the king his master to the Hellespont with 60000 chosen men. It was against his advice that Mardonius engaged in the battle of Plateæ, which was so fatal to the Persians. Foreseeing what would happen, he preserved the 40000 men he commanded, and carried them back into Asia with much prudence.

ARTAVASDES I. k. of Armenia, son and successor of Tigranes, who was conquered by Lucullus and Pompey, villanously deceived the Romans in the expedition of Crassus, for having promised him a supply of 40000 men, he excused himself because of the war he had to maintain in his own country against the Parthians. Crassus finding himself deceived, made use of great threats, but was

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not in a condition to punish his perfidiousness; on the contrary, Artavasdes had a good share in the rejoicings at the court of the Parthian king for the ruin of the Roman army.

ARTAVASDES II. was established k. of Armenia by Augustus: he gave orders to Tiberius to drive out Artaxias, and confer the kingdom on Tigranes. Artaxias was killed by his subjects before the arrival of Tiberius: so it was not difficult to make Tigranes king. This happened in the 34 y. of Rome. Neither Tigranes nor his sons enjoyed this kingdom long; they gave place to Artavasdes, who kept this post but a little time. Augustus, who had given it him, being informed of the confusions of Armenia, sent thither Caius Cæsar his grandson to reduce it to order. This young prince established Ariobarzanes there for king, to the satisfaction of every body.

ARTAXERXES MNEMON succeeded Darius, a. r. 349. he slew his brother Cyrus and his son Darius for revolting after he had declared him his successor.

ARTAXIAS I. k. of Armenia: while he was only one of Antiochus the Great's generals, seized Armenia, and divided it with another of the generals of that king. Hannibal retired to his court after the defeat of Antiochus, and gave him a great deal of counsel, and built that great and beautiful city, which was called from him Artaxata; i. e. Hannibal put him upon building it, and gave him the plan.

ARTAXIAS II. king of Media, the eldest son of Artavasdes, after his father, with his wife and other children, were taken prisoners by Mark Anthony, was proclaimed king by the army of his father.

ARTAXIAS III. k. of Armenia, was the son of Ptolemy king of Pontus, and was named Zeno: he was so highly fond from his infancy of imitating the customs of the Armenians, that he by that means gained

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the esteem of that nation; for which reason Germanicus thought that he ought not to chuse any other person to fill up the place of Vonones, whom the Armenians had banished. He went therefore to Artaxata, and in the presence of all the people gave the diadem to this Zeno, in the year of Rome 771. The assembly immediately proclaimed him by the name of Artaxias, after that of the capital city.

ARTEMIDORUS, the author of the Treatise of Dreams, was of Ephesus, but took upon him in that book the surname of Daldianus, to do honour to his mother's country Daldia. In his other books, he gave himself the surname of Ephesus. He lived under the emperor Antoninus Pius.

ARTEMISIA, wife of Mausolus k. of Caria, has immortalized herself by the honours which she paid to the memory of her husband: she built for him in Halicarnassus a very magnificent tomb, called the *Mausoleum*, which was one of the seven wonders of the world; and afterwards gave the title of Mausoleum to all tombs remarkable for their grandeur: she died of regret and sorrow before the Mausoleum was finished. It is said she made her own body a living tomb to him, by swallowing the bones and ashes of her husband steeped in water. She appointed panegyrics to be made in honour of him, and proposed a prize of great value for the person who should compose the best. He died about the end of the 106 olympiad.

ARTEMISIA, qu. of Caria, and daughter of Lygdamis, attended in person king Xerxes in his expedition against the Greeks, being then possessed of the sovereign authority, on account of her being a widow, during the minority of her son. She distinguished herself very remarkably, both by her counsel and personal valour. Xerxes intrusted her with the care of the young princes of Persia, his sons, when, agreeably to her advice,

vice, he abandoned Greece, in order to return to Asia. These great qualities did not secure her from the weakness of love: she was passionately fond of a man of Abydos, whose name was Dardanus, and was so enraged at his neglect of her, that she put out his eyes while he was asleep. The gods, in order to punish her for this, inspired her with still a stranger passion for him; so that the oracle having advised her to go to Leucas, which was the usage of desperate lovers, she took the leap from thence, but did not escape: she was interred at that place. Many writers confound this Artemisia with the former, the wife of Mausolus.

ARTHUR, a British king in the sixth age: first he was chief general against the Saxons, from whom he had no rest till after 12 battles: some say he expelled the Saracens, conquered Friesland and the north isles as far as Russia, and made Lapland the eastern bound of his empire. But all this is very dubious.

ARVALES, 12 noble Romans that sacrificed for the fruits of the earth. This ceremony was begun by Acca Laurentia, Romulus's nurse, who with her 12 sons sacrificed to the gods every year, and prayed for a good harvest. At the solemnity they wore a crown, made up of ears of corn interwoven with ribbons, which is thought to have been the first sort of crown used by the Romans.

ASCANIUS, son of Æneas and Creusa, succeeded his father in the kingdom of the Latins, and overturned Mezentius k. of Tuscany for refusing to make peace with him, a. m. 2915, and reigned 38 years.

ASCHAM (Roger) one of the most polite writers of the 16th century, and tutor to queen Elizabeth. He wrote several pieces, which are greatly admired, especially his Latin letters, which have all the beauty and elegance imaginable: *The Schoolmaster; or, a plain and perfect way of teaching Children to write and speak the Latin tongue, &c.*

ASCLEPIADES, a native of Plaria in Peloponnesus, holds a considerable rank among the ancient philologists. He was scholar of Stilpo, and he engaged Menodæmus to frequent the same school, and contracted so intimate a friendship with him, that it might be compared with that of Oristes and Pyllades.

ASCLEPIADES, of Prusa in Bithynia, one of the most famous physicians among the ancients, contemporary with Mithridates, as appears by his refusing to go to his court, whether he was invited by magnificent promises. Pliny, Celsus, and Galen, quote some of his works.

ASCLEPIADES, a famous physician under Hadrian, of the same city with the former: he wrote several books concerning the composition of medicines, both internal and external.

ASCLETARION, an astrologer, who told Domitian his destiny; and being asked how he himself must die, he said by dogs: to falsify him, the emperor ordered him immediately to be burnt; but being laid on the pile, a storm of rain put out the fire; whereupon several dogs coming by, seized his body and devoured it.

ASDRUBAL (Hædus) a noble Carthaginian, who went to make peace with the Romans after Hannibal was beat by Scipio, which was obtained for 40 years, a. r. 605. But the Carthaginians broke it. Afterwards Scipio jun. took Nephera from him, with the loss of 60000 Carthaginians, when this general threw himself into Esculapius's temple, but was forced to surrender for want of provisions.

ASHMOLE (Elias) founder of the Ashmoleen Museum at Oxford, born at Litchfield in Staffordshire, 1617.

ASPASIA of Miletus. See PERICLES.

ASSERIUS MINEVENSIS, author of the life of k. Alfred, was born at S. David's in Wales, where he entered himself into the order of

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Benedictine Monks. He persuaded Alfred to found the university of Oxford, and settle annual stipends upon the professors of several sciences. We have a Chronicle ascribed to him.

ASTRÆA, daughter of Jupiter and Themis, and goddess of justice.

ASTYAGES, son of Cyaxares, the last k. of the Medes; he dreamed that from his daughter Mandana's womb, married to Cambyzes king of Persia, there sprung a vine that spread itself over all Asia: she being with-child, he resolved to kill the infant as soon as born. Its name was Cyrus, and Harpagus being sent to destroy it, preserved it; which Astyages after a long time hearing of, caused Harpagus to eat his own son. He called in Cyrus, who dethroned his grandfather, and thereby ended the monarchy of the Medes.

ASTYANAX, the only son of Hector and Andromache: after the taking of Troy he was thrown from the top of a tower by Ulysses's orders.

ATALANTA, daughter of Schœneus king of Scyros, was extremely swift of foot: she told her suitor that she would be his wife if he could outrun her. Hippomanes accepting the challenge, threw behind him as he ran 3 golden apples at several times; which she stopping to take up, was out-run by him.

ATHANASIUS (St.) patriarch of Alexandria, an enemy to the Arians, was some time banished by their means, a. d. 341. He passed the 6 last years of his life in grottoes and caves, and died 371.

ATHEAS, king of Scythia, successful against the Triballians and Illyrians: he promised to make Philip king of Macedon his successor, if he sent him supplies; which coming too late, he sent them back without pay.

Philip designing to set up the statue of Hercules near the mouth of the Danaw, he told him he might come, *ut not with an army; which occasioned an open war, wherein the*

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Scythians tired out the Macedonians, by avoiding set battles.

ATHENAGORAS, an Athenian philosopher, flourished about the middle of the 2d century, and was remarkable for his zeal for Christianity, and his great learning, as appears from the apology which he addressed to the emperors Marcus Aurelius, Antoninus, and Lucius Commodus.

ATHENÆUS, a physician, born in Cilicia, cotemporary with Pliny, and founder of the Pneumatic sect: he taught that the fire, air, water, and earth, are not the true elements, but that their qualities are, viz. heat, cold, moisture, and dryness; and to these he added a fifth element, which he called Spirit (*πνευμα*) whence his sect had its name.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian, born at Naucratis in Egypt in the 3d century, one of the most learned men of his time. Of all his works we have none extant but his *Dinosophists*, i. e. *The Sophists at table*: there is an infinity of facts and quotations in this work which render it very agreeable to admirers of antiquity. But the cotemporaries of this author had not so favourable an opinion of this work as we have at present; they were apt to consult the originals, and considered this author as a mere compiler.

ATHENODORUS, surnamed Cordylio, a very eminent Stoic philosopher of Pergamus, where he lived till he was well advanced in years. He constantly refused the favours which kings and generals would have bestowed on him. Cato the younger being in Asia at the head of an army, went to Pergamus, and by his entreaties, prevailed upon Athenodorus to follow him to the camp, whither he returned in a triumphant manner, being more remarkable for his new acquisition, than Lucullus or Pompey could be for the conquests they had made. He continued till his death with Cato, in whose house he died.

ATHENODORUS, a famous
Stoic

Stoic philosopher, born at Tarsus, went to the court of Augustus, and was made by him tutor to Tiberius. Augustus had a great esteem for him, and found him by experience a man of virtue and probity. He used to speak very freely to the emperor. He, before he left the court to return home, warned the emperor not to give himself up to anger, but whenever he should be in a passion, to rehearse the four and twenty letters of the alphabet before he resolved to say or do any thing. When he came back to his country, he found one Boetius, as bad a poet as a citizen, having gained the favour of the mob, acting the tyrant. He tried to reclaim him, but finding mildness increased his pride, he banish'd him and his partizans. He did not live to see his bad success in the education of Tiberius.

ATLAS, king of Mauritania, a great astronomer, cotemporary with Moses. From his taking observations of the stars from a mountain, the poets feigned him to have been turned into a mountain.

ATREUS, son of Pelops and Hippodamia, k. of Mycenæ and Argos, a. m. 2845; vexed at his brother Thyestes for courting his wife Ærope, he banished him the court; but understanding she had two children by him, he sent for him back, and made him eat them.

ATTALUS, the name of several kings of Pergamus. See PERGAMUS.

ATTERBURY (Francis) son of Dr. Lewis Atterbury, was born at Milton in Buckinghamshire, 1662, educated at Westminster, and from thence elected to Christ-Church in Oxford, where he distinguished himself early by his fine genius and turn for polite literature. The year he was made M. A. 1687, he exerted himself in the controversy with the Papists, and vindicated Luther in the strongest manner imaginable, and shewed an uncommon fund of learn-

ing, enlivened with great vivacity. In 1692, while he was only student of Christ-Church, he preached before qu. Mary at Whitehall on the 29th of May, a sermon upon *The Duty of Praise and Thanksgiving*, published at London the same year. The disappointment in his applications to the earl of Nottingham, in order to succeed his father in the rectory of Milton, was the occasion of his advancement; for he came to London, and two years after we find him chaplain to k. William and qu. Mary, lecturer of S. Brides, and preacher at Bridewell, before the governors of which hospital he preached a remarkable sermon on *The power of Charity to cover Sin*. A sermon he preached before the queen at Whitehall, which was published, intituled, *The Scornor incapable of true Wisdom*, was much attacked. He is thought to have had no inconsiderable part in the famous controversy between Mr. Boyle and Dr. Bentley, about the genuineness of Phalaris's Epistles. But a greater scene of controversy afterwards opened itself for him with regard to the convocation. In 1697 there was published a pamphlet, supposed to be written by Sir Bartholomew Shower, *A Letter to a Convocation-man, concerning the Rights, Powers, &c. of that body*. An Answer soon appeared to this, written by Dr. Wake, afterwards abp. of Canterbury, intituled, *The Authority of Christian Princes over the Ecclesiastical Synods, &c.* who was seconded by a man of the law, Mr. W. Wright, who maintains the right of the crown to dissolve ecclesiastical assemblies, and that the Convocation cannot meet without the king's permission. At length Dr. Atterbury entered into this dispute, which had been carried on with great warmth, and published his *Rights and Powers of an English Convocation stated and vindicated; in answer to a late book of Dr. Wake's*. Having occasionally made some critical remarks in it upon Dr. Burnet bp. of Salisbury, that

prelate wrote a piece against him. Dr. White Kennet, afterwards bp. of Peterborough, under the countenance of abp. Tennison, undertook a particular reply to Dr. Atterbury's piece, now published with his name, and additions, in which he vindicates Dr. Burnet, Dr. Wake, and other writers. The most considerable piece in all this controversy, in which many learned prelates and others engaged, was Dr. Wake's *State of the Church and Clergy of England in their Councils, Synods, &c. historically deduced from the Saxons to the present time*. We find little after this of any importance upon the Convocation dispute till 1708, when Dr. Atterbury published, without his name, *Some Proceedings in the Convocation, A. D. 1705, &c.* This was answered in a pamphlet, intitled, *Partiality detected, or a Reply to, &c.* Bishop Burnet and other writers take notice of our author's behaviour in these disputes in very severe terms. However, the vigour with which he appeared in defence of the lower house of Convocation, distinguished him in such a manner, that he received the thanks of that house. Queen Anne, upon her accession to the throne, appointed him her chaplain. In September following, he was presented to the deanry of Carlisle. A funeral sermon of his engaged him in a dispute with Mr. Hoadly, present bishop of Winchester, concerning the advantages of virtue with regard to the present life. His Latin sermon to the clergy of London at Sion-College upon Rom. xiii. 1. published by him in 1708, engaged him in another dispute with Mr. Hoadly about Passive Obedience. In 1710 he was supposed to have been very assistant to Dr. Sacheverel. The same year he was chosen Prolocutor in the Convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury; and the management of affairs in the lower house was principally directed by him. In 1711 he was appointed, among other members of the upper and lower houses, to compare Mr. Whif-

ten's doctrines with those of the Church of England; and in June following he drew up the *Representation of the present State of Religion*, which was extremely excepted against. The year following he was made dean of Christ-Church in Oxford. Dr. Smalridge, his successor in Christ-Church, used to complain of his hard fate, in being obliged to carry water after him to extinguish the flames which he had kindled. In 1713 he was promoted to the see of Rochester: he had a considerable interest in the ministry at that time. He officiated at the coronation of king George I. as dean of Westminster; and it is said, that when the ceremony was over, he offered to present the king with the chair of state and royal canopy, which were his perquisites as dean; but that offer was rejected, with some marks of dislike towards him. During the rebellion in Scotland, when the Pretender's Declaration was dispersed, the abp. of Canterbury and the bishops in and near London, had published a *Declaration of the Abhorrence of the present Rebellion; and an Exhortation to the Clergy and People to be zealous in the discharge of their Duties to his Majesty King George*: the bishop of Rochester refused to sign it, and engaged bishop Smalridge in the same refusal. He appeared generally among the protestors against the measures of the ministry under the late king, and drew up the reasons of the protests with his own hand. In 1722 he was committed prisoner to the Tower of London for high-treason. What share he is said to have had in the conspiracy appears from the *Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons*; which occasioned a Resolution in that house, Mar. 11, 1723, That ' Francis lord bishop of Rochester was ' principally concerned in forming, ' directing, and carrying on a wicked ' and detestable conspiracy, for invading these kingdoms with a foreign force, and for raising insurrections and a rebellion at home, in ' order

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'order to subvert our happy establishment in church and state, by placing a popish pretender upon the throne.' In consequence of this a bill was brought in to inflict pains and penalties upon him. He was brought to trial before the house of Lords, May 6; and on Saturday following made his defence, which was replied to by the king's council. There were warm debates in the house. The duke of Argyle run through and confuted the most essential parts of the bishop's defence, and aggravated the offence. Lord Lechmere, who on several occasions had declared his dislike of these extraordinary proceedings, declared it, as his opinion, that there was sufficient evidence to support the charge. The bill at last passed by a majority of 83 to 43, and received the royal assent, May 27. To mitigate the sentence of banishment, his daughter was permitted to attend him. June 8, he embarked and landed at Calais, where being inform'd that the late lord Bellingbroke, who had obtained his pardon, was just arrived to embark for England, he said very facetiously, 'Then I am exchanged.' He softened the rigour of his exile by study, and conversation with men of letters. It is said he translated Virgil's *Georgicks* in English, and wrote an *Harmonia Evangelica*. He died at Paris, Feb. 13, 1732; and his body was brought to England and interred in his vault, in Westminster abbey.

ATTICUS (Titus Pomponius) one of the most honourable men of ancient Rome. He understood the art of managing himself with such address, that without leaving his state of neutrality, he preserved the esteem and affection of all parties. His strict friendship with Cicero did not hinder him from having great intimacy with Hortensius. The contests at Rome between Cinna's party and that of Marius induced him to go to Athens, where he continued for a long time. He was very fond of polite

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learning, and kept at his house several librarians and readers. He might have obtained the most considerable posts in the government; but chose rather not to meddle, because in the corruption and faction which then prevailed he could neither gain them nor discharge them according to the laws. He wrote annals. He married his daughter to Agrippa. He attained to the age of 77.

ATTILA, k. of the Huns, surnamed the scourge of God, lived in the 5th century. He may be ranked among the greatest conquerors, since there was scarce any province in Europe which did not feel the weight of his victorious arms. If the prayers of pope Leo had not stopt him, he would infallibly have taken Rome. We must not believe what is related concerning the apparition of an old man holding a drawn sword, and standing by St. Leo, and threatening Attila. The general opinion is that he was suffocated by the bleeding of his nose the night of his marriage.

ATTILIUS a bad Latin poet, who lived in the beginning of the 7th century of Rome. His style, says Cicero, was hard as iron.

AVENTINE (John) famous for his annals of Bavaria, lived in the 16th century.

AVERROES, one of the most subtle philosophers who ever appeared among the Arabians, was of Cordoua in Spain, in the 12th century. He was extremely attached to Aristotle, and called his commentator by way of eminence. He professed physic, but understood the theory better than the practice of it. He despised not only judaism and christianity, but mahometism, of which he made an outward profession.

AVERRUNCUS, a deity among the Romans, was worshiped that he might guard them against misfortunes.

AUGEA, daughter of Alceus, debauched by Hercules, by whom she had Telephus, for which her father put her and the child into a chest.

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and threw it into the river Caycus, which was taken up by Teuthras, who married the mother, and left his kingdom to Telephus.

AUGEAS k. of Elis, and son of Apollo, who had a stable which held 3000 oxen, and had not been cleansed for 39 years, till Hercules being hired let in the river Alpheus, which carried the dung away. Augeas refusing to pay him for his labour, referred it to his son Phyleus, who gave it in favour of Hercules; for which his father banished him. Thereupon Hercules sacked Elis, killed Augeas, and made Phyleus king.

AUGUSTINE (St.) one of the most illustrious fathers of the church, was born at Tagaste in Africa, Novemb. 13, 354. He taught rhetoric at Carthage, and afterwards at Rome, was professor of rhetoric at Milan, where he visited St. Ambrose, and frequented his sermons at first only out of critical curiosity. He was converted by him to christianity, and was ordained priest in 391, by Valerius, bp. of Hippo, where he was afterwards bp. and there opposing the Manichees and Donatists, they sought his life: He confuted Pelagius, and wrote against Pelagianism: He died at Hippo then besieged by the Vandals, who spared his corpse and library, a. 430. He is said to have been able to drink a great deal without being drunk.

AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, 11d Roman emperor after the overthrow of M. Anthony at Actium, who, after he had reigned 57 years, died at Nola, a. d. 14. aged 76. He was naturally of a cruel temper, rather a coward than brave, and obliged to Agrippa and Mæcenas for all the good said of him. To them he owed his empire, and the flatteries of the learned, whom the latter chiefly had politically induced him to employ. See *Autorobius* (Marcus.)

AVICENNA celebrated physician among the Mohammedans, born in the year of the Hegira 370. He

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was much addicted to wine and women. The number of books he wrote is computed at near a hundred. He was much attached to the Aristotelian philosophy. He is said to have stolen what he published from a physician who had been his master.

AURELIAN (Lucius Domitius), emperor of Rome in the 3d century, was one of the great generals in antiquity. He seems to have transferred a war from the east to the west with the same ease as now from Alice to Flanders, says Mr. Bayle. We know but in general the great actions of his life: He drove the Scythians out of Hungary, and forced them to ask peace; he routed the Marcomanni, vanquished and led Zenobia in triumph; he was killed by one of his generals in Thrace, when he was preparing to lead a great army into Persia.

AUSONIUS (Decimus Magnus), one of the most excellent Latin poets of the 4th century, of Bourdeaux, and son to a famous physician. He was professor of rhetoric there, and so distinguished himself, that he was sent for to court to be preceptor to Gratian the son of Valentinian. Juvenal says, that when fortune pleases, a man may be raised from a rhetorician to the dignity of consul. Ausonius was really made consul by Gratian, in the year 379.

AUSTIN (St.) the apostle of the Anglo-Saxons, and first Abp. of Canterbury, was a Roman monk in the 6th century. When Ethelbert reigned in England, his wife being a christian, sent to pope Gregory the Great to provide a fit person for the conversion of this island; whereupon he sent Austin, who converted the king, and shortly after baptized 10000 Saxons, besides women and children. At last having ordained Lawrence a priest to succeed him, he died a. 614. Christianity had flourished in Wales before. Austin was the first that subjected the church of England to Rome, by obtaining the pope's supremacy;

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premacý, which none of the British bishops in his time would acknowledge.

AUTON (John) a gentleman of Haintonge, abbot of Angle, of the order of St. Augustin, lived in the reign of Lewis XII. and wrote the history of that king, published at Paris in quarto, 1615. It extends only from the year 1506 to 1508.

AZIZUS k. of the Ernesians, married Drusilla a proselyted Jewess, daughter to the elder Agrippa, and sister to the younger. But Felix, proconsul of Judæa, happening to fall in love with her, took her by force from her husband, and kept her publicly; and for this reason St. Paul having several conferences with Felix, discoursed with him about temperance and judgment to come.

AZYMITÆ, So the Greeks, in the 11th century, called the christians of the Latin church, by way of railery; because they used unleavened bread in the eucharist.

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BABUR k. of Mauraunhar, founder of the empire of the Great Mogul. He was descended from Tamerlane, and chased out of his kingdom in the year 1500 by Shai-beck k. of Chorazan, who begun the kingdom of Usbeck, being expelled his own kingdom by this Shai-beck; he retreated into India, and being discovered to practise against the state, he withdrew into Persia, where he was so poor that he was forced to drudge at husbandry for his living. At last, being assisted by the Persian k. with some troops, he conquered India, which was then called the kingdom of the Great Mogul, from the Tartars, who in their own language are *Mogoles*. Babur was succeeded by his son Hamayon, a. 1530. who left issue Acharis, who proved

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the most potent prince in India; and after having performed many great actions, died in 1606.

BABYLAS, one of the most celebrated martyrs of the primitive church, was made bp of Antioch, in the 3d century, under the emperor Gordian.

BACON (Roger) an English Franciscan frier, in the 13th century. He was a great astronomer, chymist and mathematician: this was what made him suspected of magic. He was distinguished by the title of Doctor Mirabilis, on account of his vast learning and deep penetration. He contracted a friendship with all the learned men of his time. He made many discoveries. He took notice of an error in the calendar with regard to the quantity of the solar year, which had been increasing ever since the time of Julius Cæsar, and proposed, in 1267, a plan for the correction of it to pope Clement IV. who was a man of some learning himself. He describes the *camera obscura*, and all sorts of glasses which magnify or diminish objects. He had made a great number of burning-glasses. In his book of perspective, he discourses of the reflexion and refraction of light, and describes all sorts of glasses; and the optical tube or telescope, tho' thought a modern invention, was known to him. He speaks of almost every operation in chymistry. The composition and effects of gun-powder were known to him. He speaks much of the preparations of medicines, and gives broad hints of a tincture of gold which might contribute greatly to prolong human life; and recites a remarkable story of an old Sicilian plowman, who by drinking greedily of a yellowish stream (which our author imagines was impregnated with gold) grew young again. He was prodigiously skilled in mechanics. In his *opus majus* he gives us an account of almost all the improvements which he had made in the sciences. He wrot

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It in order to vindicate himself from the imputation of magic, of which he had been accused by the pope. What exposed him to this imputation was chiefly his being greatly possessed with the belief of judiciary astrology. In 1278. under the pontificate of Nicolas III. Jerom de Esculo, general of the order of the Franciscans, being appointed legate in France, came to Paris where Bacon was in a monastery, and condemned the doctrine of Bacon, at the advice of many of the monks of that order, and cast him into prison. Bacon was confined there many years, and when Jerom de Esculo was made pope under the name of Nicolas IV. he brought his cause before that pope; but met with such ill success, that he was put under a more severe confinement. However, at last, by the interest of several noble persons, he was set at liberty, and returned to England, and died at Oxford 1292, about the 78th of his age, and was buried upon the feast of St. Barnabas in the church of the Franciscans.

BACON (Francis) lord high chancellor of England under king James I. was son of Sir Nicolas Bacon lord keeper of the great seal, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, by Anne one of the daughters of Sir Anthony Cook, and eminent for her skill in the Latin and Greek tongues. He was born at York-place in the Strand, January 22, 1560. He shewed such marks of genius, that he was particularly taken notice of by q. Elizabeth when very young. At the university of Cambridge, when he was about 16 years of age, he fell into a dislike of Aristotle's philosophy, and began to seek after a more satisfactory kind of philosophy. He went to France with Sir Amyas Paulet, ambassador to that court, who entrusted him with a commission to the queen, which he discharged with great approbation, and returned to France. During his absence, his father died 1579; upon which he returned to England, and applied to the study of the common-

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law, which he resolved upon as his profession, tho' his inclinations led him much more strongly to affairs of state. He was appointed one of the queen's council when he was but 28. And to her he dedicated his elements and maxims of the common-law, in 1596, tho' they were not printed till after his death. In the last ten years of the queen's reign he made a great figure in the house of commons, and there he applied himself to politics; so the queen and lord treasurer Burghley employed his head and hand in matters of state. He was in his younger years attached to the interests of the earl of Essex, whom he endeavoured to dissuade from those rash measures which proved his ruin. Upon the accession of k. James he was soon raised to considerable honours. In the first year of his reign he was knighted at White-hall, and next year was made one of the king's council learned in the law. He wrote in favour of the union of the two kingdoms of Scotland and England; which the k. so passionately desired. In 1607, he was appointed solicitor-general. In 1611, he was made joint-judge with Sir Thomas Vavafor, then knight marshal of the knight-marshal's court lately erected within the verge of the king's house; and 1613, he succeeded Sir Henry Hobart as attorney-general: 1616 he was sworn of the privy-council. He then applied himself to the reducing and recomposing the laws of England. He distinguished himself when attorney-general by his endeavours to restrain the custom of duels then very frequent. 1617, he was appointed lord keeper of the great seal. 1618, he was made lord chancellor of England, and created lord Verulam. In the midst of these honours and applauses, and multiplicity of business, he forgot not his well-beloved philosophy. In October, 1620, he published his great work, intitled, *Novum Organum*. We find, by several letters of his, that he thought convening of parliaments

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was the best expedient for the king and people. January 27, 1621, he was advanced to the dignity of Viscount St. Albans, and appeared with the greatest splendour at the opening of the session of parliament in the 30th of that month. But he was soon after surprised with a melancholy reverse of fortune. For about the 12th of March following a committee of the house of commons was appointed to inspect the abuses of the courts of justice. The first thing they fell upon was bribery and corruption, of which the lord chancellor was accused by Aubery and Egerton, who affirmed, that they had procured money to be given to him, to promote their causes depending before him. On Monday, April 29, he sent his confession and submission to the house of lords, in which he confessed some facts, denied some, and palliated others. The Lords agreed to sequester the seal; and on May 3, the lord chief justice pronounced the following sentence: 'That the lord chancellor should undergo the fine of 40000 l. and be imprisoned in the tower, during the king's pleasure; that he should be for ever incapable of any office, place, or employment in the state, and never sit in parliament or come within the verge of the court.' There is a variety of opinions concerning his guilt of the points charged against him. He retired, after a short imprisonment, from the engagement of an active life, which he had been called to much against his genius, to the shade of a contemplative one, which he had always loved. The k. remitted his fine, and granted it to some of his lordship's friends, in order to give him a little respite from creditors, to whom he is said to have paid 8000 l. after his fall. 'And the poor remains (as he tells us in one of his letters) which he had of his former fortunes in plate and jewels, he had spread upon poor men to whom he owed, scarce leaving

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'himself a convenient subsistence.' 1624, in a most pathetic letter, he implored the k. to grant him a total remission of his sentence, to the end that blot of ignominy might be removed from him, and from his memory. The request very probably was granted him: for we find he was summoned to parliament in the first year of k. Charles I. It appears from the works he composed during his retirement, that his thoughts were still free, vigorous, and noble. The last five years of his life he devoted wholly to his studies. In his recess he composed the greatest part of his English and Latin works. He was taken ill at the earl of Arundel's house at Highgate, and there expired the 9th of April, 1626, in the 66 year of his age. He was buried in St. Michael's church at St. Albans, according to the direction of his last will, and had a monument of white marble erected to him by Sir Thomas Meautys, who had formerly been his secretary and afterwards clerk of the privy-council, under two kings. In his will he has this remarkable passage, 'For my name and memory I leave it to mens charitable speeches, and to foreign nations, and the next ages.'

BACCHIDES, Demetrius Soter, k. of Syria's general; he met Judas Maccabeus, who had not above 800 men, with 20000 foot and 200 horse, but was beaten, tho' Maccabeus was slain. Jonathan, a general of the Jews, withstood him, and caused him to retire into Antioch, from whence he never returned with arms into Judæa.

BACCHILIDES a Greek poet, whose writings Julian the emperor admired and read daily.

BACCHUS, the God of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele, worshipped almost universally, except by the Scythians, who thought it ridiculous to worship a God that made fools and mad-men. The Romans call him Liber, the Indians Dionysius, the Egyptians Osiris. Bochart will have Nimrod

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Nimrod and Bacchus to be the same person.

BACURIUS or **BATURIUS**, k. of the Iberians, a people on the side of the Caspian sea. One day being a hunting, he lost sight of his company, through a great storm and sudden darkness; upon which he vowed to the god of his christian slave, that if he were delivered he would worship him alone: the day breaking up immediately, he made good his promise, and became the Apostle of his country.

BAJAZET, 5th emperor of the Turks in 1589; he was called the Lightning, for the expedition of his conquests: he put his eldest son Jacob to death, being the first that introduced that Ottoman custom. In the years 1391, 92, 93, he took Macedonia, Bulgaria, and Thessaly, from the Christians; several places from the Greeks; and turned the Asiatic princes out of their estates. Sigismund thought fit to make a league with him: France sent him a great number of soldiers, which did mighty feats at first, but were all killed or taken prisoners at Nicopolis in Bulgaria, 1395. Hence Bajazet went to besiege Constantinople, which was relieved by Mr. Boriacaut. The Asiatic princes applied for succour to Tamerlane k. of Tartary, who gave Bajazet battle near Angora in Galatia, 1402, and took him prisoner; got him led through his army on a mule, and put him in an iron cage under his table to pick crumbs; with which he was so enraged, that he dashed out his own brains against the cage, a. c. 1403. in the 15th y. of his reign, and 18th month of his captivity.

BAKER (Thomas) an eminent mathematician, and author of the *Geometrical Key*, minister of Bishops-Nympton in Devonshire, where he lived many years a reclusive studious life: he died 1690.

BAKER (Richard) author of *The Chronicle of the Kings of England*, and several other books: after a long se-

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ries of cares and anxiety, he died in the Fleet-prison, 1645.

BALBINUS (Decimus Caelius) emp. a person of eloquence and a poet: he governed Asia, Africa, and Bithynia, &c. was Consul a 2d time in 227. He and Papienus were chosen to oppose the Maximian faction after the death of the Gordians, and were both shortly after made emperors. Papienus was killed for his cruelty; and Maximus was received at Rome in a kind of triumph. But the soldiers did not like emperors chosen by the senate. Upon a day that the plays of the capitol were celebrated, the emperors, staying in the palace with a small guard, were both slain by the soldiers, who forced the gates.

BALBUS (Lucius Cornelius) born at Cadiz: for fighting for the Romans against Sertorius and the Lusitanians, Pompey declared him a citizen of Rome. He was Consul, a. r. 714. He was the first foreigner who had that honour. He entertained friendship with Pompey, Crassus, Cæsar, Cicero.

BALDUS (James) one of the best Latin poets that Germany produced in the year 1624.

BALE (John) an eminent English bishop and historian in the 16th century, born at Cove in Suffolk in 1495, author of the *Centuries of the illustrious British Writers*.

BALEUS I. king of Assyria after his father Aralius, a. m. 2111, a valiant prince, who got many victories in Syria and the Indies, whence he was called Xerxes or Triumpher.

BALIOL (John) competitor with Robert Bruce for the crown of Scotland: the contending parties chose Ed. I. k. of England umpire, who gave it in favour of Baliol 1285. He swore fealty to Edward, but revoked it afterwards: upon which a new war broke out, and Baliol being taken prisoner, made a new surrender of himself and kingdom.

BALL. (John) an English priest; who teaching Wickliffe's doctrine, was

with some new heresies of his own, joined with Tyler, &c. in promoting the rebellion, which grew to that height, that the commons were 100000 strong; and at last invested the Tower of London, where the king and court were retired: here they murdered the archbishop and Sir Robert Hales, with other persons of quality. Bail at last was executed at St. Albans.

BALSAMON (Theodore) patriarch of Antioch in the 12th century, a very learned man, and author of several books, some of which are labelled at the church of Rome.

BALTHASAR (Christopher) a man of great learning and merit in the 17th century: he wrote well in Latin, and designed a criticism against cardinal Barenius.

BALZAC (John Lewis Guez de) born at Angoulême in 1595. His eloquence made a noise; nay, occasioned one of the most furious wars that was ever seen of that kind. It was opened by a young monk, who wrote a little book, intituled, *The Conformity of Mr. de Balzac's Eloquence with that of the greatest men in the past and present times*. This book, tho' not published, was handed about, and gave occasion to a great many; and it was a storm that seemed to threaten destruction to Mr. Balzac, as well from the artifices of his enemies, as because he had given some advantage to their censures by some of his hyperboles; his sallies of vanity, and some particular propositions, which were a little dapperous. Mr. Balzac getting rid of these disputes by his moderation, settled at his country-seat, and refined his stile and genius, and got by his letters and other writings which he published from time to time, the reputation of a person of very great merit, and the first writer in France. We find in all his writings several strokes of learning, well chosen and well applied; and considering the state in which he found the French tongue, it is truly surprizing how he could

trace out so noble a path to neatness of stile. We must not forget that he set apart, even in his life-time, 8000 crowns of his estate to charitable uses.

BARBARUS (Francis) a noble Venetian, was a man of great fame in the 15th century: he had not only learning, but likewise a very skillful address in the management of public affairs: this he shewed when he was governor of Brescia, by the vigilance, prudence, and bravery with which he defended that city against the forces of the duke of Milan, commanded by the famous Picinin. He is author of a book, *De Re Uxoribus*, and some speeches.

BARBARUS (Hermolaus) grandson of the preceding one, one of the most learned men in the 16th century. He began to write books at 18: he was sent by the Venetians to the emperor Frederic, and to Maximilian his son, k. of the Romans. The public employments he was entrusted with early, did not prevent him from cultivating polite learning with great application: as he was very skillful in the Greek, he undertook the most difficult translations, and began with a famous paraphrast upon Aristotle. He then attempted *Disquisitiones*, which text he corrected in the best manner he could, and gave a translation of him, to which he added a *Commentary*. But of all his works, there is none which has gained him so much reputation as that which he made upon Pliny: he corrected in him above 5000 passages, and occasionally restored 300 in Pomponius Mela. Pope Innocent VIII. to whom he was ambassador, conferred the patriarchate of Aquileia upon him. He was so imprudent as to accept of it without waiting for the consent of his superiors; tho' he could not be ignorant that the republic of Venice had made laws to forbid all the ministers which they sent to the court of Rome to accept any benefice. His superiors were inflexible; and not being able to

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gain any thing upon them, either by his flattery or his father's interest, the father died of grief, and the son soon followed him.

BARBERINI (Francis) born at Barberino in Tuscany, 1264, one of the most excellent poets of his age. Most of his works are lost: his *Precis of Love* is all that remains of him.

BARCLAY (Alexander) a learned writer in the 16th century: he was descended from an ancient family in Scotland, where he was born. When he had finished the course of his studies at home, he went to Oxford, and entered into Oriel-College; from thence he went over to Holland, and travelled through Germany, Italy, &c. and improved himself in all parts of learning, as appears from his translations and other works: *The Miseries of Courtiers; Navis Stultifera, or the Ship of Fools, &c.*

BARCLAY (William) a learned writer in the 16th century, was of Aberdeen in Scotland, and of a very good family: not meeting with great encouragement at home, he went into France. The duke of Lorraine made him professor of law in the university of Pontamousson, counsellor in his councils, and master of the requests of his palace. The Jesuits were so offended that he would not let his son enter into their society, that by their ill offices with the duke, he was obliged to leave Lorraine. He went to England to king James, who offered him a pension, and a place in his council, which he refused on account of the condition annexed to them, which was, that he should embrace the religion of the Church of England. He returned to France, and was made professor in civil law by the university of Angers, where he taught with great applause till he died, 1605.

BARCLAY (John) his son, of whom the Jesuits had so good an opinion, that they used all their efforts to engage him in their society. His father would not consent, and carried

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his son with him into England, who was already an author, for he had published *A Commentary upon the Thebais of Statius*, and a Latin poem upon the coronation of k. James, and the first part of *Euphormio*, 1603. He returned to France with his father, and after his father's death went to Paris, and soon after to London; he was there in 1606. He published *The History of the Gun-powder Plot*, a pamphlet of six leaves, printed at Amsterdam. He published at London, 1610, *An Apology for the Euphormio*, and his father's treatise *De Potestate Papæ*. And at Paris, 1612, he published a book intitled *Pietas*, an answer to cardinal Bellarmine, who had written against William Barclay's book concerning the power of the Pope. Two years after, he published *Icon Animorum*. He was invited to Rome by pope Paul V. He received a great deal of civility from cardinal Bellarmine, tho' he had wrote against him. He died at Rome 12 Aug. 1621, while his *Argenis* was printing at Paris.

BARCLAY (Robert) one of the most eminent among the Quakers, the son of col. David Barclay, descended of the ancient family of Barclays, born at Edinburgh 1648, and educated under an uncle of his at Paris, where the Papists used all their efforts to draw him over to their religion. He joined the Quakers in 1669, and distinguished himself by his zeal and abilities in defence of their doctrines. He wrote several books for that purpose, the first of which was printed 1670, intitled, *Truth cleared of Calumnies*. And the same year he wrote *Queries to the Inhabitants of Aberdeen*. In 1676 he published in Latin at Amsterdam his *Apology for the Quakers*; which is the most celebrated of his works. The *Thebes Theologica*, which were the foundation of this work, and addressed to the clergy of what sort soever, were published before the writing of this *Apology*, and printed in Latin, French, High-

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Dutch, Low-Dutch, and English. The dedication of his *Apology* to k. Charles II. is very remarkable, for the uncommon frankness and simplicity with which it is written. It is esteemed the standard of the doctrines of the Quakers.

BARCOHEBAS or **BARCOCHAB**, was the author of a thousand disorders in Judea by his impostures, and involved his nation in a dreadful calamity under the emperor Hadrian. He was a Jew, who proclaimed himself the Messiah: he stirred up the Jews against the emperor, and fortified himself in divers places; but chose the city of Bitter for his place of arms, and the seat of his empire. He ravaged a prodigious many places, and massacred an infinite number of people; his chief cruelty was against the Christians. The emperor sent troops to Rufus, governor of Judea, with orders to suppress the sedition. Rufus, in obedience, exercised a thousand cruelties, but could not finish his attempt. The emperor was therefore obliged to send for Julius Severus, the greatest general of that time. This general attained his end upon the Jews without ever attacking them in a direct battle; he chose rather to fall on them separately, and cut off their provisions, to shut them up, and frighten them; and at last the whole affair was reduced to the siege of Bitter, in the 18th year of Hadrian. The impostor perished there. This war cost the Romans a great deal of blood.

BARLÆUS (Gaspar) professor of philosophy at Amsterdam, and one of the best Latin poets of the 17th century. There was scarce any thing great that happened in the world while he lived, but he made a pompous eulogy upon it, when reasons of state were no obstacle to it. He was a great defender of Arminius. He shewed his abilities in history by his relation of what passed in *Brasil* during the government of count Maurice of Nassau, published 1647.

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BARLOW (Thomas) was appointed fellow of Queen's-College in Oxford in 1633; two years after he was chosen reader of metaphysics to the university, and his lectures being highly approved, were published, 1637. He was keeper of the Bodleian Library, and in 1637 was chosen provost of Queen's-College. After the restoration of k. Charles II. he was nominated one of the commissioners for restoring the members that had been unjustly expelled in 1643. In 1660 he was made doctor of divinity and Margaret professor of divinity. He wrote at that time *The Case of Toleration in Matters of Religion* to Mr. R. Boyle. In 1675 he was made bishop of Lincoln. After the popish plot was discovered, in September 1678, he published several tracts against the Roman Catholic religion, in which he shews an uncommon extent of learning and skill in polemical divinity. When the duke of york was proclaimed king, he took all opportunities of expressing his affection towards him, and wrote reasons for reading his Majesty's *Declaration for Liberty of Conscience*. However that be, after the Revolution he readily voted, that the king had abdicated his kingdom, and was very vigorous in excluding those of the clergy who refused the oaths, from their benefices.

BARNABAS (Joseph) born in Cyprus, lived at Jerusalem, and was disciple to the Apostles; forfeited his estate for christianity, which it is said he planted at Milan; and was martyr'd in the isle Cyprus, under Nero, a. 61; his corps was found with the Gospel of S. Matthew on his breast, a. 483. We have an Epistle under his name.

BARNES (Joshua) professor of the Greek language at Cambridge, in the beginning of the 18th century. He was chosen queen's professor of Greek in 1695. He distinguished himself very early by his knowledge of the Greek, which he wrote and spoke with the utmost facility. He

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published the life of Edward III. in which he introduces his heroic making long and elaborate speeches. He also published editions of several Greek authors. In 1710, he published his Homer. After all, a great critic used to say of him, that he understood as much Greek as a Greek cobbler.

BARNEVELDT a Hollander, who did great services to his country in the beginning of the 17th century. He was, by means of his opposition to the Family of Orange and their partizans, beheaded, the 72 y. of his age. In the debate between Arminius and Gommar he declared for the first, and the prince of Orange for the latter. The prince of Orange got the synod of Dort convened, which condemned the Arminians.

BARONIUS (Cæsar) cardinal, born 1538, at Sora in the kingdom of Naples. Clement VIII. made him cardinal in 1596. He wrote annals, but they could not be perfect, because he was unskilled in the Greek tongue. He was not master of chronology, and was very much prejudiced in favour of the Romish church.

BARROW (Isaac) one of the greatest mathematicians and divines of the 17th century, born at London, 1630. After he was elected fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, in 1649, which he obtained solely by his merit, he resolved upon the profession of physic; but afterwards turned his thoughts entirely to divinity, tho', at the same time, he made himself master of all parts of learning. He defended a thesis at the commencement, 1652; in which he endeavoured to shew the cartesian hypothesis of matter and motion, is not sufficient to account for the principal phenomena of nature. Soon after this he entered upon his travels, in which he saw France and Italy, and proceeded as far as Constantinople.

He has given us an account of his voyage to that city from Leghorn, in one of his poems. Upon his return to England he was episcopally ordained. In

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1655, he published Euclid's elements compendiously demonstrated. In 1660, he was unanimously chosen to the professorship of Greek, in Cambridge. 1662, he was elected professor of geometry at Gresham college. His mathematical lectures read at Cambridge were published after his death. Dr. Ward, bp. of Salisbury, who highly valued his conversation, conferred on him a prebend in his church. In 1672, he published his optical lectures, to which were added, several lectures in geometry; and in 1675, he published an edition of the works of Archimedes, Apollonius's conics, and Theodosius's spherica. In 1672, he was appointed master of Trinity college: in which station he acted in the most exemplary manner. But his valuable life was cut off in 1677, to the general regret of all good men. His English works were published in 3 volumes, in folio, by Dr. John Tillotson, afterwards abp. of Canterbury. His sermons are admired by all good judges, on account of the inexhaustible fund of excellent matter, of which they are full.

BARTAS (William) a French gentleman born in 1545, was treasurer of France: The k. of Navarre sent him into Germany; as also to England and Scotland, where k. James would fain have kept him. He wrote a poem on the battle of Ivry, won by k. Henry IV. in 1590. He died aged 96.

BARTHOLOMÆUS (St.) Apostle called a. d. 30, preached after Christ's resurrection in Armenia Major, Albania and Ethiopia, where he was slain alive, a. d. 71, Dr. Cave thinks he was the same with Nathaniel, and that Bartholomew was only his relative name.

BARTHIAS (Gaspar) one of the most learned men and copious writers of his age, born at Custrin in Brandenburg. In his childhood he was admired for his learning by great men. It is surprizing what a prodigious number of authors he must have

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have read, as appears from his *Adversaria* and his *Commentaries on Statius and Claudian*. He died aged 70, in 1658.

BASILIUS the Macedonian emperor of the Greeks, an. 867. He deposed Photius, but restored him to the patriarchate, and was angry with the popes for refusing him their communion. He had good success in the war which he began in the East, and it was by his care that the people of Russia were made Christians. He died 886.

BAUCIS, an old woman who lived with her husband Philemon in a cottage in Phrygia. Jupiter and Mercury called upon them, and were as well entertained by them as their circumstances would allow. They could find no reception any where else, and to punish the people for their inhumanity, these Gods laid the country waste, but took Baucis and Philemon with them to the top of a mountain, where they saw the deluge, and their own little hut above the waters, and turned into a temple: Having a wish granted them, they desired to officiate in this temple as priest and priestess, and also that they might die both together, which was granted them.

BAUDIUS (dominic) professor of history in the university of Leyden. He was an advocate at the Hague. Growing weary of the bar, he went to travel in France. He was admitted advocate of the parliament at Paris. At last he settled in Leyden, having been named professor of eloquence there. He read lectures of history after the death of Morula. In 1611, the states divided between him and Meursius the office of historiographer: in consequence of this he wrote the *History of the Truce* which is esteemed. There is a great collection of his letters.

BAUDRAND (Michael Anthony) a celebrated geographer. He published his *Geographical Dictionary* at Paris, 1677.

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BAUTUN (John) one of the greatest botanists that ever lived. The most considerable of his works is his *Universal history of plants*. He lived at Basil, 1562.

BAULDWIN I. emperor of Constantinople: he joined with the French in the croisade. An. 1200 he took Zara with the Venetians, set Alexis on the throne of his father Isaac Angelo, and made himself master of Constantinople; he besieged Adrianople in 1205, but was forced to raise the siege, the Bulgarians coming to relieve it, where he was taken and put to death, 1206.

BAXTER (Richard) an eminent divine among the Nonconformists, born at Rowton in Shropshire. He was remarkable for his piety, even when he was very young. Upon the opening of the long parliament, he was chosen vicar of Kidderminster. In the heat of the civil wars he withdrew from that town to Coventry, and preached to the garrison and inhabitants. When Oliver Cromwell was made protector, he would by no means comply with his measures, though he preached once before him. He came to London just before the deposing of Richard Cromwell, and preached before the parliament the day before they voted the return of k. Charles II. who upon his restoration appointed him one of his chaplains in ordinary. He assisted at the conference at the Savoy, as one of the commissioners for stating the fundamentals in religion, and then drew up a Reformed Liturgy. He was offered the bpk. of Hereford, which he refused, affecting no higher preferment than the liberty of continuing minister of Kidderminster, which he could not obtain; for he was not permitted to preach there above twice or thrice after the restoration. Whereupon he returned to London, and preached occasionally about the city, till the act of Uniformity took place. During the plague in 1665, he retired into Buckinghamshire; and

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thereafter returned to Aston, where he staid till the act against conventicles expired; and then his audience was so large that he wanted room. Upon this he was committed to prison, but procuring an Habeas Corpus, he was discharged. After the indulgence in 1672 he returned to London; and in 1682 he was seized for coming within five miles of a corporation. In 1684 he was seized again, and in the reign of k. James II. was committed prisoner to the King's-Bench, and tried before the lord chief justice Jeffries for his *Paraphrase on the New Testament*, which was called a scandalous and seditious book against the government. He continued in prison two years, from whence he was at last discharged, and had his fine remitted by the k. He died December 8, 1691, and was buried in Christ-Church, whither his corpse was attended by a numerous company of persons of different ranks, among whom were some ministers of the established church. He wrote about 120 books, and had above sixty written against him. He was honoured with great intimacy and friendship by several persons of the highest rank and distinction, and held correspondence with some of the most eminent foreign divines. He was, through his whole life, observant of providence, and mentions several surprizing interpositions of it in his favour. Bishop Burnet, in his history tells us, 'That he was a man of great piety; and, if he had not meddled in too many things, would have been esteemed one of the learned men of the age. He had a very moving and pathetic way of writing, and was his whole life long, a man of great zeal, and much simplicity, but was most unhappily subtle and metaphysical in every thing.'

BAYLE (Peter) author of the *Historical and Critical Dictionary*, was born November 18, 1647, at the village of Carla, where his father John Bayle was a minister. Mr. Saurin

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gives the following character of this celebrated author. 'He was one of those extraordinary men, says that eloquent preacher, whom the greatest wit cannot reconcile with himself, and whose opposite qualities leave us room to doubt whether we ought to look upon him as the best or as the worst of men. On the one hand, he was a great philosopher, who knew how to distinguish truth from falsehood, who could at one view perceive all the consequences of a principle, and discover how they are link'd together. On the other hand, he was a great Sophist, who undertook to confound truth with falsehood, and knew how to draw false inferences from the principles he supposed. On the one hand, a man of learning and knowledge, who had read all that can be read, and remember'd all that can be remembered. On the other hand, ignorant, or at least feigning to be so, with regard to the most common things; proposing such difficulties as had been a thousand times answered, and urging objections which a school-boy could not make without blushing. On the one hand, attacking the most eminent men, opening a large field for their labours, leading them through the most difficult roads, and if he did not vanquish them, giving them at least a great deal of trouble to vanquish him. On the other hand, a man who made use of the worst of authors, to whom he was lavish of his praises; and who disgraced his writings by quoting such names as a learned mouth never pronounced. On the one hand, free, at least in appearance, from all the passions, which are inconsistent with the spirit of Christianity; grave in his discourse, temperate in his diet, austere in his manner of living; on the other hand, employing all the strength of his genius to overthrow the foundations of moral virtue, attacking

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as much as lay in his power, chastity, modesty, and all the Christian virtues. On the one side, appealing to the throne of the most severe Orthodoxy; going to the purest springs, borrowing his argument from the least suspected writers: On the other hand, following the paths of heretics, proposing again the objections of the ancient Heresiarchs, lending them new arms, and collecting together in our age all the errors of past ages. May that man, who had been endowed with so many talents, be acquitted before God of the ill use he made of them! May that Jesus, whom he so often attacked, have expiated his sins! He died December 28, 1706; being in the 60th year of his age.

BEAUCAIRE de PEGUILON (Francis) bp. of Metz, in the 16th century, one of the first gentlemen of his nation who applied himself solidly to the study of polite learning. His progress in it induced Claude de Lorraine, first duke of Guise, to choose him preceptor to the cardinal of Lorraine his second son. He attended the cardinal to Rome, where he had several conversations with Paulus Jovius bp. of Nocera, which did not hinder him from refuting afterwards this prelate's errors in matters of history. At his return from Italy the cardinal of Lorraine procured him the bpk. of Metz. He wrote in Latin *a History of his own times*, which is much esteemed. He died 1591.

BEAUCHAMP (Richard) earl of Warwick, born in 1381: at 22 years of age, in the 25th year of Henry IV. he challenged and jostled with all comers at the queen's coronation. He routed the 2 Piercy's at Shrewsbury, and signalized himself in several battles in France. He died at Rouen, April 30, 1439.

BEAUFORT (Henry) son to John duke of Lancaster, and brother to Henry IV. was made bp. of Lincoln in 1397, and of Winchester in 1404.

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He was three times lord chancellor, sent ambassador into France in 1414. In 1416 pope Martin sent him a cardinal's hat. He founded an hospital at Winchester; where he died 1447.

BEAUMONT (Francis) was one of the noblemen of France, whose courage and military actions were most celebrated in the wars of religion in the reign of Charles IX. It is pretended that his desire of avenging himself upon the duke of Guise, who had opposed him in a law-suit, induced him to declare for those of the reformed religion. It is added, that Catherine de Medicis wrote to him to excite him to revenge himself, and gave him leave to employ the Hugonots, that he might destroy, as far as he was able, the duke's authority in Dauphine. All his great cruelties and victories, which he gained over the papists, did not prevent the protestants from considering him as a Goliath, who dishonoured the battles of Israel in array, by his barbarous conduct. He died without honour and in a despicable old age, equally despised by both parties.

BEAUMONT (Francis) descended from an ancient family of that name in Leicestershire, one of our dramatic poets, cotemporary with Fletcher and Johnson. He joined with the first in writing plays.

BECKET (Thomas) lord chancellor of England, abp. of Canterbury in the 12th age, born at London, studied at Paris. Being raised to the abp. he began the great dispute between the crown and the mitre, and sided with the pope, at which k. Henry was sorely offended, who called an assembly of the bps. at Westminster, and offered 6 articles against papal encroachments, which he urged Becket to assent to, who, at the importunities of several lords, signed them; but relapsing, he was ordered to be tried as a traitor, upon which he fled into Flanders. The k. banished all his relations, and Becket excommunicated all his opposers. A
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last, after 7 years, by the intercession of the French k. and the pope, he returned; but refused to absolve these bps. and others he had excommunicated; whereupon the k. grew enraged, and 4 of his knights, thinking to please the k. murdered Becket 1170.

BEDA, an eminent English writer, in the 8th century, and distinguished by the title of Venerable. He applied himself very intensely to the study of sacred and profane literature; and after he had read a prodigious variety of books, and made great collections, he composed his *Ecclesiastical history*, and a vast number of other books upon other subjects.

BEHN (Aphra) descended from a good family in Kent, her maiden name was Johnson. She discovered a strong inclination for poetry from her early years. She was very young when she went with her father to Surinam, which voyage was in nothing considerable, but as it gave rise to the tender story of Oroonoko, which is justly reckoned the best of Mrs. Behn's pieces. She had so great a reputation for judgment as well as wit, and which is more, for sciences, that she was employed by k. Charles II. in several negotiations in Flanders, which required industry and caution; and in those she acquitted herself with all the applause that success could entitle an ingenious beautiful woman to, from a monarch who had so great a value for the sex. She was personally acquainted with the greatest wits of her time, some of whom have honoured her with encomiums. She translated Fontenelle's plurality of worlds, and annexed a criticism on it. The last edition of her dramatic pieces makes 4 volumes, 8vo.

BEKKER (Balthazar) one of the most famous Dutch divines, and author of the celebrated Book, *The world bewitched*. This raised a terrible storm against him. He was deposed from the office of minister; but the magistrates of Amsterdam continued him his pension. He died 1698.

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BELISARIUS, general of the emperor Justinian's army, in 529, he marched against Cabades, k. of Persia, and came off successively, a treaty being concluded in 532. He commanded the army sent to Afric, consisting of 500 ships, and took Carthage and subdued Giliimer in 534, who had usurped the crown of the Vandals, whom he took and brought to Constantinople, thro' which Belisarius went on foot, tho' about to receive the honours of his triumph: It was now resolved to free Italy from the Goths: This general immediately took Catana, Syracuse, Palermo, &c. and while he was employed against Naples, the Goths put to death k. Theodatus, and enthron'd Vitiges, whom Belisarius overthrew and carried to Constantinople, rather than receive the crown of the Goths, which was offered him. Totila was then chosen k. of the Goths, and destroyed Rome. Belisarius rebuilt its walls, and defended it; after which he passed into the East against the Persians. In 588, he beat back the Huns, who pierced into the heart of the empire. In 651, they say, Belisarius being accused of a conspiracy against Justinian, that emperor ordered his eyes to be pulled out; but some say he was restored to his honours; others that he died in peace at Constantinople 565.

BELLARMIN' (Robert) an Italian Jesuit, one of the best controversial writers of his time. Having lived in the Low Countries seven years he returned into Italy, and began 1576 to read lectures at Rome on controversies, which he did with such applause, that Sixtus V. sending him a legate into France in 1590, appointed him as a divine, who might be of service to him in case any dispute in religion should happen to be discussed. He returned to Rome, and was raised successively to divers offices, both in the society, and at the pope's court; till at last, in 1599, he was honoured with a cardinal's Hat. It is certain that no Jesuit ever did greater

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greater honour to his order than he, and that no author ever defended the cause of the Romish church in general, and that of the pope in particular, to more advantage. The protestants have owned this sufficiently : for, during the space of fifty years, there was scarce any considerable divine among them who did not fix upon this author for the subject of his books of controversy. He did not follow the doctrine of the Jesuits in the matter of predestination, nor did he favour their loose notions of morality. Notwithstanding the zeal with which this Jesuit maintained the power of the pope over the temporality of kings, he displeased Sixtus V. and had the mortification to see his work put into the index of the inquisition. It was afterwards removed. He left at his death to the virgin Mary one half of his soul, and to Jesus Christ the other.

BELLEROPHON, son of Glaucus k. of Ephyra. He obstinately refused the love of Sthenobæa, wife of Prætus, k. of Argos, to whom he had fled. She accused him to her husband, of having made an attempt upon her honour. Prætus being unwilling to violate the law of nations, sent him to Itobales, father to Sthenobæa, and k. of Lycia ; but he triumphed over the enemies of that k. and being mounted upon Pegasus, he defeated the Chimæra, a. m. 2693 ; i. e. a pyrate who had retreated to mount Chimæra.

BELLONA, the goddess of war, greatly revered in Cappadocia, where her priests were held next in dignity to the king's.

BELON (Peter) of Le Mans, the capital of le Maine, a province of France, flourished about the middle of the 16th century. He published several books in Latin. He wrote in French of birds, beasts, fishes, serpents, and the neglected culture of plants ; and a book of Travels, or observations of many singularities and memorable things found in Greece,

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Asia, Judæa, Egypt, Arabia, and other foreign countries.

BELUS, in the scriptures named Nimrod, was the first k. of Assyria after the flood. He began to reign at Babylon, a. m. 1879, and died after he had reigned 65 years.

BENEDICT (St.) the first who brought a monastic life into reputation in the West, born at Nursia in Italy, about the 480. The order of Benedictines is derived from him ; it was instituted at mount Cassin, where he died.

BELVESER (Aymeric de) a provençal poet, who flourished about the 1233, a man of distinguished learning, who wrote a great number of fine poems in the Provençal language, in honour of a lady of Gascony, of the family of la Valette, with whom he was in love.

BEMBUS (Peter) a noble Venetian secretary to Leo X. and afterwards cardinal, one of the best writers of the 16th century, tho' it must be allowed that he sometimes becomes ridiculous by affecting to use only terms of the ancient Latinity. His *History of Venice*, on that account, was censured by Justus Lipsius. The integrity of it has been criticized by others. He appeared much at the courts of the dukes of Ferrara and Urbino, which were then the most polite of that country, and the rendezvous of the finest genius's.

BENNET (Henry) earl of Arlington, of an ancient family in Middlesex. He was educated at Christ-Church, Oxford. In the beginning of the civil war, when k. Charles fixed his chief residence at Oxford, he was appointed under-secretary to George lord Digby, secretary of state, and afterwards entered himself as a volunteer for the royal cause, and did his majesty good service, especially at the sharp encounter near Andover in Hampshire, where he received several wounds. When the wars were ended, he left not the k. when success did, but attended his interest in foreign

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foreign parts; and, in order to qualify himself for his majesty's service, travelled into Italy, and made his remarks of the countries and states of Christendom. He was afterwards made secretary to the duke of York, and received the honour of knighthood from his majesty at Bruges in 1658; and was soon after sent envoy to the court of Spain. His majesty, upon his return to England, soon called him home, and made him keeper of his privy purse. Afterwards he was made principal secretary of state. He had always a peculiar hatred to the lord chancellor Hyde, who on the other hand considered him as a concealed Papist. In 1663 he was made a Baron by the title of lord Arlington. In 1670 he was one of the council distinguished by the title of the Cabal, and one of those ministers who advised the shutting up of the exchequer. 1672 he was made earl of Arlington and viscount Thetford, and soon after one of the knights of the order of the Garter. 1673 he was appointed one of the three plenipotentiaries from the court of Great Britain to Cologne, to mediate a peace between the emperor and the k. of France. The house of Commons in 1673 resolving to fall upon him as well as the dukes of Lauderdale and Buckingham, who were all members of the Cabal, the last endeavoured to clear himself by casting all the odium possible upon the earl of Arlington, who being admitted to make his defence in that house, answered some parts of the duke of Buckingham's speech, and gave the honour of the *triple Alliance* to Sir William Temple; but he was so far from giving satisfaction to the house, with regard to his own conduct, that they immediately drew up articles of impeachment against him. 1674 he was made chamberlain of his majesty's household, with this public reason, that it was in recompense of his long and faithful service, and particularly

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for his having performed the principal secretary of state in space of twelve years to his great satisfaction. But after finding his interest began to decay while that of the earl of Danvers, who had succeeded lord Thetford in the treasury, which had been the height of Arlington's ambition, he conceived an implacable hatred against the lord treasurer, and applied with great industry to secure his interest, but in vain; for upon his return from his successful journey to Holland in his credit was so much sunk, that several persons at court diverted with mimicking his person and his behaviour; yet he held his lord Berkeley's place to the day of his death. He was confirmed in the office of chamberlain when k. James II. took the crown, and died July 28, aged 67 years. His letters to William Temple were published after his death.

BENTIVOGLIO, a celebrated cardinal, born at Ferrara, 1574, was Nuncio to the pope in France and France; and in 1621 was promoted to the Cardinalate. He was a good hand at public business, and was well beloved. His *History of the Wars in Flanders* is esteemed.

BENOIT (Renatus) a famous tutor of the Sorbonne, and called Eustathius at Paris in the 16th century. He was a secret favourer of the Protestant religion; and his countrymen might be able to rebuke him in their own tongue, he lived at Paris the French translation of the Bible which had been made by the reformed ministers at Geneva. This translation was approved of by the doctors of the Sorbonne before it was printed, and k. Charles II. granted a privilege for the printing. Yet when it was published it was immediately condemned. He died before that time confessor to the happy Mary q. of Scotland during her stay in France, and attended

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when she returned into Scotland. Henry III. appointed him regius professor of divinity in the college of Navarre at Paris. Some time before the death of Henry III. Dr. Benoit, or some of his friends with his assistance, published a book, entitled, *Apologie Catholique*, i. e. 'The Catholic apology,' in which it was shewed, that the Protestant religion, which Henry k. of Navarre professed, was not a sufficient reason to deprive him of his right of succeeding to the crown of France. After the murder of Henry III. a factious divine wrote an answer to that book, which obliged Dr. Benoit to publish a reply. When Henry IV. was resolved to embrace the Catholic religion, he wrote to our Dr. commanding him to meet him. The Dr. consulted here-upon with the pope's legate, who advised him to answer the k. that he could not without the pope's leave. This exasperated the people at Paris against the legate; because they understood by this advice, that he favoured the Spanish faction, and endeavoured only to protract the civil war. However, Dr. Benoit some time after assisted at the conference which was held at St. Dennis, in which it was resolved, that the k. having given sufficient proofs of his faith and repentance, might be reconciled to the church without waiting for the pope's consent. He also assisted at that assembly, in which k. Henry abjured the reformed religion, and having embraced the Roman Catholic faith, was absolved by the abp. of Bourges. The k. promoted him afterwards to the bpk. of Troyes in Champagne 1597, but he could never obtain the pope's bulls to be installed. However he enjoyed the temporalities of that bpk. till he resigned it. He died 1608.

BENSERADE (Isaac de) one of the first genius's of the 17th century; was of Lyons. He was born a Protestant, as appears by his Christian name, but was not brought up in that

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way: for he was very little when his father turned Catholic. The bishop who confirmed him asked him, if he was not willing to change his Jewish name for one more Christian. With all my heart, reply'd he, provided I get any thing by the exchange. The bp. surprized at his ready wit, would not change it. Let his name, said he, be Isaac still: it will render him very famous. He made himself known at court by his wit, and had the good fortune to please cardinals de Richelieu and Mazarin. He had pensions given him upon a bpk. and two abbeys, so that he might be considered as a sort of ecclesiastic. The queen mother gave him a pension after he lost, by the death of C. Richelieu, that which his eminence had given him. He found means of subsisting at court by the help of that pension the queen mother gave him, and what he had from other rich and liberal ladies. His *Sonnets upon Job*, which was put in competition with that of Urania, caused him to be much spoken of: for what an honour was it to be head of a party against Voiture? This dispute between the Jobbists and Uranists divided the whole court and the wits. He had wonderful success in his *Verses for Interludes*; but he miscarried in his *Rondeaux upon Ovid*. He succeeded Chaplain in the Academy, and bestowed praises on him, which displeased the count de Rabutin. He applied himself to works of piety before he died, and translated almost all the Psalms. He died 1691, aged 82. He was a very honest man, and admirable in conversation, quick at repartee, and had a faculty of telling people the truth without giving them room to be offended. He was not a man of learning, but drew all from his own genius. He began betimes to print: for 'tis said, that his Tragedy of *Cleopatra* was published 1630. His garden was so embellished with poetical ornaments, that it was the custom, even after his death, to visit

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the remains of it at Gentilly, whither he in his last days retired from court.

BERAULT (Claudius) author of *The Commentary on Statius in usum Delphini*, died at Paris 1705. He was Regius professor of Syriac.

BERENGARIUS born at Tours, archdeacon of Angers, lived in the 11th age. He first opposed transubstantiation in these parts, where he gained some Profelytes. Several councils were called, in one of which he was obliged to recant, and burnt Scotus Ærigma's books, which, it was thought, gave him the first prejudice. He revived the dispute again, but Gregory VII. brought him over to his own opinion. He died a. 1091.

BERENGER, of Poitiers, disciple of Abelard, wrote an apology for Abelard, in which he exposed the manner of the determination of the cause over the bottle and glass. He wrote likewise *An Invective against the Carthusians*.

BERENICE, daughter, sister and mother of persons who had gotten the prize of the Olympic games, obtained, on that account, leave to be present at those games, which had been forbidden the women by a public decree.

BERENICE, daughter of Ptolomy Auletes k. of Egypt, succeeded her father before his death. This banished prince implored the assistance of the Romans. Pompey restored him. Berenice, to support herself on the throne, allured a prince, whose name was Seleucus, descended from the kings of Syria, and admitted him to her nuptial bed, and to her scepter. She was soon weary of him, and put him to death. She next cast her eye on Archelaus, who married her, and put himself at the head of her troops to repulse the Romans. He was killed in a battle. Ptolomy returned to Alexandria, and put his rebellious daughter to death.

BERENICE, daughter of Costobarus and of Salome, sister to Herod

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the Great, was married first to Aristobulus, son of the same Herod and Mariamne. He having a brother who married the daughter of Archelaus k. of Cappadocia, often upbraided Berenice that he was married below himself in wedding her. Berenice related all these discourses to her mother, and exasperated her so furiously, that Salome, who had much power over Herod's mind, made him suspect Aristobulus, and was the principal cause that urged this cruel father to get rid of him. She married again, and having lost her second husband, went to Rome, and got into the favour of Augustus. But above all, she insinuated herself into the good graces of Antonia, the wife of Drusus, which in the end proved of great service to Agrippa.

BERENICE, grand-daughter of the preceding, and daughter of Agrippa I. k. of Judea, has been much talked of on account of her amours. She was betrothed to one Marcus, son of Alexander Lyfimachus, Alabarcha, but he died before the marriage. Soon after, she was married to his uncle Herod, who at the desire of Agrippa both his brother and father-in-law, was created k. of Chalcis by the emperor Claudius. She lost her husband in the 8th year of the emp. Claudius, and in her widowhood committed incest with her brother Agrippa. She offered herself in marriage to Polemon k. of Cilicia, provided he would change his religion. He accepted her offers, was circumcised, and married her. Berenice soon left him to follow her own ways, and he abandoned Judaism to return to his former religion. The wicked life of Berenice did not hinder her from observing Jewish rites; she made a vow, and went to Jerusalem to accomplish it; and submitted to the custom which required, before the offering of sacrifices, to pass 30 days in prayer without drinking any wine, and to shave the head. She was always very well with her brother Agrippa, and the

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condemned him in the design of preventing the desolation of the Jews, by exhorting them to submit to the Romans. All these exhortations were no purpose: so that Berenice went to meet Vespasian and Titus, and inclined upon them so happily, the one by her liberalities, and the other by her beauty, that she put herself in the way to be made Roman empress. She got Titus into her snares, but the murmurs of the Roman people hindered her from becoming his wife; there remained nothing for her but the title of mistress or concubine of the emperor. The French Stage in the 17th century resounded with the names of Titus and Berenice.

BERGAMO (James Philip de) an Augustinian monk, born at Bergamo in 1534, wrote a *Chronicle* in Latin from the creation of the world to the year 1503, and a *Treatise of illustrious women*.

BENGARDUS (Claudius) one of the most subtle philosophers of the 17th century: he acquired such a reputation in the university of Paris, that the grand duke of Florence sent for him to that of Pisa; hence he was called to Padua. In 1643 he printed his *Circulus Pisanus*, a work which much displeased many divines; as did another he had published in 1632, *Dubitationes Galilæi* &c.

BERNARD (St.) flourished in the 12th century. He acquired so great reputation, that all the affairs of the church seemed to rest on his shoulders, and kings and princes seemed to have chosen him for a general arbitrator of their differences. It is said his mother dreamt when she was with-child of him, that she should bring forth a white dog, whose barking should be very loud: she consulted a monk, who said to her, Be of good courage, you shall have a son who shall guard the house of God, and bark loudly against its enemies. Bernard went even beyond the prediction, for he barked sometimes a-

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gainst chimerical enemies. He enlarged the troops of the Crusade beyond expression by his pretended prophecies; but all his fine predictions, with which he fed them, went away in smoke; and when complaint was made, that he had brought an infinite number of Christians to slaughter, without going out of his own country; he cleared himself, saying, that the sins of the Croisiers had hindered the effect of his prophecies.

BERNARD (Dr. Edward) a very learned astronomer and critic, author of several curious works, was Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford 1673. He was sent by the earl of Arlington to France, in order to be tutor to the dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, sons to k. Charles II. by the duchess of Cleveland, who then lived with their mother at Paris; but the simplicity of his manners not suiting the gaiety of the duchess's family, about a year after, he returned to Oxford and pursued his studies, in which he made great proficiency, as his many learned astronomical and critical works shew.

BERNIER (Francis) travelled to the Mogul, on account of his voyages and residence in that country, was born at Angers in France; upon his return to France in 1670, he published the history of the countries which he had visited, and other works.

BERNOULLI (James) a famous mathematician of the 17th century, born at Basil 1654, where he was made professor of mathematics, 1687. In 1682 he published his *Essay of a new system of Comets*, and the year following his *Dissertation on the Weight of the Air*. Mr. Leibnitz, about this time, having published in the *Acta Eruditorum* at Leipzig some essays of his new *Calculus differentialis*, or *infinitimens petits*, but concealed the art and method of it; Mr. Bernoulli, and one of his brothers, discovered by the little which they saw, the beauty and extent of it: they endeavoured

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to unravel the secret, which they did with such success, that Mr. Leibnitz declared, that the invention belonged to them as much as to himself. Archimedes having found out the proportion of a sphere to a cylinder circumscribed about it, ordered it to be engraved upon his monument. In imitation of him, Mr. Bernoulli appointed, that a spiral logarithmical curve should be inscribed upon his tomb, with these words, *Eadem mensura refurgo*, in allusion to the hopes of the resurrection; which are represented in some measure by the properties of that curve which he had the honour of discovering.

BEROSUS, a Chaldean born, was priest of Belus: he flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus, and wrote a history of Chaldaea, which the antients speak well of. The Athenians erected a statue to him, according to Pliny.

BERTHOLDUS (Niger) a German monk, famous for his inventing of fire-arms and gunpowder.

BESSARION, a cardinal, patriarch of Constantinople and abp. of Nice, lived in the 15th century: several popes chose him for their legate, but the legation of France cost him his life; for the Pope having ordered him to call upon the duke of Burgundy, he paid his first visit to him; which Louis XI. took so ill, that as he made his entrance, he put his hand to his great beard with opprobrious words, and commanded him to be forthwith dispatched. This troubled Bessarion so, that he died of grief. He was buried at S. Peter's at Rome.

BESSUS, general of the Bactrians; after the battle of Arbella he assassinated Darius the last king of the Persians, for which he was tied to a cross and shot with arrows, a. r. 431.

BETIS, governor of Gaza under Darius, famous for his valour and Fidelity; he defended a place of consequence against Alexander with a few men, who was there shot through the shoulder. Betis thinking him slain,

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returned triumphantly to the city; but in a second assault he was wounded and brought to Alexander, who tormented him for his arrogance.

BETTERTON (Thomas) generally reputed the best tragedian that ever appeared on the English stage. His father, under-cook to k. Charles I. bound him to a bookfeller: but as nature had formed Betterton to the stage, he soon made a figure on it. If he did not introduce moving scenes into England, he very much improved the other decorations of the stage. He went over, at the command of k. Charles II. to take a view of the French scenery and machinery, and at his return much improved the English. He was sober, modest, friendly, kept the best of company: he was remarkable off the stage for the decent simplicity of his dress. He composed, translated, or altered some dramatic pieces. Tho' he lived to a great age, he did not survive his great talent for action, but displayed it in all its lustre to the very last.

BEVERIDGE (William) a learned English divine, and bishop in the beginning of the 18th century, was born in the year 1638, and educated in St. John's-College, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself very early by his extensive learning, and particularly his knowledge of the oriental languages. At the age of 23, he published his *Private Thoughts upon Religion*; but his *Private Thoughts upon a Christian Life* were written in his riper years. In 1672 he was chosen rector of St. Peter's, Cornhill; two years after, he was made prebendary of St. Paul's; in 1681, archdeacon of Colchester; and in 1684, prebendary of Canterbury. Upon the deprivation of Dr. Thomas Ken, bp. of Bath and Wells, for not taking the oaths to the government in 1691, he refused the offer of that see, tho' he was then chaplain to k. William and qu. Mary. In 1704 he was consecrated to the bishopric of St. Asaph; in which high function he so behaved himself

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himself all along, and discharged it in so exemplary a manner, that he approved himself a truly primitive prelate. He died at his lodgings in the Cloisters in Westminster-Abbey, Mar. 5, 1707, aged 71. There is something so great, primitive, and apostolical in his writings, that it creates an awe and veneration in our mind. The plainness and solemnity of his stile, that gravity and simplicity which run through all his works, give authority to the sacred truths he endeavoured to inculcate, and unanswerable evidence to the doctrines he defended. His profound learning, exemplary piety, and singular humility, have endeared his memory to the whole Christian world, especially to those that have a just sense of religion on their minds. In fine, he was so highly esteemed among all learned and good men, that when he was dying, one of the chief of his order deservedly said of him, *There goes one of the greatest, and one of the best men, that ever England bred.* And as his whole life was spent in acts of piety and charity, so he gave remarkable instances of both at his death, leaving the bulk of his estate for the propagation of the gospel, and promoting of christian knowledge, at home as well as abroad.

BEVERLAND (Hadrian) a man of excellent genius in the end of the 16th century, but prostituted it in the study and composition of books of a very obnoxious kind. He was a perfect master of Ovid, Catullus, Petronius, and authors of that stamp. He is famous for his book on Original Sin, in which he maintained, that Adam's sin consisted in his commerce with his wife; and that Original Sin is nothing else but the inclination of the sexes to each other: it was condemned to be burnt. He led a scandalous life, but seems to have repented of his wicked manners and lewd writings; for he published a treatise in the end of his life, *De Fornicatione cavenda*, in 1698. It is said he died mad.

BI

BEZA (Theodore) one of the principal pillars of the reformed church, was of Vezelai in Burgundy: he studied at Orleans and Bourges under Melchior Welmar, who brought him up a Protestant. He had a good genius for poetry. He fell into snarls in his youth, and wrote some licentious things. Sickness awakened him, and he pursued his vow he had formerly made, of entering into the reformed religion. He retired to Geneva. At Lausanne he taught Greek, and writ his tragi-comedy of *Abraham sacrificing Isaac*. Calvin invited him to Geneva, where he was received minister. The civil war breaking out, he followed the prince of Condé, and was with him at the battle of Dreux; returning to Geneva, he succeeded Calvin. He presided in several synods, and died, aged 86, a. d. 1605.

BIAS was born in Priena in Caria, one of the 7 Greek sages, flourished in the 42d olym. Priena being besieged, Bias escaped empty-handed, and said he carried his all with him: he died in the arms of a grandchild of his own, while he pleaded for one of his friends.

BIBLIANDER (Theodore) professor of divinity at Zurich in the 16th century. As he understood the Oriental languages, he set about a new edition of the Coran, the text of which he corrected according to the rules of criticism, by collating the Arabic and Latin copies. To this edition he subjoined the lives of Mahomet and his successors, and prefixed an apology by way of preface, which has been loudly exclaimed against.

BIDDLE (John) one of the most eminent English writers among the Socinians, a pious honest man, who suffered various persecutions for his obstinate adherence to some singular notions about the Trinity; he died in prison, 1662.

BIGNON (Jerom) born at Paris in 1590. He gained an uncommon knowledge, under the care of his fa-

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ther, in philosophy, mathematics, history, civil law, and divinity, in a very short time; and was almost at the end of his studies at an age when it is usual to send children to school. At ten years of age he gave the public a specimen of his learning, in the description of the Holy Land; and two years after, he published a *Discourse concerning the principal Antiquities and Curiosities of Rome*; and *A summary treatise concerning the Election of Popes*; which introduced him to the acquaintance of the most considerable persons in France. Henry IV. desired to see him, and appointed him page to the Dauphin, who was afterwards Louis XIII. He appeared at court with all the politeness of manners imaginable. He wrote at that time a *Treatise of the Precedency of the Kings of France*, which he dedicated to Hen. IV. who gave him an express order to continue his researches on that subject. But the death of that prince interrupted his design, and determined him to leave the court. He was soon recalled. He published in 1613, the *Formulae* of Marculphus. He visited Italy. Paul V. gave him singular marks of his esteem. Father Paul likewise, charmed with his conversation, kept him with him some time at Venice. He was in 1620 made advocate-general in the grand council, and discharged that post with such reputation, that the king nominated him some time after counsellor of state, and at last advocate-general in the parliament. He resigned his offices in 1641; and the year following was appointed chief library-keeper of the king's library. He was obliged to resume his office of advocate-general, and held it till his death. He was employed in the most important affairs of state. At last that great man, who had always made religion the basis of his other virtues, died with the most exemplary devotion in 1656.

BIGOIS, a nymph, who had written a book in Tuscany about the in-

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terpreting of Lightning. This book was kept at Rome in the Temple of Apollo, with some others of the same nature.

BILSON (Thomas) bp. of Winchester, lived in qu. Elizabeth's time: a person of great learning, for which king James committed the present translation of the Bible to him. He died in 1616.

BION, a Bucolic poet, native of Smyrna, lived at the same time with Ptolemy Philadelphus, whose reign reached from the 4th year of the 123d olymp. to the 2d year of the 133d. He was an incomparable poet, if we may believe the lamentations of his disciple Moschus. His few pieces which are left do not contradict this testimony.

BION, surnamed Borysthenites, because he was of Borysthenes, a philosopher of a great deal of wit, but of very little religion: he flourished about the 120th olymp. but falling sick, like other profane persons, became superstitious.

BLACKALL (Dr. Offspring) an eminent English divine, and bishop of Exeter in the beginning of the 18th century, was born at London 1654, and educated at Catherine-Hall, Cambridge. For two years he refused to take the Oath of Allegiance to king William and queen Mary, but at last he submitted to the government, tho' he seemed to condemn the Revolution, and all that had been done pursuant to it. He was a man of great piety, had much primitive simplicity and integrity, humility and sincerity, and a constant evenness of mind. He is deservedly reckoned one of the best preachers of the last age; his sermons being a compleat sett of discourses upon one of the noblest and most important subjects of our holy religion, viz. a system of Christian Morality, according to its utmost improvement and perfection, as delivered by Christ himself. He died at Exeter Nov. 29, 1716, and was interred in the cathedral there.

BLAU

BLAEU (William) a famous printer of Amsterdam, a disciple and friend of Tycho-Brahe's: his *Atlas*, his *Treatise of the Globes*, *Astronomical Institutions*, &c. and his fine impressions, have secured his memory. He died in 1638.

BLAKE (Robert) admiral of the Parliamentarians: he fought the Dutch to advantage in 1652; and the same year he beat the Dutch fleet, commanded by Van Trump, De Ruyter, and De Witt. In 1653 he cannonaded Tunis, burnt 9 Turkish ships, and landing 1200 men, cut off 3000 Turks. From thence sailing to Algiers and Tripoli, he made them deliver up all the English slaves. He died in 1657. The first victory he obtained was over the Spaniards at Santa Cruz.

BLONDEL (David) a protestant minister in the 17th century, has been esteemed one of those who had the greatest knowledge of the ecclesiastical and civil history. He had a very singular way of studying; he lay on the ground, and had round about him the books which he wanted for the work he was about.

BOADICEA, a valiant British queen in the time of Nero the emp. wife to Prasutagus k. of the Iceni in Britain, who by his will left the emperor and his own daughters co-heirs to his great treasures, in expectation of procuring by that means Nero's protection for his family and people: but he was no sooner dead, than the emperor's officers seized all. Boadicea, a lady of courage and spirit, opposed these unjust proceedings; which was resented to such a pitch of brutality, that they ordered the lady to be publicly whipped, and her daughters to be ravished by the soldiers. The Britons took arms, with Boadicea at their head, to shake off the Roman yoke, and made a general and bloody massacre of the Romans in all parts. *The whole province of Britain would have been lost, if Suetonius Paulinus had not hastened from*

the Isle of Mona to London, and with 10000 men engaged the Britons, who had an army of 25000. The battle was fought for a long time with great vigour and doubtful success, till at last victory inclined to the Romans. Boadicea, who had behaved with all bravery imaginable, dispatched herself by poison.

BOCCACE (J. In) one of the most polite and learned writers of his age, born in Tuscany in 1313. His father placed him with a merchant. Boccace served his master 6 years, but as he gave signs of genius, he was put afterwards to study the canon law: he lost almost as much time at this as the last occupation: he disliked it, and thought of nothing but poetry; nothing could suppress this inclination. He put himself under the instruction of Petrarch: but he did not apply himself so to poetry, as to forget other studies. Petrarch prevailed upon Boccace, who loved quiet and hated faction, to leave Florence: he rambled about through Italy, but stopt at last at the court of Naples, where k. Robert gave him a very good reception: he also made a long stay in Sicily, where he had a large share in the favour of qu. Joan. He returned to Florence when the troubles there were a little appeased; but not liking the course of life he must have followed there, he retired to Certaldo; and, far from the noise of business, he spent his time in study, agreeably to his own humour. His great application to study brought on him an indisposition of which he died, 1375. He wrote several books, some learned and serious, others of gallantry and full of stories: it is by the latter chiefly that he has immortalized himself.

BOCCALINI (Trajan) a native of Rome, was a great wit at the beginning of the 17th century; none escaped his railway, none of the great in particular. But he took a new way of criticising on all that he had a mind to lash, by feigning that Apollo

holding his courts on Parnassus, heard the complaints of the whole world, and did justice according to the Exigence of the cases. From thence proceeded the *Ragguagli di Parnasso*, so mightily admired. He attacked the court of Spain in a manner so much the more satirical, that he pretended to know that this monarchy was not so powerful as was imagined; and that it was easy to sap its force by certain expedients which he pointed out. It has been thought this was the cause of his death.

BOCCHUS, king of Mauritania, joined with his son-in-law Jugurtha against the Romans, and was twice overcome by Marius. To make peace with the Romans he delivered up Jugurtha to Sylla, and had part of his kingdom left him as the price of his treachery.

BOCCONI (Sylvio) a native of Palermo in Italy 1633, an eminent natural historian, and author of several curious works.

BOCHART (Samuel) born at Roan, and protestant minister of Caen, learned in the Oriental languages. The q. of Sweden obliged him to come to Stockholm in 1652, where she testified her respect to his learning. His Phaleg and Canaan have secured his memory among the learned. He likewise published several learned arguments to prove, that there is no probability that Æneas ever came into Italy. He died 1667.

BODINUS (John) native of Angers, one of the ablest men in France in the 16th century, famous for his method of history, his republic, and other works. He was in great favour with Henry III. who imprisoned John de Serre, for writing an injurious piece against Bodin, and forbid him, on pain of death, to publish it. But his favour was not of long continuance. The duke of Alençon gave him several employments, and carried him to England with him as one of his counsellors, where he had the pleasure and glory to see his

books *de Republica* read publicly in the university of Cambridge, having been translated into Latin by the English. He had written them in French. In the *Ragguagli of Boccalini* he is condemned as an Atheist to the fire, for having said in his books, that liberty of conscience ought to be granted to sectaries. He declared himself pretty freely against those who asserted that the authority of monarchs is unlimited; but yet he displeased the Republicans. His doctrine or system is not very well united.

BODLEY (Sir Thomas) eldest son of John Bodley of Exeter, born at Exeter 1544, descended from an ancient family in that county. He was chiefly educated at Geneva, whither his father had been obliged to retire, on account of his religion, in the reign of qu. Mary. Upon the accession of qu. Elizabeth he returned with his father to England, and soon after was sent to Magdalen college Oxford. In 1565 he undertook a public Greek lecture in the hall of that college. In 1583 he was made esquire of the body to the queen. He had travelled for four years before. And in 1585 he was sent by the qu. to Frederick k. of Denmark, to Julius duke of Brunswick, and other German princes, in order to engage them to join their forces with her majesty's to assist the k. of Navarre, afterwards Henry IV. In 1588 he was sent to the Hague, where he was admitted as one of their council of state, taking place next to count Maurice, and giving his suffrage in all proposed. He was first recommended to the qu. by lord treasurer Burleigh for the post of secretary of state; but the earl of Essex recommending him likewise to the qu. in a higher manner, not without reflections on Sir Robert Cecil, son to the treasurer, whom he had recommended to be joined in the secretaryship with Bodley, Burleigh found means to divert her majesty from her design.

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so that Bodley retired, and applied himself wholly to the promoting the interests of learning, which he did effectually by endowing the public library at Oxford. He was knighted by k. James, and offered considerable employments, which he refused. He died 1612.

BOETHIUS (Flavius Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severinus) an excellent Roman writer and poet, in the beginning of the 6th century, born of one of the noblest families of Rome. He studied at Athens. Upon his return to Rome he was soon advanced to the highest posts of honour, and made a patrician and senator. In 487 he was consul alone. In 500 he made a panegyric in the name of the senate to Theodoric k. of the Goths, upon his entrance into Rome. In 510 he was consul again, and a third time 511. In 523, having remonstrated against the violences of Theodoric, he fell under the resentment of this k. and was accused by some persons of infamous character of carrying on a conspiracy with the emperor Justin against the Goths. And it appears, that he secretly sent letters to the Greeks, and endeavoured to rescue the city and senate of Rome from the power of the Goths, by the assistance of the Greeks, from a very ancient preface to his book *de Consolatione Philosophiæ*, discovered by father Mabillon in the Ambrosian library at Milan. He was brought before the senate, and the accusers suborning evidence, he was conveyed to Pavia, and imprisoned. There he softened the rigour of his confinement by the prosecution of his studies, and to this we owe several of his writings, and particularly his book *upon the Consolation of philosophy*, and that *upon the Trinity*. The year following he was beheaded by the command of Theodoric.

BOETHIUS (Hector) an eminent Scots historian in the 16th century, of a noble family in the shire of Angus. He was acquainted with most of the

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learned men of his age. Erasmus says of him, that he knew not what it was to make a lie.

BOILEAU SIEUR DES-PREAUX (Nicolas) the celebrated French poet, born at Paris 1636. After he had gone through his course of polite literature and philosophy, his relations engaged him to the study of the law, and he was admitted advocate. But tho' he had all the talents necessary for the bar, yet he could not adapt himself to a science, which turns upon continual equivocations, and often obliges those who follow it to cloath falshood in the garb of truth. He therefore determined to study divinity; but he could not long endure the thorns of the school-divinity. He imagined that to allure him more cunningly, chicanry, which he thought to avoid, had only changed her habit, and so he renounced the Sorbonne; and betook himself entirely to the Belles-lettres, and took possession of one of the foremost places in Parnassus.

BOISSARD (John) born at Bezançon 1528, composed many large collections of Roman antiquities. He himself drew a plan of all the ancient monuments in Italy.

BOLEYN (Ann) wife to king Henry VIII. of England, daughter of Sir Thomas Boleyn by a daughter of the duke of Norfolk. She was brought into France at seven years of age by Henry VIII's sister, wife to Lewis XII. She did not return to England when this queen retired thither after her husband's death; but staid in the service of qu. Claude, wife to Francis I. and after her death she went into the family of Alençon. She returned at last to England, was maid of honour to qu. Catherine, and the k. fell in love with her. She behaved with so much address, that she made him love her enough to marry her. And it was this that engaged him to put the affair of the divorce forward, and to execute it at last with all the poise that every one

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knows. Henry married her privately Nov. 14, 1532, without waiting till the sentence against his marriage with Catharine of Arragon was pronounced; and so soon as he perceived her with child, he made his marriage public, and declared her qu. of England. She continued to be beloved by the king till the charms of Jane Seymour fired the heart of this prince. Then his violent love passed to hatred. He believed her to be unfaithful: he imprisoned her, and caused her to be tried: her marriage was declared null, because she had confessed that she had married the k. when she was engaged by contract to the lord Piercy. She was beheaded May 19, 1536.

BOLESLAUS was the first k. of Poland. The duke Miecislus, his father, having embraced the Christian religion, asked of the pope the title and dignity of king, but did not obtain it. The emp. Otho III. having been sumptuously entertained by his son at Gresna in his pilgrimage, to adore the corps of St. Adelbert, shewed his gratitude by bestowing on him the title of king. He clothed him with his own garments, and gave him the ensigns of the empire, and particularly the sword and golden ball. Boleslaus had great qualities. He drove the Bohemians back to the middle of their country: he chastised the people of Moravia, and made them his tributaries.

BOMILCAR, general of the Carthaginians, was so affrighted at the exploits of Agathocles, that he designed to deliver Carthage to him, which so enraged the Carthaginians, that they hanged him in the market-place.

BONA, a Piedmontese, made cardinal by Clement IX. He was a learned and pious man, the author of several devotional books.

BONNER (Edmund) bp. of London, persecuted the Protestants in the reign of *qu. Mary*. He was one of *Henry VIII's* chaplains; pleaded for his divorce and the annulling of the pope's authority in England. He

struckled for Thomas Cromwell, by whom he was advanced to be ambassador to the kings of Denmark and France, as also the pope and emperor, and was made bishop of London 1539. Henry dying, the reformation was promoted by his son Edward VI. Bonner preached faintly for it, and omitted the article of the king's authority, for which he was imprisoned and stripped of his bpk. Queen Mary released him. He then shewed what he was at heart by his cruelty to the Protestants. *Qu. Elizabeth* coming to the crown, he denied the oath of supremacy; for which he was again unbishoped and sent to the Marshalsea, where he lived 10 years, and died a. 1569.

BOREAS, son of Astræus, run away with Orithya, daughter to Erechthius, k. of Athens, a. m. 1569.

BORELLI (John Alphonsio) a native of Naples, an eminent mathematician, and famous for his works in the 17th century, flourished at Florence and Pisa, where he was professor of philosophy and mathematics.

BORGIA (Cæsar) was natural son of Roderick Borgia, afterwards pope by the name of Alexander VI. by Vanozza. He was soon made abp. of Valenza and cardinal. He made a league with France in the expedition of Milan. This prince made him duke of Valentinois. He took the best places of Romandiola, seized Imola, Forlì, Favenza, &c. insulted the Italian princes, and desirous of the spoils of the cardinal Cornette, he invited him and the pope to a supper, and ordered poisoned wine for the cardinal; but the pope and Borgia coming hither before him, were served with it unknowingly: the pope died of it next day, a. 1503. Borgia escaped in the belly of a mule. However, pope Julius II. caused him to be seized at Ostia, and kept in prison; but he was at last released: besieging the castle of Viane, he was killed on Friday March 12, 1507.

BOROMÆUS (Frederick) cardinal and abp. of Milan. He, in 1609, celebrate

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celebrated the council of Milan: he founded the Ambrosian library, which he enriched with 9000 manuscripts. He left several works behind him, and died 1632.

BOTALLUS (Leonard) lived in the 16th century, a Piedmontese, came into France and made his fortune: for he was physician to the duke of Alençon and Henry III. He introduced at Paris the practice of frequent letting blood. He published several books in physic and surgery.

BOURCIER (Thomas) cardinal, abp. of Canterbury, brother to Henry earl of Essex: he crowned Edward IV. Richard III. and Henry VII. and died at Canterbury 1486.

BOURIGNON (Antoinette) born at Lisle 1616, one of those devotees who imagine themselves to be conducted by some particular inspirations; and for that reason has been treated as a fanatic. She published a great number of books full of impertinent mystical nonsense, and visionary jargon; yet had for a while not a few followers and disciples.

BOXHORNIIUS, of Bergen-Opzoom in Brabant. In 1631 he published the authors of *Historia Augusta*; the panegyric of Pliny, Justin, and some satirical poets, with several other pieces.

BOYLE (Robert) the seventh and youngest son of Richard, the great earl of Cork, was born at Lismore in the kingdom of Ireland 1626: he laid the foundation of his learning at Leyden in Holland, and afterwards travelled to France, Switzerland and Italy: he was a very learned and pious man, and one of the greatest promoters of experimental philosophy: to him we owe innumerable useful discoveries; many works of his are published of that kind, which will always be held in the highest esteem. A most beautiful edition of all his works which he published in his lifetime, together with some of his manuscripts, are just now printed at London, in 5 vol. folio. It would be

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endless to enter into a detail of all his labours, experiments and valuable discoveries. K. Charles II. k. James and k. William were so highly pleased with his conversation, that they often used to converse with him with great familiarity. His discourse of *the high Veneration Man's intellect owes to God*, is the most esteemed of his *Theological Tracts*; and is truly worthy of such a profound searcher into nature.

BRABO, an illustrious Roman, kinsman to Julius Cæsar, came with him to Gaul, and gave his name to Brabant. There is a ridiculous story of a giant where now stands the city of Antwerp, whom Brabo overthrew, and as the reward of his cruelty cut off his two hands. They shew at the gate of Antwerp some remains of his fortrefs and bones.

BRACHMANS, Indian philosophers, of whom Strabo relates several singular things. They lived very austere-ly, and took great care of their scholars. The ancient philosophers went often into India to consult them. From them it is thought, that Pythagoras learned his metempsychosis. At this time the Banians in India call their priests Brachmans.

BRACON, an eminent English lawyer of the 13th century. His great learning appears from his book, *de Consuetudinibus Angliæ*.

BRAHE (Tycho) a famous astronomer of the 16th century: his father sent him to Copenhagen to study rhetoric and philosophy. The great eclipse of the sun, which happened August 21, 1562, engaged him to study astronomy, in which science his skill is universally known. He was the inventor of a new system of the world; but it did not succeed, tho' he had some followers. He was very superstitious with regard to presages, and very positive and impatient of contradiction to his sentiments.

BRASIDAS, a Lacedæmonian general, in the 89th Olympiad. He foiled the Athenians by sea and land, took several towns in Thrace, &c.

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and frighted his enemy with the terror of his name.

BRAUN (George) of Cologn, in the 17th century, published a Latin oration against the fornicating priests; but most famous for his *Theatrum Urbium* in several volumes folio.

BRAUNBOM (Frederick) a Protestant author, and a German, published in 1613, with great ostentation, a book he imagined full of new discoveries, relating to the explication of the prophecies of the old and new testament. He settled every period of the reign of Anti-Christ, his birth, juvenile state, years of maturity, the beginning of his decay and decrepitude. According to this author the end of the world was to happen in 1711. I need not observe that he applies all that is found of Anti-Christ in the scriptures to the Roman Pontiff.

BRENNUS, a Gaulish captain who passed into Italy, a. r. 363; where having made great havock, he besieged Clusium in Tuscany: the inhabitants sought assistance from Rome, which occasioned the Gauls to invade Rome, which they ransack'd; but were beaten back from the capital by Camillus, and driven out of Italy.

BRIAREUS, son of Titan, one of the giants who invaded heaven, said to have had 100 arms and 50 heads. He is called *Ægeon* amongst men, and *Briareus* among the Gods.

BRIGGS (William) an eminent English physician in the latter end of the 17th century, after improving himself by his travels, he settled at London, and was eminent in his profession, and gained the friendship of the learned. He was a judicious anatomist, as appears from his *New Theory of Vision*.

BRISEIS, a Trojan lady taken by Achilles, from whom Agamemnon took her, which so enraged Achilles, that he left the siege, and did not return back till he heard of the death of his friend Patroclus.

BRISSONIUS (Barnaby) one of most learned lawyers of his age, was

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president of the parliament of Paris; sent ambassador to England by Henry III. When Henry the Great besieged Paris, Brissonius remonstrated against the leaguers, who, under pretence of the holy league, slighted the royal authority. He fell a sacrifice to them, and was strangled in prison, Nov. 15, 1591.

BRITANNICUS, son to the emperor Claudius by Messalina, was excluded from the empire after his father had married Agrippina, who put her son Nero on the throne and caused Britannicus to be poisoned.

BRITANNICUS, an Italian, one of the best Humanists of the 15th century, born at Brescia. He published notes on Persius, Juvenal, Terence, Statius, Ovid.

BRODEAU, in Latin *Brodæus*, a native of Tours, a learned critic in the 16th century. His chief works are *A Commentary on the Antologia*, ten books of *Miscellanies*, *Notes on Oppian*, on *Eurypides*, &c.

BRONTES, one of the Cyclops that work'd in Vulcan's forge, was so called from his making Jupiter's thunderbolts.

BROSSIER (Martha) a pretended demoniac, had like to have been the occasion of great troubles in France, towards the end of the 16th century; but the devil was cast out by a decree of the parliament of Paris. Several physicians had given their attestations that it was a true possession.

BROWNE (William) an English poet of the 17th century, was descended of a good family, born 1590. His poetical works procured him a very great reputation.

BROWN (Sir Thomas) an eminent physician of the 17th century, renowned for his *Religio Medici*: he was particularly serviceable to Sir William Dugdale, who consulted him very much when he engaged in his *History of imbanking and draining of drivers Fens and Marshes*, &c.

BRUN (Anthony le) ambassador of Spain at the conference of Munster, had

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had very great talents for negotiations. He was dreaded on account of his abilities by the ambassadors of France.

BRUN (Charles le) first painter to the French king, director of the manufactures, &c. His talent, except for landscapes, was universal: his design is good, but his colouring harsh.

BRUNO (Jordanus) a Neapolitan, famous for his *Spaccio della bestia Trionfante*, published at Sir Philip Sidney's request at London, where he came after he was expelled Geneva, and continued about two years in the house of Mr. Castlenau, king Henry III's ambassador to queen Elizabeth. He was very well known to her majesty, and beloved by the most polite part of the court; but his best friends were Sir Philip Sidney and Foulkes Greville, who were very intimate together, and doubtless the most learned and witty gentlemen in England; with these and some others of their club Bruno held assemblies; but as they treated of subjects of a very delicate nature, which could not suit the taste or capacity of every body, they kept the door always shut, and none but select persons were admitted into the company. There were but 20 copies of his book printed; it is of an odd composition; but he treats all kind of miracles as fables, and maintains that the Heathen theology is not by far so unintelligible, absurd and monstrous as the Jewish and Christian theology. He wishes men, laying aside all prejudices, would admit of no other rule of their conduct but the law of nature, which he divides into 48 articles, according to the number of the constellations in heaven, to each of which he gives the name of one of these virtues. At Venice he fell into the hands of the inquisition, and refusing to retract, was brought to the stake the 17th of February, 1600.

BRUTUS, a king of Britain, son of Silvius, and he of Ascanius, the son of Æneas, born in Italy, killing his father by chance fled into Greece,

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where he took k. Pandarus prisoner, who kept the Trojans in slavery, whom he released on condition of providing ships, &c. for the Trojans to forsake the Iord; which being done, they set out under Brutus, being advised by the oracle to sail west beyond the realm of Gaul. After some adventures, he landed where now stands Totness in Devonshire. Albion was then inhabited by a remnant of Giants, whom Brutus destroyed, and called the island after his own name Britain; he built a city called New Troy, since London, and began to enact laws: he reigned here 24 years, and at his death parcelled the island among his three sons: Locine had the middle called Loegria; Camber had Wales, and Albanact Scotland. The truth of this story is not unjustly questioned.

BRUTUS (Lucius Junius) son of one of Tarquin's sisters, was obliged to counterfeit the character of a natural, that he might be capable of revenging the death of his father and brother: for if Tarquin, who had procured them to be murdered, had discovered any wit or courage in him, he would not have suffered him to live. This seeming stupidity gained him the name of Brutus; under this cover he waited for an opportunity of expelling the Tarquines, which he found when Lucretia killed herself, after the injury which she had received from the eldest son of the tyrant; and he made so good an use of this opportunity, that in a short time the city of Rome was changed from a monarchy to a republic. This happened in the 245 y. of Rome. The office of consul was instituted, which was to be conferred every year upon two persons. Brutus and Collatine, the husband of Lucretia, were the first. The former did not long survive his work, I mean the establishment of liberty, since before the year of his consulship was expired, he was killed in a battle, being engaged so close in a combat with one of the sons of Tarquin that they

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they both fell down dead upon the spot. He had before this an opportunity of shewing by an act of great resolution, that he preferred his country to his own sons. He condemned them himself to capital punishment, and ordered them to be executed in his presence, being convicted of having entered into a conspiracy for the restoration of Tarquin.

BRUTUS (Marcus Junius) son of M. Junius Brutus and Servilia the sister of Cato : he was so prepossessed by those noble ideas of liberty and the love of one's country, which the Greek and Roman writers have so pompously described, that neither the obligations he had to Julius Cæsar, nor the certain hopes of aggrandizing himself as much as he could wish under that new master of Rome, could counterbalance in his mind the strong desire of restoring things to their first state by the murder of the tyrant : he conspired against him with some others, and their plot was so well conducted, that Julius Cæsar was stabbed in the senate the 15th of March 709. See his fate in Augustus. He was a man of eminent abilities and virtues ; an excellent orator, made choice of a grave and concise style, and thought Cicero's eloquence wanted strength.

BRYENNIUS (Nicephorus) bore the quality of Cæsar and Augustus by his alliance with Alexis Comnenus emp. of Constantinople, was born at Orestia in Macedonia, where his father provoked the emperor to send his general Alexis Comnenus against him, who pulled out his eyes ; but being charmed with his son Bryennius, he married him to Anne Comnenus his daughter, so famous by her writings. When Alexis came to the throne, he gave Bryennius the quality of Cæsar ; and Irene, his mother-in-law, would have made him his successor : but Alexis dying, John Comnenus was emperor. Bryennius, in 1137, being sent to besiege the city of Antioch, *fell sick, and returning, died at Constantinople : he was very considerable*

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for his fine parts, and wrote the history of Alexis Comnenus at the request of the empress Irene.

BUCEPHALUS, the name of Alexander the Great's horse, who would suffer none but Alexander to mount him, and would bend his knees to take him up. Being mortally wounded, he ran with incredible swiftness to carry off his master Alexander ; and having reached a secure place, fell down dead.

BUCHANAN (George) was born in a village in Scotland in the year 1506, was a man of great abilities, and one of the best Latin poets in the 16th century. His mother's brother sent him to Paris, for his education ; but he was constrained to return, partly by want, and partly by bad health, in two years. He went to Paris again, and passed two years in struggle with ill fortune. He was invited to teach grammar in the college of S. Barbe, which he continued to do for 3 years. He was carried back into Scotland by a young earl that had kept him 5 years with him at Paris. He was appointed by the k. of Scotland preceptor to his natural son. A conspiracy being discovered against the king, wherein that prince was persuaded the Franciscans had not done their duty, he ordered Buchanan to write verses against them : the poet obeyed. The king ordered him to write more poignant ones ; and Buchanan presented to him the famous *Silva*, intituled, *Franciscanus*. He found soon after that cardinal Beaton was contriving his ruin, and made his escape into England ; but affairs being in confusion there, he again passed over into France, and went to Bourdeaux, where he taught a school 3 years, not without apprehensions from the cardinal and the Franciscans, whose threats he was informed of. After this, he followed Goveanus into Portugal, who had received orders from his master to bring him a certain number of men able to teach philosophy in the university he had just erected.

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rected at Coimbra. All went well while Goveanus lived; but after his death, which happened in a short time, all kinds of ill usage were practised against the learned men who had followed him, and against Buchanan in particular: his enemies shut him up in a convent, in order to be instructed, as they pretended, in religion. It was there he undertook his *Paraphrase on the Psalms*, an excellent work. Having obtained his liberty, he went into England, but made no stay there. He chose rather to go again into France, and some years after was preceptor to the marshal de Brisac's son. He spent 5 years in this employment, sometimes in Italy, sometimes in France, and quitted it in 1560. Going over to Scotland, after the troubles which the Guises had caused there were appeased, he publickly went over to the Reformed Church. He was appointed preceptor to James VI. k. of Scotland in 1565. This is all he tells us of his life. His books rendered him so odious to the Roman Catholics, that they spread horrible calumnies against him. He died at Edinburgh in 1582. He succeeded admirably in all kinds of verse, and has written a History of Scotland and other treatises in very elegant Latin prose.

BUCKHOLD (John) a butcher of Leyden, who being sent to Munster by John Matthias (one of the ring-leaders of the Anabaptists) spread abroad his enthusiastic opinions in 1533. He, with his companions, raising a tumult, got the town into their own hands; then they degraded the senate, and chose another for their own purpose: being at last obliged to surrender, on Jan. 21, 1536, after he had been convicted of his errors, he was fastened to a stake, and pulled piecemeal by two executioners with red-hot pincers.

BUDÆUS, the honour of France for his learning and merit, born at Paris 1467; tho' a person of quality, he applied himself to study; without master he gained the Greek so per-

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fectly, that John Lascaris said he was equal to the best orators of old Athens. He got a mighty reputation by his writings; that *De Aÿfe* in particular. Erasmus envied him, and endeavoured to supplant him. He persuaded Francis I. to erect the Royal College; and his company was very acceptable to him. He died at Paris 1540.

BUKACON k. of Fez in 1500, much valued for his courage: after the taking of k. Oatus by Cherif Mahomet, he set his son Mulei Cacer upon the throne, who made him Grand Vizier. An. 1548 the Cherif made himself master of Fez, and strangled the king; and his son Bukacon receiving the news, made a treaty with John k. of Portugal, who made himself master of Fez, whereof Bukacon was made king in 1555. Afterwards Mahomet gave him battle, wherein Bukacon received a thrust of a lance into his thigh, and fell down dead.

BULLINGER (Henry) born at Bremgarten in Switzerland in 1504, an eminent Zwinglian minister, a great supporter of the Reformation, and employed in many ecclesiastical negotiations. He composed many books, one against Luther in particular.

BUNEL (William) professor of physic in the university of Toulouse in the beginning of the 16th century. He wrote a book upon medicines, to preserve from and cure pestilential diseases and maintain health; written both in French and Latin.

BUNEL (Peter) a native of Toulouse, one of the politest writers in the Latin tongue of the 16th cent. and an eminently virtuous man. He has left some Latin Epistles, which are written with the utmost purity. The capitouls or magistrates of Toulouse erected a marble statue to the honour of this Bunel, and placed it in the Town-house.

BUPALUS, was a celebrated sculptor, and native of the island of Chios, son, grandson, and great-grandson

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of Sculptors. His brother Athenis was of the same profession. They flourished in the 60th Olympiad, and were contemporary with Hipponax, who was a poet of a very despicable figure, and so lean that he was a mere skeleton. Our sculptors diverted themselves in representing him under a ridiculous form. But Hipponax wrote so sharp a satire against them, that they hanged themselves, as some say. It may be inferred from a passage in Aristophanes, that the revenge taken on them did not consist altogether in satires, but that cudgelling was added.

BURGUNDY (Mary) the only daughter and heiress of Charles duke of Burgundy, was born at Brussels, Febr. 13, 1457. As she was the most considerable match which was then in Europe, several princes sought her in marriage. But her father had the address to promise her sometimes to one and sometimes to another, and not to give her to any one of them. It is probable she would never have been married during the life of that prince. After he was killed there was a talk of her marrying in earnest, and there was a great many intrigues about it. Lewis XI. committed an irreparable fault in not marrying his son to this heiress. He sent his barber to her, with orders to speak to her in private, but this was not permitted. She married such a prince, with regard to age, as her governors desired for her. It was Maximilian of Austria, son of emp. Frederic III. 1477. She died by a fall from an horse 1483, and left two children, namely Philip of Austria, who was father to Charles V, and Margaret of Austria, who was contracted to the Dauphin the same year. This marriage was never consummated.

BURNET (Gilbert) bp. of Salisbury, in the latter end of the 16th century, was born at Edinburgh in Scotland, September 18, 1643, of an ancient family in the shire of Aberdeen. His father being bred to the law, was at the restoration of king Charles II. appointed one of the lords

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of session with the title of lord Cramont, in reward for his constant attachment to the royal party during the troubles of Great-Britain. Our author, the youngest son of his father, was instructed by him in the Latin tongue: at ten years of age he was sent to continue his studies at Aberdeen, and was admitted M. A. before he was 14. Tho' his father had designed him for the church, yet he would not divert him from pursuing his own inclination, which led him to the study of the civil and feudal law: he used to say that it was from this study he had received more just notions concerning the foundations of civil society and government than those which some divines maintain. About a year after he changed his mind, and began to apply to divinity, to the great satisfaction of his father. He was admitted preacher before he was eighteen, and Sir Alexander Burnet, his cousin-german, offered him a benefice; but he refused to accept of it. His father dying in 1661, he formed a resolution to travel, and came to England in 1663, where he contracted an acquaintance with some of the most eminent men, and about six months after he returned to Scotland, where Sir Robert Fletcher of Salton offered him that church, and kept the benefice vacant, till our author, who was bent upon travelling, should return. Upon his return from his travels he was admitted minister of Salton, in which station he served five years in the most exemplary manner. He drew up a memorial, in which he took notice of the principal errors in the conduct of the Scots bps. which he observed not to be conformable to the primitive institution, and sent a copy of it to several of them. This exposed him to their resentments; but to shew he was not led by a spirit of ambition, he led a retired course of life for two years. But this so endangered his health, that he was obliged to change his manner of life, and

to abate his excessive application to study. In 1669 he published his *first and free Conference between a Puritan and Non-conformist*. He became acquainted with the duchess of Hamilton, and was made professor of divinity in the university of Glasgow, 1669, and continued 4 years and half in it; during which time his licence was exercised; for the Presbyterians hated him, and the episcopal party had no affection for him, so that he was averse to the severation of the laws against the others. While he was here he frequently went to Hamilton, where the duchess communicated to him all papers belonging to her father and uncle, upon which he drew up the memoirs of the dukes of Hamilton. The duke of Lauderdale, hearing he was about this work, invited him to London, assuring him he could furnish him with an account of many particulars relating to that period of history. Upon this he went to London.

The duke introduced him to Charles II. His majesty at that time had so good an opinion of him, that he offered him a bishopric in Scotland. He returned to Scotland and married the lady Margaret Kennerly, daughter of the earl of Cassilis; the same year published his *Vindication of the Authority, Constitution and Laws of the Church and State of Scotland*. He refused again a bishopric, with the promise of the first that should be vacant, because he could not approve of the measures of the court, the grand view of which he saw to be the advancement of popery. His intimacy with the duke of Hamilton and Lauderdale procured him to be frequently sent by the king and the duke of York, to have conversations with him in private. But Lauderdale conceiving sentiment against him on account of the freedom with which he spoke of popery, represented at last to the king.

Dr. Burnet was engaged in opposition to his measures. Upon his

return to London he perceived that these suggestions had entirely thrown him out of the king's favour, and the duke of York treated him with greater civility than ever, and dissuaded him from going to Scotland. Upon this he resigned his professorship at Glasgow, and resided at London. A few weeks after he was appointed preacher to the master of the Rolls. The king sent a bishop, and afterwards one of his secretaries of state, to detain Sir Harbottle Grimmon, master of the Rolls, to dismiss him, but in vain. He continued in that place 10 years, and was soon chosen lecturer of St. Clements, and became one of the most followed preachers in town. In 1676 he published his *Memoirs of the dukes of Hamilton*, which were so well received, that he was engaged in compiling *The History of the Reformation*. The first part of it was published in 1679, and the 2d in 1681. Next year he published, *An Abridgment of these two Parts*. Our author being sent for to a woman in sickness, who had been engaged in a criminal amour with Wilmot earl of Rochester; the manner in which he treated her gave that nobleman a great curiosity of being acquainted with him, upon which, for a whole winter, he had a conversation one evening in a week, in which he went over with this lord all those topics, upon which sceptics and men of loose morals use to attack the Christian religion. The good effects of which appear sufficiently from his account of the life and death of this noble peer. When the enquiry into the Popish plot was on foot, he was frequently sent for and consulted by king Charles with relation to the state of the nation. His majesty offered him the bishopric of Chichester then vacant, if he would engage in his interests, but he refused to accept it on those terms. And about the same time wrote a letter to his majesty, exhorting him with great freedom and zeal to change his morals, published by his son Thomas Burnet in the life

of his father. In 1682, when the administration was changed in favour of the duke of York, he adhered to his friends, and rejected all offers; and to avoid the necessity of returning visits, he built a laboratory, and applied himself to chymical experiments. He made a trip to Paris, and returned and preached at the Rolls till 1684, when he was dismissed by order of the court. About this time he published several excellent pieces. Upon the death of king Charles he thought fit to travel. In 1687 he published his travels, and a translation of Lactantius concerning the death of the persecutors. Upon his arrival in Holland the prince and princess of Orange laid their commands upon him to continue at the Hague, where he was admitted into their counsels. King James insisted upon his being removed from their court; but he continued to be trusted and employed in the same manner as before. He was prosecuted in Scotland and in England for high-treason; but the States refused to deliver him up. He married a Dutch lady of a large fortune and noble extraction. The prince of Orange consulted often with him while he was deliberating in what manner he should save Britain from the danger to which it was exposed. When he found king James plainly subverting the constitution, he omitted no method to support and promote the design the prince of Orange had formed of delivering Great-Britain, and went over with him in quality of chaplain. He was soon advanced to the see of Salisbury. He declared for moderate measures with regard to the clergy, who scrupled to take the oaths, and many were displeased with him for declaring for the toleration of Non-conformists. He treated the Non-jurors of his diocese with great lenity.

He was the person pitched upon by king William to name the duchess (afterwards electress) of Hanover, next in succession to the crown after the princess of Denmark and her issue.

From this time the princess Sophia began a correspondence with him, which lasted till her death. His *Pastoral Letter* concerning the oaths of allegiance and supremacy to king William and queen Mary 1689 happening to touch upon the *Right of Conquest*, gave such offence to both houses of Parliament, that it was ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common executioner. 1698 he was appointed by king William preceptor to the duke of Gloucester: he would have declined, but the king insisted upon his accepting of it. He conducted himself so well in this charge, that the princess of Denmark ever after retained a great regard to him. But 1699 a motion was made in the house of Commons to address his majesty to remove him from that place: It passed in the negative. The same year he published his *Exposition of the 39 Articles*, which occasioned a representation against him in the lower house of convocation in 1701; but he was vindicated by the upper house. His speech in the house of Lords in 1704 against the bill to prevent occasional conformity was severely attacked. For five or six years before his death our author grew more abstracted from the world, than the situation in which he had been, during the former part of his life, had permitted. He died March 17, 1714-15 in the 72 year of his age, and was interred in the church of St. James Clerkenwell, where he has a monument erected to him. He had at first formed a scheme for augmenting the poor livings in his own diocese; but his disappointment in that gave occasion to a more universal plan, which he projected for the improvement of the small livings in England; and which he pressed forward with such success, that it ended in an act of parliament in the 2d year of qu. Anne, For the augmentation of the maintenance of the poor Clergy. He left his manuscripts to his son Gilbert, with this express order, that none of them should

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should be printed, except his *Essays in Morality in Religion*, and the *History of his own Time*, together with the *Conclusion*, which have been since published.

BURNET (Thomas) a very polite and learned writer in the end of the 17th century, was born in Scotland, but educated in the university of Cambridge under the tuition of Mr. John Tillotson, afterwards abp. of Canterbury. In the beginning of 1685 he was made master of Sutton's hospital in London, after which he entered into holy orders. During the reign of k. James, he made a noble stand in his post as master of the Charter-house against the incroachments of that monarch, who would have imposed one Andrew Popham, a Papist, as a pensioner upon the foundation of that house. In 1680 he published his *Telluris Theoria sacra*, so universally admired for the purity of the style, and beauty of the sentiments, that k. Charles gave encouragement to a translation of it into English. This *Theory* was however attacked by several writers. 1692 he published his *Archæologia Philosophica*, dedicated to k. William, to whom he was clerk of the closet. He died Sept. 27, 1715. Since his death hath been published his book *de Statu Mortuorum & Resurgentium*, and his treatise *de Fide & Officiis Christianorum*.

BURNETTUS or **BRUNETTUS** a learned Florentine, who wrote *Treſor de l'Origine & de la Nature de toutes choses*, and several other books. He died 1295.

BUSBEC (Auger Gissen) a person illustrious on account of his embassies, was born at Commines 1522. He was sometime at London with the ambassador of Ferdinand king of the Romans, whence being returned to Flanders, he there received a letter from that prince, acquainting him that he was appointed ambassador to Constantinople. He was sent a second embassy to that court. The Relation which he wrote of his two Journeys

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to Turkey is a valuable book, and has merited the approbation of all good judges.

BUSIRIS, k. of Egypt, said to be the son of Neptune and Libya, and brother to Belus and Agenor. Hercules killed him for abusing strangers, and other pieces of cruelty.

BUTES, son to Brecus, king of Thrace, banished by him for offering at the life of his brother Lycurgus: in his flight he landed at the island Strongyle, and finding it hospitable sailed on in quest of women to begin families in it. In Thessaly they found a company, particularly the nymph Coronis, whom Butes took; but he was stung so terribly by a fury sent by Bacchus, that he leapt into a well and died. The Thracians notwithstanding returned with their prey, and made Agassamenus their king in Strongyle.

BUXTORF (John) professor of Hebrew at Basil, deservedly renowned for his rabbinical works: Neither was his son behind him in that province of learning.

BYBLIS, daughter of Miletus, and of the nymph Cyaria, fell in love with Caurus her twin-brother, and strove to inspire him with the like passion; but not being able to succeed, she hanged herself. Ovid has wonderfully described the progress of this incestuous passion.

BZOVIVS (Abraham) one of the most celebrated writers in the 17th century, with respect to the astonishing number of pieces composed by him. Two pages could scarce contain the bare titles of them. His chief work is the continuation of Baronius's annals. He was a native of Poland and a Dominican friar. He, upon his coming to Rome, was received with open arms by the pope, and had an apartment assigned to him in the Vatican. He merited that reception; for he has imitated Baronius to admiration, in his design of making all things conspire to the despotic power, and greatest glory of the papal see.

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CABADES, k. of Persia 486; his desire of establishing a community of women lost him his crown 497, which he regained in 501. He persecuted the Christians at first; but seeing a prelate work miracles, he allowed them a toleration: he killed and banished a great part of the Manicheans, for offering to enthrone his son; took the field against the emp. Anastasius; and won Amida in 502: afterwards he made a peace with Anastasius and Justin his successor: Justinian, by Belisarius, got several battles from him. He died, a. 532, in the 35th year of his reign.

CABALLO (Emanuel) a Genoese, who procured himself the name of Deliverer of his Country by this action. When the city of Genoa was besieged by the French, and reduced to want, a ship with provisions arriving failed to the citadel, not knowing the French were masters of it, and so fell into the enemy's hands: upon this, they were all for surrendering; till Caballo, with one ship, and a number of valiant young men, sails towards the citadel, receiving the shot of the French on all sides, cuts their cables, and rescued the ships; to the wonder of all spectators, and the great joy of his countrymen.

CABIRA, a nymph, the mother of Camilus, and wife of Vulcan, from whom the nymphs called Cabarites are descended.

CACA, Cacus's sister, discovered to Hercules her brother's stealing his oxen; for which, says Servius, the vestal virgins sacrificed to her.

CACUS, an Italian shepherd upon mount Aventin. As Hercules was *driving home k. Geryon's herd whom he had slain*, Cacus robb'd him of some of his oxen, which he drew backward into his den lest they should be discovered. Hercules at last finding

them out by their lowing, or the robbery being discovered to him, killed Cacus with his club. He was Vulcan's son, of prodigious bulk, and half man half satyr.

CADMUS, k. of Thebes, son to Agenor, brother to Phoenix and Cilix, brought 16 letters into Greece. The poets say he left his country in quest of his sister Europa, and went into Boeotia, where one of his company was devoured by a dragon, which Cadmus slew, and sowed its teeth in a field, whence sprung up an army of men who destroyed one another.

CADMUS of Miletum, a Greek historian. Pliny attributes the invention of history to him. He lived about the time of taking Troy.

CADVALLUS, viceroy of Scotland, opposed Gillus, who retired into Ireland and made war upon the Scots: he repulsed him, and pursuing him into Ireland, lost the greatest part of his army and a rich booty in a tempest, for grief of which he died.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS (Quintus) a Roman consul: he subdued Macedonia, from whence he was surnamed Macedonicus, defeated the Achæians, and was victorious in Spain. His severity kept him from the consulship for some time, which was denied him twice; he had 4 sons, 3 of whom he saw consuls, and the 4th honoured with a triumph carried him to his grave.

L. CÆCILIUS METELLUS, consul and commander at Rome: he charged Afrubal, the great general of the Carthaginians, so unexpectedly near Palermo, that he gave him an intire defeat, and led 104 elephants and 13 of his enemy's chief officers in triumph to Rome.

CÆCILIUS METELLUS (Quintus) son to L. Cæcilius Metellus Calvus, a Roman consul. He overthrew Jugurtha k. of Numidia, a. r. 645, whence he was surnamed Numidicus.

CÆCILIVS (Statius) a comic poet, born near Milan, cotemporary with Ennius

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Ennius Volcatius. Sedegitus calls him the prince of the comic poets ; but Cicero was of another opinion.

CÆSALPINUS of Arezzo, professor at Pisa, and afterwards physician to pope Clement VIII. one of the capital writers in botany, who carried that science to a greater degree of perfection than any who had gone before him.

CÆSAR. See **JULIUS.**

CAJAPHAS, high-priest of the Jews after Simon, who condemned Christ to death, and was put out of his place by the emperor Vitellius ; for which disgrace he made away with himself.

CAIMACAN, the name of the governor of Constantinople, who is as lieutenant to the Grand Vizier, and has no power when the Vizier is at Constantinople.

CAIN, eldest son of Adam and Eve, killed his brother Abel ; for which he was condemned by God to banishment and a vagabond state of life ; this made him apprehensive, that every one who found him should slay him. But God had the goodness to set a mark upon him, to prevent those who should find him from killing him. Cain retired to the Land of Nod, on the east of Eden, and built a city, to which he gave the name of his son Enoch.

CAINITES, a sect of heretics in the 2d. century, so called on account of their great respect for Cain. They pretended, that the virtue which had produced Abel was of an order inferior to that which had produced Cain, and that this was the reason why Cain had the victory over Abel and killed him ; for they admitted a great number of Genii, which they called virtues, of different ranks and orders. They made profession of honouring those who carry in scripture the most visible marks of reprobation, as the inhabitants of Sodom, Esau, Corah, Dathan, and Abiram. They had in particular a very great veneration for the traitor Judas, under pretence that

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the death of Jesus Christ had saved mankind. They had a forged gospel of Judas, to which they paid great respect.

CAINAN, son of Arphaxad, born a. m. 1694. It is observable, that his name is neither found in the Hebrew original of the books of Genesis or Deuteronomy, nor elsewhere, but only in the translation of the Septuagint and the genealogy of S. Luke.

CAIUS and **LUCIUS**, sons of Agrippa and Julia daughter of Augustus, and adopted by him. They were offered a consulship at 15 years of age ; but Augustus only allowed them to be nominal Consuls. Both died young.

CAIUS or **KAYE** (John) a famous physician, born at Norwich, and brought up at Cambridge and Padua towards the latter end of the 16th century. At his death, he left his estate for making Gonvil-Hall in Cambridge a College, and a Maintenance for 23 students.

CALAIS and **ZETES**, brothers, sons of Boreas and Orithya, to whom the poets attributed wings : they went on the voyage of Colchis with the Argonauts, delivered Phineus from the Harpies, and were slain by Hercules.

GALANUS, an Indian philosopher, followed Alexander the Great in his expedition to the Indies, lived 83 years without sickness, and being at last seized with the cholick, desired Alexander to order a funeral pile for him : which, with reluctance, the king performed, and drew out his army, ordering certain persons to throw very rich perfumes upon the pile, where Galanus placed himself, very richly clothed. He shewed not the least concern when the flame took hold of him. It is said, that being asked, whether he had any thing to say to the king, who withdrew from this terrible spectacle ? he answered, No, because he expected to see him shortly at Babylon. This seemed to foretel Alexander's death, which happened 3 months after, a. r. 430.

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CALASIO (Marius) a Franciscan, professor of Hebrew at Rome, and author of a Concordance of the Bible, much commended.

CALCHAS, son of Thestor, followed the Greek army to Troy in the function of a diviner or prophet. He foretold that the siege of Troy would last 10 years, and that the fleet which was detained in the port of Aulis by contrary winds, would not sail till Agamemnon's daughter had been sacrificed to Diana. After the taking of Troy, it is said, he retired to Colophon, where he died with grief, because he could not divine what another of his own profession, called Mopsus, had discovered.

CALEB, one of the deputies of the tribe of Judah, who went with the rest to see the Land of Canaan, of which he gave a true account to Joshua, and with Joshua comforted the people: they had like to have been starved to death, but God delivered them; and they only entered into Canaan. Caleb had the country Hebron, died, aged 113, a. m. 2617.

CALENIUS, a Welsh-man, arch-deacon of Oxford 1120. He added above 4 centuries to the history of his country, which has been since epitomized and translated into Latin; it is called *Auctuarium Annalium Britanniae*.

CALENUS (Olenus) the most famous diviner of his time amongst the Etrurians, would have imposed upon the ambassadors of Rome, in the time of Tarquin Superbus, in a matter of great consequence. When in digging the ground on mount Tarpeius for laying the foundations of a temple, a man's head was found, the Romans sent ambassadors to consult this famous diviner; who finding that the prodigy portended something very fortunate and glorious, endeavoured by his subtle questions to divert the omen in favour of his own nation. And if Tarquin's ambassadors had forgot to mention Rome and mount Tarpeius in their answers to his captious questions, Rome

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would have lost the dominion of Italy, and the whole prodigy would have turned to the advantage of the Etrurians. Pliny mentions this as an instance that one single word is sufficient to alter the fate of things.

CALEPIN (Ambrosius) an Augustin monk of Calepio, whence he took his name in the 16th century, author of a Dictionary, since augmented by Passerat and others.

CALIGULA (Caius Caesar) emp. of Rome, succeeded Tiberus, a. c. 37. He was the son of Germanicus and Agrippina, and degenerated in so terrible a manner, that the reign of his predecessor was regretted, which is the worst that could be said of him. Seneca says, nature shewed in him the utmost of her power in the way of evil. The corruption of his mind discovered itself very early, for while he yet wore the child's robe, he was surprized in incest with one of his sisters: he debauched all those he had, and lived publicly with one of them as tho' she had been his wife. He carried the crime of blasphemy as far as it is possible for a creature to do: like the devil, he believed there is a God, and trembled at the thought; and yet he belched out the most abominable blasphemies against the Deity. He proudly usurped all religious honours; nor did he stick at any crime whatsoever. One of his most impertinent follies was, that when the moon was full, he desired her to come and lie with him; nay, he boasted he had lain with her. He conferred the honour of priesthood upon his horse. He was killed by Cassius Chereas, captain of his guards, a. c. 41.

CALIXTUS (Geo.) a famous Lutheran divine, born at Middleburgh in Holstein, 1586.

CALICRATIDAS, a Lacedemonian general, took Methymne, and besieging Conon, the enemies general in Mytelene, the Athenians came to relieve the town, in which battle he was drowned, a. b. 347.

CALII-

C A

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet, who flourished in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus and Ptolemy Euergetes, kings of Egypt, born in Cyrene. He wrote a great many small poems, of which we have only some hymns and epigrams remaining. He used often to say, that a great book was a great evil.

CALLIMACHUS of Cyrene, son of Statenor and Megatina, sister of Callimachus, an epic poet; but of inferior reputation to his uncle's.

CALLIMACHUS, an Athenian captain, chosen general in a council of war before Marathon; he was found in the battle against the Persians all pierced with darts, but yet upon his feet.

CALLIOPE, a muse, and the goddess of rhetoric and heroic poetry.

CALLIRHOE, daughter of the river Achelous, and wife of that Alcmeon who killed his mother Eriphyle, was married to him when he had still another wife living. He had given to this other wife the famous necklace made by Vulcan, and designed to be a fatal one to all who should wear it; of which a present had been made to Eriphyle, in order that she might persuade Ampharaus, her husband, to engage in the Theban expedition. Callirhoe having heard of this fine necklace, refused to be any more with Alcmeon, if he did not make her a present of it. He used a stratagem to get it from Phegeus, his other wife's father, who discovering that it was designed for Callirhoe, commanded his two sons to murder Alcmeon, which they did accordingly. When Jupiter enjoyed her, she begged of him, that the children she had by Alcmeon, who were yet young, might immediately become full grown men, which was so well timed, that it was granted. She desired this miracle that her children might be very soon capable of revenging their father's death, which they did. They met Alcmeon's two murderers, who were going to offer the

C A

necklace and Eriphyle's gown at Delphi, and killed them; and went afterwards to Psophis, where they murdered Phegeus and his spouse. On their return they were pursued as far as Tegeum; but getting assistance, they put the enemy to flight. Having given an account of what they had done to Callirhoe, they set out for Delphi, where they consecrated the necklace and Eriphyle's gown to Apollo, as Achelous had commanded them.

CALLISTHENES, of Olynthus, a philosopher and pupil to Aristotle. He lived at Alexander's court; but being unwilling to adore him, he was devoured by lions.

CALLISTRATUS, an Athenian orator of great reputation. He was the occasion that Demosthenes, being still but a young scholar, dedicated himself entirely to the study of eloquence: for, admiring his glory, he was inspired with ambition to distinguish himself the same way. Callistratus was banished, which was the usual fate of those who had the greatest share of the government in the Athenian republic.

CALPURNIA, Julius Cæsar's wife, and daughter to L. Piso. She dreamed the night before Cæsar was murdered, that the roof of the house was fallen, and her husband stabb'd in her arms. After his death she withdrew to Marc. Anthony.

CALPURNIUS (Titus) a Latin Sicilian poet, lived under the emp. Carus and his son. We have seven of his eclogues remaining.

CALVERT (George) born at Kypling, near Richmond in Yorkshire. At his return from his travels he was made secretary to Sir Robert Cecil, by whose means he was knighted in 1618, and becoming a Roman Catholic laid down the office of principal secretary of State. The king however continued him privy-counsellor all his reign, and made him lord Baltimore. He obtained of king Charles I. a patent to him and his
beir

great gifts to St. Peter, and professed great repentance, after he had established himself on bloodshed and cruelty. It is said he once sat down by the sea, and commanded the waves not to dash him; which they continuing to do, said he, how frivolous is the power of a monarch! none deserves to be so called, but he whom the heaven, earth and seas obey; and from that time he would never wear a crown. He is interred at Winchester, in the old monastery. He died in the 18th year of his reign.

CANUTE, or Hardi-Canute, king of England, after Harold his half-brother, a cruel oppressive prince: he caused the body of king Harold to be cast into the Thames. Earl Godwin told him it was by Harold's command he put out his brother Alfred's eyes, and made peace with the king by a costly present. Canute caused Worcester to be burnt for the offence of a few in killing two collectors: At the last, king Canute, at a Danish wedding in Lambeth, dropt down speechless as he was drinking and died, which put an end to the tyranny of the Danes, who had infested this island above 200 years after their first invasion.

CAPANEUS, a captain at the siege of Thebes, and the first who put a ladder to scale the walls of the town a. m. 2833. Whence poets have feigned, that he made war against Jupiter.

CAPET (Hugh) king of France the first of the third race.

CAPYCIUS (Scipio) in Italian Capece, from an ancient family in Naples, gained great reputation in the 16th century by his works, the chief of which is his *Poem* wherein he argued philosophically on the principles of nature. He was very much esteemed by Isabella Villamarini, *princess of Salerno*, and he bestowed great encomiums on her.

CAPILUPUS (Camillus) a native of Mantua in the 16th century. He wrote a book entitled, *The Stratagem*;

in which he relates not only what was perpetrated at Paris, during the massacre on St. Bartholomew's day, but also the artful preparations which preceded that horrid massacre, and which, by a long series of intrigues, drew the Huguenots into the snare. It is however blended with a great number of falsities.

CAPILUPUS (Lælius) brother to the former, made himself famous by some cento's of Virgil. The manner in which he applied Virgil's expressions to represent things, which the poet never dreamt of, is admired. His cento against women is a very ingenious, but too satirical piece. The poems of the Capilupi are inserted in the *Deliciæ poetarum Italorum*.

CAPISTRAN (John) a Franciscan friar in the 15th century. His eloquence as a preacher seconded so happily the valour of the Hanniades, that he contributed greatly to the victories which the Christians gained over Mahomet, and particularly to the famous battle of Belgrade in 1456. He went to Nuremberg in 1452, and was there received in great pomp by all the clergy: he caused a pulpit to be erected in the middle of the great square, and there preached for some days with such eloquence against vice, that he obliged the inhabitants to make a pile of their cards and dice, and set fire to them: by his eloquence he caused a great number of Jews to be burnt in Silesia. He was canonized by pope Alexander VII. 1690. We are told that many miracles were wrought at his tomb.

CAPISUCCHI (Blasius) Marquis of Monterio, general of the pope's forces at Avignon at the end of the 16th century, was famous for his skill and courage in the military arts. He performed a very remarkable action at Poitiers in 1569. The Protestants were besieging Poitiers, and had already thrown a bridge over the river in order to make an assault. This Capisucchi, with two other good swimmers, plunged into the river, and getting

getting under the bridge, cut in various places that which fastened the pieces of it together. This soon made the whole bridge sink into the water, which was of great service to the besieged.

CAPITOLINUS (Julius) an historian in the beginning of the 4th age under Dioclesian, to whom he inscribed the lives of Verus, Antoninus Pius, Laudius, Albinus, Macrinus, 2 Maximins, and 3 Gordians. He writ other lives which are most of them lost.

CAPPISCUCCHI (Paul) famous in the 16th century for several employments he enjoyed, and negotiations performed by him. It was he whom Clement VII. appointed to examine and report the important affair of Henry VIII's divorce. He was at that time dean of the Rota; and we find by his decisions, that he did not favour the king of England's design; since he declares in two of them, that Henry had incurred the pope's censures, for divorcing Katherine of Aragon, and marrying another woman, spite of the prohibitions of the holy see, and that Katherine ought to be restored to her former dignity. He published several very useful constitutions concerning the troubles of Perugia and Avignon, in the government of which he was vice-legate. He died at Rome, a. 1539, aged 60.

CAPRIATA (Peter John) a Civilian and historian of Genoa, in the 17th century. The historical pieces of this writer are very valuable: they relate to the transactions of his own time, especially in Italy. He relates the several transactions in a very clear and precise manner, and is not guilty either of the low artifices of a flatterer, or of the malice of an ill-natured censor. He dedicated his work to private men and not to princes: for he was afraid that had he inscribed it to a sovereign power, the public would have been apt to suspect his fidelity.

CARACALLA (M. A. Antoninus Bassianus) emp. after his father Severus in 201, born at Lyons, made emp. near Vimi: at Rome he put the physicians to death for not dispatching his father as he would have had them. He killed his brother Geta, and put Papius to death, because he would not defend nor excuse his parricide. In short, it is said, that twenty thousand were massacred by his order. He also murdered Julia, his father's widow. Going to Alexandria he slew the inhabitants, and applied to the magicians and astrologers. At last, going from Edessa to Mesopotamia, one of his captains slew him by Macrinus's order, who succeeded him, as he was going to ease nature. He was execrably false to his allies, and inhuman to his subjects. He died after he had reigned something more than 6 years.

CARACCIOLI, a writer in his youth, on account of his unhappy circumstances. He was afterwards so fortunate as to please Joan, queen of Naples, who took a pretty odd way to declare her passion to him. He was very much afraid of mice; so one day, while he was playing at chess in her wardrobe, she caused a mouse to be set before him; and he scampering about for fear, run in at the queen's chamber door, and fell just upon her; by this means the queen discovered her flame to him, and they soon made up matters together. A little after she created him her chief seneschal of Naples. He engaged in too many intrigues, and had the fate of minions, for he became odious to a lady that had a great ascendant over this queen. There were many illustrious persons of this family.

CARACTACUS, a British king with his brother Tolodumnus. He held out 9 years against the Roman forces in Britain: the seat of the war was upon the West borders of Shropshire, where he had great advantages, and the Romans all the difficulties:

C A

Ostorius with the Roman forces advancing, he went up and down encouraging the soldiers from the topic of liberty: at last the Britains were put into disorder, and the wife and daughter of Caractacus were taken, who flying to Cartimandua, queen of the Brigantes, was betrayed by her, and led in triumph to Rome, where he made a speech to the emperor, who was so taken with it, and the resolution of his countenance, that he freely granted him with the rest a pardon.

CARANUS, 1st king of Macedonia, 7th of the Heraclides from Hercules. They say he was advised by the oracle to found a monarchy where he should be led by goats. And guided by such leaders, he established himself in Macedonia, a. m. 3240, and reigned 30 years. From him to Alexander there are 23 kings not much renowned.

CARBO, a great orator in Cicero's time, who mentions him.

CARDAN (Jerom) a physician, and one of the greatest genius's of his age, was born at Pavia 1501. Being a bastard, his mother did all she could, when with child him, to destroy the fruit of her womb, but to no effect. She was however 3 days in labour, and they were forced to tear the child out of her. He speaks in his writings of his own good and bad qualities with a frankness that shews a mind of a very peculiar cast. He believed that he was under the care of a particular genius. He wrote a very great number of books. The elder Scaliger wrote against Cardan's book *de subtilitate*.

CARINUS (Marcus Aurelius) son of the emperor Carus, who made him Cæsar about 283, and sent him to Gaul, where he became excessively vicious. He murdered several of his wives on mere suspicion; for which his father disowned him.

CARIUS, a son of Jupiter, worshipped by the Lydians for teaching them music.

C A

CARLOMAN, king of France, son of Lewis the miser, crowned with his brother Lewis III. in 879. They defeated Boson, king of Arles and Burgundy, in a pitched battle, and afterwards laid siege to Vienna in 881. Lewis going to repress the incursion of the Normans, died at St. Dennis in 882, and Carloman quitted the siege of Vienna, turned his arms against the Normans, and drove them out of his country. Hunting in a forest near to Montfort, he was mortally wounded by a wild boar 884.

CARMAGNOLE (Francis) a famous general under Philip Visconti, duke of Milan, who kept pigs in his youth. Philip gave him a cousin of his in marriage, and a considerable government: he incurred the displeasure of Philip, being invidiously misrepresented to him, and fled to the Venetian territories; where, being made their general, he worsted the duke of Milan in several battles; but neglecting the opportunity of a reconciliation with the duke, the Venetians beheaded him at Venice 1422.

CARMENTA, a prophetess, was mother of Evander. She left Arcadia and came into Italy with her son, where they were kindly received by Faunus, king of the country, a. m. 1810. The Roman matrons built a temple to her, and celebrated feasts that were called Carmentales.

CARMILIANUS (Peter) an Englishman and famous Latin poet in the beginning of the 16th century. He published, among other poems, *An Epitaph on the King of Scotland*, who had been killed in a battle won by the English 1513.

CARNEADES, a famous Greek philosopher, was of Cyrene. He founded the third academy, which, properly speaking, differed not from the second: for excepting a few mitigations, which were of no use but to throw dust in people's eyes, he was as vehement a defender of uncertainty as Arcesilaus. The most memorable thing in this philosopher is his most christian like

maxim

maxim of morality. He says, if a man privately knew that an enemy, or any other person, whose death might be of advantage to him, would come and sit down on the grass, under which there lurked an asp, he ought to give him notice of it, even tho' he could not be reproached for having kept silence on this occasion. Yet his disputes against justice greatly alarmed Cicero : so subtle and sceptical were they.

CARRANZA (Bartholomew) a native of Miranda in Navarre, was one of the most illustrious Dominicans of the 16th century. He distinguished himself in the council of Trent, especially in the debate about residence, affirming that it was of divine right, and that the contrary opinion was a diabolical doctrine. Philip of Austria, who had been his disciple, took him with him when he went into England to marry queen Mary. He thought he had great abilities for combating the Protestant religion, which had taken deep root in that country. He pleased Philip so well, that he raised him to the abpk. of Toledo 1557. Yet this Carranza was seized by the inquisition as an heretic, and carried to Rome, imprisoned long, and at last sentenced, upon presumptions, to make a solemn abjuration. Having submitted to this order, he was sent to the monastery della Minerva, where he died a little after, 1576, aged 72. His *Spanish Catechism* was put into the *Index Expurgatorius*.

CARROUGES, a clock-maker in Pavia, who made Alciat a clock so contrived, that when the hammer struck the bell, it also struck fire out of a flint, which lighted a match first, and afterwards a lamp, and so gave one at once an account of the night, and furnished him with a lamp to rise by.

CARTALO, son to Malcus, general of the Carthaginians, priest to Hercules. His father sat down with an army before Carthage, being ba-

nished unjustly from his country. His son passed in his robes through his father's army without saluting him. Afterwards he was received coldly by the general, and punished for taking no notice of him before.

CARTES (Rene des) descended of an ancient family in the Touraine in France, one of the most eminent philosophers and mathematicians in the 17th century. At the Jesuits college of la Fleche he made a very great progress in the learned languages and polite literature, where he contracted acquaintance with several young gentlemen, who proved eminent in the republic of letters, and particularly with Marine Merfenne, afterwards known by the name of Father Merfenne. His father designed him for the army ; but his tender constitution not permitting him to expose himself to such fatigues, he was sent to Paris without any person to inspect his conduct, where he launched a little into gaming, in which he had prodigious success. Here Merfenne engaged him to return to study, which he pursued till he was found out by his friends. He went to Holland in May 1616, and enlisted as a volunteer in the prince of Orange's troops, and while he lay in garrison at Breda, solved a problem in mathematics to the satisfaction of Isaac Beekman, principal of the College of Dort. During his stay at Breda, he wrote a *Treatise on Music*, and laid the foundation of several of his works. He was present at several sieges. After this he went to Paris, declared against the mathematics, and applied himself to ethics and natural philosophy. He travelled into Italy, returned to Paris, and went to the siege of Rochelle in 1628, returned to Paris ; and a few days after his return, at an assembly of men of learning, at the house of Monsignor Bagni, the pope's nuncio, was prevailed upon to explain his sentiments with regard to philosophy, upon which the nuncio urged him to publish his system. Upon this he

went to Amsterdam, and from thence to Franeker, where he began his *Metaphysical Meditations*, and drew up his *Discourse on Meteors*. He made a short tour to England, and not far from London made some observations concerning the declinations of the magnet. He returned to Holland, and removed to Deventer, where Henry Renneri, one of his first disciples, was professor of philosophy. Here he finished his *Treatise of the World*. His books made a great noise in France, and Holland thought of nothing but discarding the old philosophy and following his. The university of Utrecht was cartesian from its foundation by means of Renneri and Henry Regis. Descartes removed now to Harderwick near Utrecht, and thence to Leyden, and not long after was invited to settle in England by Sir Charles Cavendish, brother to the earl of Newcastle. About this time he was attacked by the Jesuits, and particularly by father Bourdin. 1641 Lewis XIII. king of France, invited him to his court; but he could not be weaned from his retirement. At this time he published his *Meditations concerning the existence of God, and the immortality of the soul*. Voetius being chosen rector of the university of Utrecht, procured his philosophy to be prohibited, and wrote against him, who immediately published a vindication of himself. In 1645 he publicly renounced his disciple Regis, who had presumed to advance some notions of his own, and had stolen his *Treatise of Animals*. 1647 he took a journey into France, where the king settled a pension of 3000 livres upon him. Then he received a letter from monsieur Chanut desiring, in queen Christina's name, his opinion of the sovereign good. Soon after this, the queen of Sweden having invited him into that kingdom, he went thither, where he was received with the highest civility by her majesty, who engaged him to attend her every morning at five of

the clock, to instruct her in philosophy, and desired him to revise and digest all his writings which were unpublished, and to form a compleat body of philosophy from them. She likewise proposed to allow him a revenue of 3000 crowns per annum, with an estate which should descend to his heirs and executors for ever, and to form an academy of which he was to be director. But these designs were broke of by his death 1650, he being then 53 years. His body was interred at Stockholm, and 17 years after removed to Paris, where a magnificent monument was erected to him in the church of St. Genevieve du Mont. Tho' he died so early, he imagined it to be possible to prolong life very considerably beyond the common period, and thought he had discovered the method.

CARTHAGENA (John) was first a Jesuit and afterwards a Franciscan. He was born in Spain, and professor in Salamanca, but afterwards went to Rome. He died at Naples 1617. No man was ever more devoted to the interest of the court of Rome, or ever exaggerated more the rights of the popes, as appears by the works he published on the disputes between Paul V. and the republic of Venice.

CARVILIUS (Maximus Spurius) a Roman commander, and consul with Papirius Censor in 461. He took Amiterno, killed 2800 men, and took 4000 prisoners, and made himself master of Cominium, Palumbi, Herculanum, whereupon the Falisques and Tuscans ran to arms when defeated, while Spino was taken by his colleague, who returning to Rome were honoured with a triumph.

CARUS (Marcus Aurelius) emperor born at Narbonne, chosen emperor after Probus in 282. He had two sons both Cæsars, one he carried with him to the East, where he defeated the Sarmates and Persians; afterwards he was killed by thunder, having reigned two years.

CASAUBON

CASAUBON (Isaac) born at Geneva in 1559; Henry IV. appointed him his library-keeper in 1603: after his death he went into England with Sir Henry Wotton, ambassador from k. James I. where he was kindly received, and was engaged in writing against Baronius's Annals: he died not long after this, and was interred in Westminster-Abbey, where a monument was erected to him. He was greatly skilled in the Greek, and in criticism, published several valuable Commentaries, and received the highest eulogiums from all men of letters who were his contemporaries, not only on account of his profound learning, but likewise of his modesty, sincerity, and probity.

CASAUBON (Meric) son of the preceding, born at Geneva 1599, bred at Oxford, and took the degree of master of arts 1621, being then very eminent for his extensive learning: the same year he published a book in defence of his father against the calumnies of certain Roman Catholics, which gained him the favour of king James I. and a considerable reputation abroad. By the command of k. James he published a vindication of his father in Latin. He was made prebendary of Canterbury by abp. Laud. Aug. 1636, he was created doctor of divinity at Oxford, by command from k. Charles I. In the beginning of the civil war he lost all his spiritual promotions, but still continued to publish excellent works. Oliver Cromwell, then lieutenant-general of the parliament's forces, would have employed his pen, in writing the history of the late war; but he declined it, owning, that his subject would oblige him to make such reflections as would be ungrateful, if not injurious, to his lordship: notwithstanding this answer, Cromwell seemed so sensible of his worth, that he ordered 3 or 400 l. to be delivered to him whenever his occasions should require, without acknowledging any benefactor at the receipt of it. But this offer he re-

jected, and much greater ones made him by Mr. Greaves in Cromwell's name, if our author would gratify him in the request above mentioned. He refused handsome offers likewise from Christina qu. of Sweden, being determined to spend the remainder of his life in England. At the Restoration he recovered all his preferments, and continued writing books to his death, 1671, aged 72. He left a number of MSS. to the university of Oxford.

CASIMIR I. king of Poland: he came incog. to France, and studied at Paris, where he was made a monk. The Poles hearing where he was, obtained of the Pope, that he might govern them and marry. He espoused Mary, daughter of Ulcdormir duke of Russia, governed well, and civilized the Poles; was a great patron of the clergy, and built several churches: he defeated Massas duke of Muscovy 1044, and took Silesia from the Bohemians. He died in the 18th year of his reign.

CASIMIR III. the Great, born in 1309, and crowned in 1333. John k. of Bohemia made war against him, whom Casimir defeated, took several places, and subdued all Russia. He had a great love for peace, built several churches, hospitals, and fortresses: he gained universal love by his justice. He died by a fall from his horse, aged 60, in the 37th year of his reign, a. d. 1370.

CASIMIR (John) son to Sigismund III. by his 2d wife Constance of Austria, designed for the church, and being made a cardinal, was chosen after his brother Ladislaus IV. 1648. He married Lovis-Mary of Gonzague, his brother's widow: he beat Charles Gustavus k. of Sweden, who had oppressed him, and made peace with his successor in 1660: he defeated the Muscovites in Lithuania in 1661, repressed the rebellion which sprang from it, and made a voluntary abdication of the crown. He came into France, where he had a pension given him to maintain himself like a

person of quality; but being of a weak constitution, he fell ill at Nevers, and died in 1672, where the monks made him a magnificent tomb.

CASSAN, king of Persia in the 13th century, son of the king of Arragon; they deposed Baiton, who was a Christian, and admitted Cassan, on condition he would turn Mahometan: he embraced the proposal, and gained a battle over his rival in 1294. Then he laboured to propagate Christianity all he could, leagued with the catholic princes of the East, and overturned the Mahometans.

CASSANDER, second king after Alexander the Great, and son of Antipater, made several conquests in Greece, abolished the Democracy at Athens, and made the orator Demetrius Phalerius governor of the city. Olympias, Alexander's mother, having caused Aridæus, and other of his Macedonian friends, to be put to death, he marched against Pydne, laid siege to it, and gaining the town by corruption, he put her to death in revenge, a. r. 438. He married Thesalonice, sister to Alexander, and put Roxana, one of his wives, to death, with a son of hers. For fear of a rival, he made a league with Seleucus and Lyfimachus, against Antigonus and Demetrius his son, and defeated his enemies near Ipsus and Phrygia, a. m. 3735.

CASSANDRA, daughter of Priam and Hecuba, was tempted by Apollo, but deceived him: he promised to bestow upon her the gift of prophecy, provided she would consent to his love. She seemingly consented; but no sooner obtained the gift of prophecy, than she laughed at the tempter, and broke her word. He did not revenge himself by taking back his gift, but by causing no credit to be given to her predictions. She was violated by Ajax the son of Oileus in the temple of Minerva, whither she had fled for shelter when the Greeks took Troy.

CASSANDRA, a famous Venetian lady for her skill in languages and

learning, died aged 102, born at Venice 1465.

CASSIODORUS (Magnus Aurelius) secretary of state to Theodoret king of Sicily: he was Consul, and afterwards retired into a monastery, where he diverted himself with making sun-dials, clepsydras, and lamps, a choice library, and writing books. He died, aged 100, a. 562.

CASSIOPEA, wife to Cepheus k. of Ethiopia, and mother of Andromeda: she thought herself more beautiful than the Nereides, who desired Neptune to revenge the affront; so that he sent a sea-monster into the country, which did much harm: to appease the god, Andromeda was exposed to a sea-monster, but was rescued by Perseus, who obtained of Jupiter, that Cassiopea might be placed after his death among the stars: hence the constellation of that name.

CASSIUS (Avidius) a Roman captain, son of Heliodorus governor of Egypt, in great reputation with the emperors Antoninus Pius, L. Verus, and M. Aurelius: he gained great advantages over the Parthians and others, and was saluted emperor after the death of L. Verus, but was killed 3 months after, and his head sent to Antoninus, a. 172.

CASSIUS VISCELLINUS (Sporius) after having thrice enjoyed the consular dignity, been once general of the horse, under the first Dictator that was created in Rome, and twice received the honour of a triumph, was condemned to die, a. r. 269, for aspiring to the regal dignity.

CASSIUS LONGINUS (Lucius) flourished in the 7th cent. of Rome. He was a judge, and so inflexible, that his tribunal was called, The Rock of the Impeached. It is from the judicial severity of this Cassius, that very rigid judges have been called Cassiani. He gave rise to the maxim *Cui bono*, which admits but of very few exceptions in life, viz. That no one perpetrates crimes, but in view of reaping advantages of it; and that in criminal

animal matters, the presumption is very strong against those who reap some benefit from them.

CASSIUS LONGINUS (Caius) one of the murderers of Julius Cæsar, and he who said to one of the accomplices, *Strike, tho' the dagger should go through my body.* He married Junia, sister to Brutus, and seems not to have had very good reason to believe her chaste. He was a great soldier. Mark Anthony did not doubt any longer of victory, when he heard that Cassius was dead. Valerius Maximus tells us, that at the battle of Philippi, Cassius driving forward with great fury, he saw Cæsar, who, under a more august form than is seen among mortals, was riding full speed to attack him; at which Cassius, astonished, turned back, saying, *'Tis high time to give over.*

CASSIUS HEMINA (Lucius) a Roman historian, lived in the beginning of the 7th century of Rome. He composed 4 books of Annals, in which he continued the Roman History from Romulus to his own times.

CASSIUS SEVERUS (Titus) a famous writer in the reign of Augustus: his satyrical humour occasioned his banishment. He died in his exile extremely poor, in the 19th year of Tiberius's reign.

CASSIUS (Chærea) the ringleader of the conspirators who murdered Caligula, captain of his guards. Caligula being killed, Cassius flew to the house of Germanicus, and hearing that the senate were pleased with what he had done, he shewed himself to the people. One of the consuls made a long oration in praise of liberty, and concluded with saying, that all the conspirators, especially Chærea, ought to be raised to the highest honours. Chærea went to the Consul's to know the Word, who gave him the word Liberty: this he gave out to the cohorts, who obeyed the senate; and as he was the soul of the party, he sent one Lupus a tribune to kill Cæsar, wife of Caligula, with their

daughter. Nevertheless, Claudius was saluted emperor by the prætorian cohorts, and the senate was forced to approve of his election. The new emperor did not fail to punish Chærea, who suffered death with great resolution.

CASTALIO (Sebastian) born in the country of the Allobroges, 1515, famous for his Latin and French version of the scripture.

CASTELVETRO (Lewis) a native of Modena of the 16th century, famous for his *Comment on Aristotle's Poetics*; was prosecuted by the inquisition for a certain book of Melancthon, which he had translated into Italian. He retired to Basil, where he died.

CASTOR and POLLUX, brothers to Helena, and sons of Jupiter and Leda; in their expeditions with Jason for the golden fleece, they signalized themselves. Jupiter made Pollux immortal, and Castor dying, shared it afterwards with his brother, and they were turned into the sign *Gemini*.

CASTRITIUS (Marcus) a magistrate of Placentia in 669 of Rome, when the consul Cneius Carbo, endeavouring to engage all the cities of Italy in Marius's party against Sylla, demanded hostages of them, Castritius not permitting the citizens of Placentia to deliver any, Carbo, to intimidate him, said he had a great number of swords; replied Castritius, *And I have a great many years*: the very answer Solon gave to Pisistratus, when the tyrant asked him, 'In what he confided, since he presumed to oppose him with such vigour?' *In old age*, said Solon.

CASTRITIUS (Titus) taught rhetoric at Rome in the 2d century with greater reputation than any of his cotemporaries. Aulus Gellius, who was his scholar, greatly praises him.

CASTRO (Alphonfus) a monk, who attended Philip II. into England when he married qu. Mary, in high esteem in the church of Rome for his works.

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CASTRUCCIO, one of the greatest commanders in the 14th century; he was very successful in his undertakings, and performed many great exploits under king Philip the Long of France. His Life is written by Machiavel.

CATILINE, a noble Roman: his extravagance having reduced him, he formed a design of oppressing his country, extirpating the senate, rifling the public treasury, and burning Rome. He engaged several young rakes and desperadoes in his plot, who drank human blood as a pledge of their union. The conspiracy was discovered and defeated by the vigilance of Cicero, then Consul. He and his troops were totally routed, a. r. 992.

CATIUS, an Epicurean philosopher, mentioned by Cicero.

CATO (Marcus Portius) born at Tusculum, invited to Rome by Valerius Flaccus, where he was made Tribune of the soldiers for the province of Sicily, a. r. 549, and afterwards Quæstor, in which post he accused Scipio to the senate; then he was made Prætor, in which office he behaved himself with great justice; he signalized himself in the engagement with Antiochus the Great, for which he was chosen Censor, and discharged it with wonderful exactness; and could never be scandalized by his enemies. He opposed the introduction of the Greek learning into Rome, and yet studied Greek when he was very old. He wrote orations in his youth, and 7 books of history in his old age. He was a worthy man, great orator, and a wife and valiant general.

CATO (Uticensis) great-grandchild to the former: he was educated under his uncle Livius Drusus: he shewed his valour and generosity very early, having at 14 years old desired a sword to kill the tyrant Sylla. He was a lover of philosophy, in which he rigidly followed the doctrines of the Stoics, which furnished him with that bravery of soul he shewed on all occasions. His first campaign was in

681, against Spartacus; afterwards he led 1000 foot into Asia, where, for the small number of his attendants, he was laughed at, but was never moved with it; returning, he was made Quæstor, which he managed with honour: to keep out a very bad man, he put in for the tribunate. He sided with Cicero against Catiline, and opposed Cæsar in the senate on that occasion. His enemies sent him to recover Cyprus, which Ptolomy had forfeited, thinking to hurt his reputation by so difficult an undertaking; yet none could find fault with his conduct. He laboured to bring about an agreement between Cæsar and Pompey; but seeing it in vain, he sided with the latter. When Pompey was slain he fled to Utica, and Cæsar pursuing him, he advised his friends to be gone, and his son to trust to Cæsar's clemency; then lay down upon his bed, read Plato upon the Immortality of the Soul twice over, and thrust a sword through his body, of which at last he died, a. r. 708, aged 48.

CATULLUS (Caius or Quintus Valerius) a Latin poet, born at Verona in the year 666 from the building of Rome. The beauty of his verses gained him the esteem and friendship of all the men of wit and learning, who were then very numerous at Rome. He did not much hurt his reputation, by the gross obscenity and horrid lasciviousness with which he has poisoned several of his poems. He wrote satirical verses against Cæsar, but they served only to give the latter an opportunity of shewing his moderation. He contented himself with obliging the poet to give him satisfaction, and the same night invited him to supper.

CAVALCANTE (Guido) a nobleman of Florence in the 13th century, who having followed the party of the Guelfes, experienced the changeableness of fortune. He shewed great strength of mind in his misfortunes, and never neglected to im-

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prove his mind. He was a good philosopher, tho' some say his speculations only tended to find out there was no God. He wrote a treatise in Italian concerning style, and some verses which are esteemed. His song on the Love of this World, has been commented on by several learned men.

CAVALIERI (Bonaventure) an eminent mathematician in the 17th century, a native of Milan, and a friar of the order of the Jesuati of S. Jerom, professor of mathematics at Bologna, where he published several mathematical books, particularly, the Method of Indivisibles. He was a scholar of Galileo. His *Directorium generale Uranometricum* contains great variety of most useful practices in Trigonometry and Astronomy. His Trigonometrical tables in this work are excellent.

CAULIAC (Gui de) a physician of the university of Montpellier, and author of a Treatise of Chirurgery, much esteemed. He lived in the 14th century.

CAUNUS, son of Miletus of Crete: he fled from his sister Byblis, who was in love with him, and built a town in Caria, to which he gave his own name.

CAXTON (William) eminent by the works he published, and for introducing the art of Printing into England in 1483.

CEBARES, groom to Darius, by whose contrivance he came to be king of Persia: the story is well known. After the death of the Smerdi's, the great men agreed to meet on horseback before the palace, and that he whose horse neighed first before the rising of the sun should be king. Cebares the night before gave Darius's horse a mare upon the spot appointed. The next day, when the competitors met, Darius's horse, mindful of what had passed the night before, fell a neighing; upon which, his master was immediately saluted king.

CEBES, a Theban philosopher, disciple of Socrates, wrote some Dia-

logues; and an allegorical picture of human life, which is highly esteemed.

CECIL (William) lord Burghley or Burleigh, lord high treasurer of England in the reign of qu. Elizabeth, descended from an ancient and good family, and son of Richard Cecil, esq; groom of the robes to Hen. VIII. He was born in 1521, educated at Cambridge, and reader of the sophistry-lecture there when but 16; and afterwards read the Greek lecture there, as a gentleman for his exercise, without pension, before he was 19. He removed from the university to Grays-Inn, where he made a considerable progress in the Common Law, and his company was much valued on account of his facetious disposition. About the latter end of Hen. VIII's reign, paying a visit to his father at court, he met in the presence-chamber two priests, and talking long with them in Latin, he fell into a dispute with them, in which he shewed so much wit and learning, that the priests were foiled, and went away with great indignation. The king hearing this, sent for him, was highly pleased with him, and granted him a reversion of the *Custos brevium* office in the Common-Pleas. Edw. VI. appointed him master of the Requests. Upon the duke of Somerset's being called in question, he was sent to the Tower, but soon released. In 1551 he was knighted. The dukes of Somerset and Northumberland endeavoured to engage him in their interests, which he refused. Upon the king's death, he was severely threatened by the duke of Northumberland for opposing the conveyance of the crown from the ladies Mary and Elizabeth to the lady Jane Grey, tho' he was of the number of those who subscribed it. Queen Mary granted him a general pardon, and offered him the post of secretary of state and privy-counsellor, if he would change his religion; which he refused; but made his court to the lady Elizabeth, who made use of him as a necessary instrument; whilst sh

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was a private person ; which exposed him to the malice of his enemies, tho' he defeated it by his prudence. He was sent by the queen, in the 2d year of her reign, with the lord Paget, to to bring over cardinal Pole. Upon qu. Elizabeth's accession to the throne, he was advanced to be secretary of state, and was the first person sworn of her privy-council at Hatfield. He had the principal hand in the settlement of religion, and the alteration of the coin, and was, in the 2d year of her reign, sent ambassador into Scotland to treat of peace, which by his management was concluded. He suppressed the rebellion in the North, without any blood, or danger to the honour of the queen or the nation. In 1570 he was sent, with Walter Mildmay, to treat with the queen of Scots at Chadsworth in Derbyshire ; and soon after was created baron Burgley. In 1572 he was invited, with the earl of Leicester, to Paris, to the marriage of the king of Navarre with Margaret, sister to the king of France, in order that those two noblemen might be cut off in the massacre on S. Bartholomew's-day. In June, the same year, he was made knight of the Garter ; and July 15 following, lord high treasurer of England, which post he discharged with great fidelity and applause. Camden tells us, he was one of those few who lived and died with a sound and great reputation.

CELSUS, an Epicurean philosopher in the 2d century under Adrian, to whom Lucian dedicated his *Pseudomantis*. He writ against the Christians.

CELSUS (Aurelius Cornelius) in the reign of Tiberius wrote on rhetoric and the military art, and 8 books of physic : he is much commended by Quintilian, and his works are held in high esteem.

CENEUS one of the Lapithæ, was first a girl ; Neptune made love to her, and to gratify her changed her into a man, and made her now a man invulnerable. He assisted at the wed-

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ding of Perithous, and fought against the Centaurs, who smothered him with trees. Neptune remembering his former love, changed him into a bird.

CENSOR, a Roman magistrate to reform manners, and value and tax estates, and to degrade senators upon occasion ; to take care, in short, that both public and private persons behaved well : there were 2 chosen, whose office continued 3 years, one a Patrician, and the other a Plebeian ; if one died, the other quitted his office, and the people proceeded to a new election : but it was sometimes discontinued.

CENSORINUS (Appius Claudius) a Roman senator of quality, and a great warrior in the third age ; was twice consul, and as often governor of the city, and ambassador into Persia and Pannonia. He was chosen emperor against Claudius II. in 268, and was killed by his promoter for his severity.

CEPHEUS, king of Arcadia, was reckoned invulnerable, on the account of one of Medusa's hairs which Minerva fastened to his head.

CERBERUS, a dog with 3 heads, feigned by the poets to be door-keeper of hell ; who caressed the souls that went thither, but devoured them that wanted to get out again : yet Hercules tied him up, and made him follow.

CERDA, a Spanish Jesuit, born at Toledo, wrote Commentaries on Virgil.

CERES, daughter of Saturn and Ops, goddess of corn and tillage : she had a daughter by Jupiter called Proserpina, stolen by Pluto. Ceres lighting torches on mount Ætna, sought her all the world over ; at last, coming to king Eleusis, she undertook to nurse his son Triptolemus. In the day she fed him with celestial milk, and in the night hid him in the fire. At last, hearing that her daughter was stolen by Pluto, she complains to Jupiter, who granted that she should return, if she had ^{tasted}

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tasted of nothing in hell ; but it being proved, that she had tasted a pomegranate in Pluto's orchard, she was denied to return. At last, Jupiter granted, that she should live half the year with her husband, and the other half with the Gods above.

CERINTHUS, a heresiarch, contemporary with the apostles, ascribed the creation not to God but to angels. He taught that Jesus Christ was the son of Joseph, and that circumcision ought to be retained under the gospel. He is looked upon as the head of the converted Jews, who raised in the church of Antioch the tumult of which St. Luke has given the history in the 15th chapter of the Acts.

CETHEGUS, a Roman family, and a branch of the house of the Cornelii, produced several famous persons, particularly a *Cethegus*, who had so great an interest in Rome, that nothing could be obtained without his interposition : but as he had a mistress at Rome, to whom he could refuse nothing, it happened that a lewd woman had the whole city at her disposal. Lucullus was obliged to make courtship to her to get his commission for carrying on the war against Mithridates.

CERTITIUS, a Saxon captain, who landed in Great-Britain in 496, in sight of the inhabitants, and continued fighting there for 24 years, established himself in the West, and was first king of the Western Saxons.

CERVANTES SAAVEDRA (Miguel) a Spaniard, born at Seville, was once secretary to the duke of Alva, the famous author of *Don Quixot*, that admirable satire against knight-errantry and romances. He published likewise comedies and novels.

CESENNIUS (Pætus) a Roman captain sent by Nero to command the army in Corbulo's place in Armenia. He afterwards made a shameful peace with the Parthians.

CESONIA, wife to the emperor

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Caligula, was killed by Lupus as she was weeping over her husband's body after he was murdered.

CHARLES Vth emperor and king of Spain, born at Ghent Febr. 24, 1500, one of the greatest men to which the illustrious house of Austria gave birth. He was a warrior and politician ; so that being possessed of many kingdoms and provinces, he might have subdued all Europe, had not the valour of Francis I. checked his progress. His abdication is a very singular circumstance ; very different accounts are given of his motives. It is said he soon repented, especially to so ungrateful a son. It is pretended, that Philip II. did worse than his not being punctual in the payment of his pension, viz. that he retrenched two thirds of it.

CHARLES I. king of Great-Britain, son to James VI. of Scotland, and born at Dumfermling Nov. 19, 1600. K. James dying, k. Charles was proclaimed king, and married to Henrietta Maria of France. After various encroachments on the liberties of Britain, a civil war broke out, and after various successes on both sides the king's affairs began to decline, and he retired to the Scots army, who delivered him up. A pretended treaty was set on foot at Uxbridge, but came to nothing. In fine, he was brought to a trial by the means of Cromwell, condemned and beheaded before his own palace of Whitehall, Jan. 30, 1648.

CHARLES II. son to the preceding, was born May 29, 1630. Being at the Hague when his father was murdered, he was honourably entertained by the States. The Scots repenting their delivering up his father, as they protested against his trial, so they acknowledged the succession of Charles II. and proclaimed him king with great solemnity. The king lands in Scotland, and is proclaimed a second time king of Scotland, England and Ireland. Cromwell goes with an army to Scotland, and defeats the army

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Scots near Dunbar. The k. marches for England, while Cromwell continues at the siege of St. Johnston, and stops at Worcester; Cromwell comes up, routs the king's army, and made a terrible slaughter. The king, after various escapes, arrives at Roan in France, but is ill used; the French clapping up a peace with Cromwell, the king retires to Cologne. The Spaniards having declared war against Cromwell, the king goes into Flanders, where he had a pension of 9000l. per annum. Cromwell dying Sept. 3, 1658, the old Republicans menaced his son into a resignation, and restored the rump parliament. 1659 Sir George Booth takes arms for the king, but was routed by Lambert. The rump appoint a supreme council over the army, to the number of 7; but they conspired against their masters, set a guard upon the parliament house, and turned the members out. Then they appointed a committee of safety of 23 persons. About this time Monk marches into England, comes to London, and re-admits the secluded members. March 17, 1660 the rebellious parliament is dissolved, and a free one called, who send commissioners to the king, who lands at Dover, and made a splendid entrance May 29. Not long after the Regicides were tried, and some of them put to death. April 23 the king was crowned, and next month the parliament met and condemned the solemn league and covenant. Then the king married a daughter of Portugal, of the house of Braganza. 1665 a war was proclaimed against the Dutch, and their fleet beaten. 1666 they engage again, but the division of the English fleet proved unfortunate. But soon after the Dutch were defeat. 1667 a peace was concluded with the Dutch; but the Dutch traiterously enter Chatham river and burn some ships. 1678 there was a Popish plot, and some Jesuits were executed. The bill of exclusion *passes in the house of commons*, but

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is thrown out by the lords. Another parliament meets at Oxford 1683, of the same sentiments, but is dissolved. 1683 the Rye plot is discovered. This year the king dies Febr. 6, in the 65 year of his age, and is buried in Henry VII's chapel.

CHARLES I. called the Great, and commonly Charlemagne, king of France, and 4th emperor, born 742, and crowned at Noyon, routed the rebellious Saxons, defeated Desiderius, king of Lombardy, in behalf of pope Stephen and Adrian, took Paria, and sent the king prisoner to France, and so ended the kingdom of the Lombards. Afterwards he turned his arms against the Saxons a second time, and made them receive the Christian religion; next he invaded the Saracens in Spain, but returning was foiled by the Gascoigns in the narrow passage of the Pyrenees: after this, to punish a 3d rebellion of the Saracens, he beheads 4000 of them, subdues the Britons and Aragisus, whom he shut up with his son in a monastery. 788 he totally routed the Huns and Slavonians; at last, he was crowned emperor at Rome in 800 by Leo III. and took the title of Cæsar and Augustus, with the spread two-headed eagle. All the neighbouring nations courted his alliance; and particularly Aaron, the haughty king of Persia, who despised all other princes. He was beneficent, and an encourager of learning; he wrote some pieces, and founded several universities. He died at Aix le Chappelle, a. m. 814, aged 72.

CHARLES II. the Bald, king of France, and afterwards emperor, son to Lewis the Debonaire, born at Francfort upon the Mein, June 13, 824, succeeded his father in 840. He defeated his brothers Lotharius and Pepen, who designed to invade his patrimony. He subdued the Britons, whose duke usurped the title of king, but was forced to yield the Normans Neustria in 875. The same year he was crowned emperor; but endeavoring

vouring to become master of Italy by a false pretence, Boson drove him back into France, where he died 877.

CHARLES IV. the Fair, king of France and Navarre, the 3d son of Philip, succeeded him in 1321, and by his mother Jean of Navarre the kingdom of Navarre fell to him. He made a general search for traitors, and afterwards sent his uncle Charles de Valois to take in the places that belonged to the English in Guienne in 1324, till they concluded a peace by sending queen Isabella, Charles's sister, into France, to do homage for Guienne. The pope offered him the empire; but he refused it, and died 1327.

CHARLES, the Wise and Eloquent, eldest son of John and Bonne of Luxemburg, born in 1337, was the first who took the quality of Dauphin. He succeeded his father in 1364. He seldom took the field himself; but carried on a successful war against the English by his brothers and generals. He first gains his brother Philip the Bold on his side, and wins the battle of Cocherel in Normandy in 1364 from the king of Navarre, the powerful-est of all his enemies. Then he assisted Charles of Blois against John of Montfort in Brittany and Henry in Spain, against Peter the Cruel, who strangled his wife to please his concubine; soon after the people of Guienne persuaded him to confiscate all the king of England's lands in France, and draw his forces out of Berry, Touraine, &c. and win the battle of Chize in Poitou 1370, and afterwards defeated the English fleet upon the coasts of Rochester. He died 1380, being poisoned by the king of Navarre sometime before, and kept alive thus long by an issue, which abated the force of the poison, and drying up struck into his vitals.

CHARLES VI. the Beloved, born at Paris Dec. 3, 1368, proved unfortunate thro' ill management of his ministers, who laid heavy taxes on the people, which created a rebellion

that would have proved of ill consequence, had not the king put a stop to it. Having forced the duke of Guelders to his duty, made peace with the English, and ratified his father's league with Scotland, he marched into Britany against the duke of Montfort, who had murdered one of his high-constables. In August, coming out of Mans, the violent heat of the sun disordered his brain, and being recovered, a sudden fright at a masquerade occasioned his relapse. Not long after his kingdom was unhappily divided into the factions of Orleans and Burgundy, occasioned by their competition as to the succession of Charles I. so that John, duke of Burgundy, got the duke of Orleans murdered in 1407. These divisions gave the English leisure to land. In the mean while the French lost the battle of Azincourt, and four of their princes, with the flower of their nobility: The English took Roan, all Normandy and Maine, and the duke of Burgundy murdered all in Paris, whom he suspected enemies to his faction; at last, the Dauphin killed him 1419. However, his son made an agreement with Henry V. king of England, who declares the Dauphin incapable of inheriting the crown, and proclaims Edward, who murdered Catharine of France, Charles's daughter, regent. Charles died a. 1422.

CHARLES VII. the Victorious, son to the VI. born at Paris 1403, crowned at Poitiers, tho' his mother and some others would have Henry VI. king. The duke of Burgundy worsted him at Mons in Vivinica: he was bold in many other engagements, and his enemies at last laid siege to Orleans, and pressed it so hard that the king thought of retreating, till Joan of Arc, a girl about 18 years old, presented herself before him, and beat back the English in 1429, who were worsted afterwards in several encounters, and Charles was crowned: he then overthrew the prince of Orange.

range, pacified the duke of Burgundy by a treaty, and gained over many to his party. Then he turned his arms against Metz and won it; renewing the war with England he took Formigni in 1450, Roan and Normandy. And after the battle of Castillon he gains Guienne in 1453. The English only kept Calais, which the duke of Guise took 100 years after in 1558. ~~The~~ king admired a young woman called the Fair Agnes, which diverted him from greater business. He died in 1461, having abstained from eating 7 days for fear of being poisoned.

CHARLES VIII. the Affable, son of Lewis XI. born at Amboise 1470, crowned at Rheims 1483. After this his sister was declared regent, Charles being under age: upon this Lewis, duke of Orleans, raises an army, which was defeated by Lewis lieutenant-general of the king's army. Charles sends back Margaret, daughter to the emperor Maximilian 1491. He makes peace with Henry VII. king of England, and also with Maximilian in 1493. Then he claims Naples, and marches to Rome, where Pope Alexander VI. was forced to give him the investiture of the kingdom of Naples, and crown him emperor of Constantinople; then he takes Capua, enters Naples (king Alphonso having made his escape by sea) and makes himself master of that kingdom; but leaving Gilbert of Montpelier governor there with 4000 French, the Neapolitans revolted. In his return Charles was set upon by an army of 40000 men raised by the Italians, pope and Venetians, and Sforza, duke of Milan: however, he forced his way thro' them with no more than 8000 combatants; and got the battle of Fornove in 1495, relieved the duke of Orleans at Novaro, and all this with the loss of not above 80 men. He died 1498.

CHARLES IX. 2d son of Henry II. born at St. Germain in Lorraine 1550, and crowned at Rheims in

1561, at eleven years of age. His mother got herself declared regent. She instituted the assembly of the Notables at St. Germain, and the conference of Poissy 1561, which religious debates did but irritate matters: at last, the factious princes seized Orleans, Lyons, Bourges, Poitiers, &c. The prince of Conde was at the head of the Huguenots, who yet were beaten at Dreux 1562, and the generals, with the prince of Conde, taken prisoners. After this Roan was twice besieged by the Royalists, but to no purpose, and in the 2d siege the king of Navarre was killed in 1552. A peace was concluded, which did not heal the sore. The king made peace with the English; but the Huguenots attempting to seize upon his person, as he was coming to Paris, renewed the war. The Protestants were defeated at St. Dennis in 1567, at Jarnac in 1569, where the prince of Conde was killed, and at Morten-tour in Poitou: the king of Navarre was then married to Margaret, the king's sister; and after this admiral Coligni, chief of the Huguenots, was wounded; and soon after began the massacre of St. Bartholomew, whereon the king resolved to destroy all the Huguenots, thro' the persuasion of his ministers: this massacre was bloody; but little to the king's advantage, who said on his death-bed, a prince was in a miserable condition, that came to the crown in his minority, and was obliged to be ruled by his officers. He died 1574, and was thought to have been poisoned.

CHARLES I. of France, king of Naples and Sicily, son to king Lewis VIII. born in 1220, married Beatrix, daughter to Raimond Berenger, count of Provence, upon which his brother gave him the county of Anjou, and the country of Maine. He followed him to the war in the Holy Land, and reduced some part of Provence, which had revolted in his absence: he went afterwards to receive the crown of Naples and Sicily, which
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the pope had promised him after his victory obtained over Manfred, bastard son to Frederic II. He also beat Conrad in 1263 and his cousin Frederic, and caused their heads to be cut off at Naples; upon which the Sicilians massacred all the French as they were at Vespers 1282, which was called Sicilian Evening-prayer. Afterwards, being now senator of Rome, and vicar of the holy empire, he was made Titular king of Jerusalem. About this time Peter King of Aragon enters Sicily, and pretends to commit this dispute to a single combat. Charles, tho' 60 years of age, accepts it, tho' his antagonist was not 50, and meets him; but the other came not at the time appointed. In 1285 he laid siege to Messina, but was beaten back afterwards at sea, and his son, the prince of Salerno, taken prisoner. Shortly after he died in the castle of Foggia in Apulia 1285.

CHARLES XI. of Sweden, born in Swedenland 1655, two years after his father Charles Gustavus the X. was advanced to the crown upon the abdication of Christina. His education was in military affairs, in which he took more delight than in the exercises of the mind; however he learned the Swedish, High-Dutch, and French languages. He was crowned 1674, and engaged in the war then on foot; espousing the French interest, he defeated Marshal Wrangel in Germany, which made very advantageously for the rest of his victories. This success brought the Danes to engage in the war, which they began with the surprisal of Holstein, and the taking of Wismar. When the king went against the Danes 4 of the 6 fortified places of that province were already in their hands, and his army was but a handful, yet in one year he won three pitched battles, and valued himself for not having drawn the blood of any one man. He was so perpetually employed, that, for 3 years together, he was scarce out of his boots; in

those hardships he gained a great deal of experience in military affairs, and in the conclusion of the war 1680 he married the princess Ulrica Eleonora, sister to the king of Denmark, and proposed measures for the security of the state, laying before the state a particular account of affairs. It appeared that several commissioners had been guilty of mismanagement, during the king's minority; whereupon many of them were deposed. Great taxes were laid to discharge the debts, and a new college of resumpsons established with power to re-unite to the crown all such lands as had been alienated by the former kings, with a reservation of only 72 l. a year to the present possessor; and, in short, the king had the opportunity of making himself an absolute sovereign. The next assembly of the states proceeded to a re-union of the 70 l. a year before granted, and declared that the king might enact what laws he pleased. In that great war which succeeded he had more wisdom than all the princes of Europe in observing an exact neutrality; he offered his mediation for the conclusion of a peace between the parties concerned, and died 1697.

CHARLES XII. king of Sweden, born June 27, 1682. By his father the preceding king's will, the administration was lodged in the hands of the queen-dowager Eleonora of Holstein-Gottorp, who was to govern the kingdom jointly with five senators, till the young prince, her grand-son, was 18. But he was declared major at 15 by the States convened at Stockholm, and was crowned the December following. Immediately after his accession he finished the treaty of Ryf- wick, begun by his predecessor. But Frederic Augustus, king of Poland and elector of Saxony, Frederic IV king of Denmark, and Peter Alexowitz czar of Muscovy, reckoning too far upon the disadvantage of his age, concerted an alliance against him, and projected his ruin on all sides. The first blow of this secret enterprize fell

upon the duke of Holstein, his brother-in-law, against whom the king of Denmark committed some hostilities. England, Holland, and the princes of Lunenburg, no less concerned than Sweden, to maintain this treaty, tried first the expedient of a negotiation, which proved to no purpose, being indeed only designed to gain time to the king of Denmark. Charles dissembled his dissatisfaction; but considering that it would be very difficult for him to deal with such potent enemies, if their forces should be joined; and that it would be no less dangerous to him on the other side to suffer any of them to carry the war into the heart of Sweden, resolved to march out of Sweden and attack the prince or state that should declare against him, and pitched upon count Piper to be his chief minister in the direction of his expeditions, and settled a council of state for the managing and security of the kingdom. He detached 5000 men into Pomerania, who landed notwithstanding the opposition of 12 Danish men of war. They were designed for the defence of Holstein. So soon as he received advice of the king of Poland's breaking in upon Livonia, these troops were in 1700 re-inforced with 10000 men from Bremen and Pomerania, commanded by General Gyllenstein; at the same time a body of 12000 marched by the way of Scania to join them. The other powers concerned in the treaty of Altena, after having tried to bring the king of Denmark to an accommodation, the troops of Lunenburg joined the Swedish army, which passed the Elbe to stop the progress of the Danes in Holstein. The English and Dutch equipped 30 men of war, sailed into the Sound, and in July joined the Swedish fleet commanded by the king; and consisting of 39 ships of the line of battle, and 20 frigates and fire-ships. The Danish fleet sheered off to Copenhagen, and now there was *nothing to do but to keep them in.*

But this was too slender an expedition to satisfy his Swedish majesty. He resolves to carry the war into the heart of Denmark; and made such a progress, that the king of Denmark thought it best to accept of peace, which was concluded with the duke of Holstein in 1700. He next spring was resolved to advance against the king of Poland, who had block'd up Riga. He had no sooner given orders for his troops to go into winter quarters, than he received advice, that Narva, where count Horne was governor, was besieged by an army of 10000 Muscovites. This made him alter his measures, and move towards the Czar. He embarked in the beginning of October, and landed one part of his troops at Pernau in Livonia, while the other disembarked at Revel. As soon as they joined to the number of 8000, he marched to Narva, forced the Muscovite general to retire, and pushed him to the defile of Pyhaiaggi, which strong post was forced without loss, and the way opened to the enemies camp before Narva, and gained a surprising victory, which cost him not above 2000 men killed and wounded. The Muscovites were forced to retire from the provinces they had invaded. He spent the winter at Laïs, where magazines were laid up for him by his precaution. In the spring, leaving general Schlippenbach to look to the defence of Livonia, he marched to Riga, where he found the Saxons entrenched on the banks of the Duna. He passed the river in boats, charged in person, drove the enemy, who had all the advantages, from their post, and were pursued near a league, with the loss of 2000 men killed, 1500 made prisoners, 36 cannon, 5 colours, two standards, and the greatest part of their baggage taken. He pursued his conquests, till at last the assembly of Poland, in a session held Febr. 14, declared the throne vacant, and that king Augustus, having violated the laws and privileges of the country, had

had, pursuant to the *Pacta Conventa*, discharged them of their allegiance to him. All the efforts of Augustus were in vain. The march of the Swedish troops was so secret and quick that he was within a little of being surprized at Cracow. About this time the news was spread, that king Augustus had seized prince James Sobieski and prince Constantine, his brother, near Breslau in Silesia, and had conveyed them into Saxony, where they were kept prisoners. After various contests and scuffles, which it would be too long to relate here, Augustus tired with the inconstancy of the Poles and the dependance the Muscovites endeavoured to keep him under, these cross circumstances disposed him to put an end to the war. The march of the Swedes army into his electorate gave him the last uneasiness, and put him upon a resolution to disengage himself; so that he offered a negotiation, the result of which was, that he relinquished all his pretensions to the crown of Poland, and in consequence of this renunciation recognized Stanislaus I. lawful sovereign of Poland, upon condition that he shall retain the title of a king, and receive the honour due to a crowned head, but still without bearing the arms, or taking the title of king of Poland. As soon as this treaty was signed by the commissioners, one of the Saxon plenipotentiaries took post to Augustus, who ratified the whole without scruple or difficulty. Then, at the return of the minister, the exchange of the ratification was made in form, and the peace proclaimed in the king of Sweden's camp, and at Leipzig and Dresden November 24. All Europe was surprized with the expeditious finishing of this great negotiation, but more at the disinterestedness of the king of Sweden, who satisfied himself with the bare reputation of this victory, without demanding an inch of ground for enlarging his dominions. This prince having declared war against Muscovy,

after several disputes in the field, lost the battle of Pultowa July 1709; in which action he was wounded in the foot, and lost 8000 men. The 2d of the same month general Lewenhaupt was forced to surrender the remainder of the Swedish army, amounting to 16000, to prince Menzikow the czar's general. The same day the king of Sweden crossed the Boristhenes, and finding himself pursued by a Muscovite detachment, he retired to Oczakow, at the mouth of the same river. It was with great difficulty he got thither, having no more than two or three hundred Swedes, and three companies of Walachians with him: and being forced to march thro' barren and desert countries, he came up to Bender, where he was well received by the seraskier. The Grand Signior, when informed of his arrival, sent order for entertaining him in the best manner, and particularly to furnish him with a guard and all other conveniences. The Sultan strangled the Bishaw of Oczakow, because he delayed two days the sending boats to the king of Sweden for passing the Boristhenes. After he had passed this river he was joined by a small remnant of his army to the number of 1500 Walachians and 1800 Swedes, amongst which were three generals, six colonels, and a great many officers. The Grand Segnior sent sixty thousand Tartars for a guard, till he arrived at a place of security. He continued at Bender till the beginning of the year 1711, and contrived measures for returning into his dominions, and putting him in a condition to fight the enemy. It was on the 8th of July, 1709, that the decisive battle of Pultowa was fought between the two most famous monarchs then in the world: Charles XII. illustrious by a course of nine years victories, and Peter Alexowitz by nine years of fatigue spent in training up his troops to an equality with the Swedes; the one glorious for having given away dominions, the other for having civil-
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lized his own ; Charles had the title of *Invincible*, which one unhappy moment might rob him of; but the nations around had already given the other the name of *Great*, of which no defeat could deprive him, as no victories gave it to him. In the last action of this battle the Swedish army was routed by a single line of ten thousand men of the Muscovite foot, and then matters were entirely changed in favour of the Muscovite army. Charles, who had been wounded before in the *siege*, endeavoured to sit his horse at the head of his troops; but finding the posture too painful, he returned to his litter, holding his sword in one hand, and a pistol in the other. One of the first discharges of the Muscovite cannon carried off the two horses of the king's litter: he caused two others to be straight put to it, and a second volley broke the litter in pieces, and overturned the king; wounded and bruised as he was, and covered with blood, he cried out, *Swedes, Swedes*, and tried to rally some of his regiments; but the Muscovites closely pursued them with their swords, bayonets and pikes. The king would not fly, and yet could not defend himself. General Poniatofsky, a colonel of the Swedish guards of king Stanislaus, a person of uncommon merit, whom his attachment to the person of Charles had engaged to follow him into Ukrania without any post in the army, with the assistance of a young Swede, named Frederic, the king's first Valet de Chambre, and as intrepid as his master, mounted him on horseback, and put him into count Piper's coach, which they found among the baggage; for the king had none, and made towards the Borysthenes with all possible speed. He then asked what was become of count Piper; and being told he was taken, with all the officers of the *chancery*, and general Rinchild, and the duke of Wurtemberg 'Prisoners to Muscovites! Replies Charles, shrugging up his shoulders: Come on then,

let us go to the Turks rather.' Whilst he was getting off, the Muscovites seized upon his artillery in the camp before Pultowa, his baggage, and the money he had raised for carrying on the war, where they found six millions of specie, the spoils of Poland and Saxony. Near nine thousand Swedes were killed in the battle, about six thousand were taken, three or four thousand ran away, and were never heard of since. There still remained near eighteen thousand men, comprehending the Cossaks with the Swedes and Poles, who fled to the Borysthenes, under the direction of general Lewenhaupt. He marched one way with these fugitive troops, while the king took another road with some of his horse. After various misfortunes, July 9 at night he found himself on the banks of the Borysthenes, and Lewenhaupt just arrived with the remains of his army. The Swedes saw their king again, whom they judged to have been dead, with a joy mixed with sorrow. The enemy drew nigh, and they had no bridge to pass the river, nor time to make one, nor powder to defend themselves, nor provisions to hinder the army from perishing with hunger, who had eat nothing for two days. The king crossed in a small boat, and general Mazippa in another; Mullern and count Poniatofsky in other barks, with some officers. Of all the foot who tried to pass over, not one got to the other side. All the horse who attempted to cross separately were carried away by the stream, and sunk in the river. 300 troopers of the king's guards, and a very great number of Poles and Cossaks keeping close together, resisted the current, broke the waves, and got over. Prince Menzikoff came up with ten thousand horse, having each a foot soldier behind him, and sent a trumpet to the Swedish general to offer him a capitulation. The capitulation was settled, and the whole army were made prisoners of war. Thus the Swedish army, which

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left Saxony so triumphant, was now no more. Charles XII. had lost in one day the fruit of nine years pains, and almost a hundred battles. He fled in a wretched calash; having major-general Hoord by his side dangerously wounded. The rest of his troops followed in the most miserable plight, every thing being wanting, even to water itself, till count Poniatofsky found a spring, and by this happy discovery saved the lives of the king of Sweden's little troop. After five days march they came to the river Hyppanis, now called the Bogh. The inhabitants of Oczakow, a frontier of the Turkish empire, beyond the Bogh, refused to carry them over without an order from Mahomet Basha, the governor of the town. The king sent to him to ask a passage. He durst not take it upon himself without the permission of the Basha of the province, who resides at Bender in Bessarabia, 30 leagues from Oczakow. The permission came with orders to pay the king all the honours due to a monarch allied to the Porte, and to furnish him with necessary provisions. He had scarce passed before his enemies appeared to the number of almost 6000 horse; and he had the misfortune to see 500 of his little troop, who had not been able to get over time enough, seized by the Muscovites on the other side the river. The Basha asked pardon for the delays, and desired him not to complain of it to the Grand Signior. Charles promised him he would not; but reprimanded him severely as if he had been speaking to one of his own subjects. The commander of Bender sent an Aga to compliment the king. Charles wrote to the emperor of the Turks, Achmet III. He did not answer till six months after, and then refused to be explicate upon the alliance proposed against the Czar. At length, by Poniatofsky's management, the king of Sweden's party was become so powerful at Constantinople, that the faction of the Muscovite envoy thought

their only refuge was to poison him. But the plot was disappointed. The king was honourably conducted to Bender. When he arrived there he had 1800 men, who were all fed and lodged, both they and their horses, at the expence of the Grand Signior. The king chose rather to encamp near Bender than lodge in the town. Here Baron Fabricius, son to the duke of Holstein's first minister, prevailed upon him to read. He had been sent to him at Bender to take care of the interests of the young duke of Holstein, and carried his point by the agreeableness of his manner and behaviour. He was carrying on intrigues at the Porte, and waited till an army of Turks should come to his assistance. To dispose the Ottoman Porte to this war, he detached about 800 Poles and Cosáques of his retinue, with orders to pass the Neister, that runs by Bender, and to observe what passed in the frontiers of Poland. The Muscovite troops, dispersed in those quarters, fell immediately upon this little company, and pursued them even to the territories of the Grand Signior. This was what the king expected. His ministers at the Porte excited the Turks to vengeance; but the Czar's money removed all difficulties. So powerful were the Czar's millions, that the same Grand Vizir, who before had solemnly promised to carry the king of Sweden into Muscovy with two hundred thousand men, had the assurance to propose to him the sacrifice of general Mazippa. And it is not certain how far he might have carried the matter, had not Mazippa, then 70 years of age, died at this juncture. Charles, conquered by the Czar's money in Turkey, as he had been by his arms in Ukrania, found himself in a manner prisoner among the Tartars. He imagined the Sultan was ignorant of the intrigues of Chourlouly Ali, his Grand Vizir. Poniatofsky undertook to make his complaints to the Grand Signior. The Sultan in answer some days after

sent Charles five Arabian horses, one of which was covered with a saddle and housings of great riches, and the stirrups of massy gold, with an obliging letter; but conceived in such general terms, as gave reason to suspect that the minister had done nothing without the Sultan's consent. Chourlouley also sent presents. But his majesty refused them, and told the person who brought them, 'Go back and let your master know I don't receive presents from mine enemies.' Poniatofky had the courage to form a design of deposing the Grand Vizir, who accordingly was deprived of his dignity and wealth, and banished. The seal of the empire was given to Numan Cuprougly, who persuaded his master that the law forbid him to invade the Czar, who had done him no injury; but to succour the king of Sweden as an unfortunate prince in his dominions. He sent his majesty 800 purses, every one of which amounted to 500 crowns, and advised him to return peaceably to his own dominions thro' the emperor of Germany's territories; or else in some French vessels, which were then lying at the port of Constantinople; and which Mr. de Feriulle, the French ambassador at the Porte, offered king Charles to transport him to Marseilles. Herejected both these ways of returning to his kingdom, and sent word that he should depend upon the Grand Signior's promise, and hoped to re-enter Poland as a conqueror with an army of Turks. In the mean time, all his enemies took fresh courage and invaded his kingdom; Augustus is restored to his throne, the king of Denmark makes a descent upon Sweden; and all the other territories of king Charles are invaded. After various intrigues at the Porte, the Kam of Tartary and the Bascha of Bender endeavoured to force Charles to be gone. He defended himself with forty domestics against the whole army. Twenty Janisaries fell upon him *fighting desperately, disarm him,*

and bear him away to the Bascha's quarters. His officers were taken at the same time, and stripped by the Turks and Tartars. This strange adventure happened Febr. 12, 1713. The king was magnificently lodged and served in the Bascha's seraglio at Bender. The Bascha brought the king his favourite Grothufin and colonel Ribbins, whom he was so generous to redeem at his own expence. Fabricius undertook to ransom all the other prisoners. Next morning they conveyed the king in a chariot towards Adrianople. At this time king Stanislaus was seized in the Turks dominions, and carried prisoner to Bender. He wrote to Charles to desire he would allow him to abdicate. Charles received the letter at Varnitfa, and said in a passion to the courier, 'Well, if he will not be a king, I shall think of somebody else.' The marquis de Fierville, a private agent from France to king Charles at Bender, now at Adrianople, to do a service to the king of Sweden, wrote a memorial as from him, demanding justice of the Sultan for the wrong offered in person to all crowned heads, and against the real or suspected treachery of the Kam and the Bascha of Bender. Villelongue, a French young gentleman of great courage, but little fortune, who, charmed with the fame of the king of Sweden, was come thither on purpose to engage in his service, undertook to deliver it to the Sultan, and executed his design. Villelongue had a private conference with the Turkish emperor; and some weeks after there was a sudden change in the seraglio. The musti was deposed, the Kam of the Tartars banished to Rhodes, and the Bascha of Bender sent to an island in the Archipelago. The Porte consented that Charles should reside at Demotica, a little town six leagues from Adrianople. Here he received news of the desolation of all his foreign dominions; upon which he signified to the Grand Vizir his desire to be gone by
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the way of Germany. Defalleurs, the French ambassador made the proposal. So the day was set, and Charles before he went was willing to make a figure as a king, notwithstanding the wretched condition he was in. He made Grothufin his ambassador extraordinary, and sent him in form to take his leave at Constantinople, with a train of fourscore persons well dressed. Defalleurs lent the king forty thousand crowns. Grothufin, by his agents at Constantinople, borrowed at the rate of fifty per cent. a thousand crowns of a Jew, of an English merchant two hundred pistoles, and a thousand livres of a Turk. Thus they got sufficient to enable them to cut the splendid farce of the Swedish embassy. October 1, 1714, the king began his journey. When he was come to the Turkish frontiers, Stanislaus was going thence another way into Germany, intending to retire into the duchy of Deux-Ponts. Charles assigned to him the revenue of it, reckoned to be about seventy thousand crowns, and there Stanislaus resided till Charles's death. When the king of Sweden came to the German frontiers, he found the emperor had given orders for his reception every where with proper state. Dismissing his Turkish attendants at Targowitz, on the borders of Transylvania, he bid his people make the best of their way to Straelsund in Pomerania, about 300 leagues from thence, up the Baltic sea. He disguised himself, and passing for a German officer, rid post with only colonel During. During, being fatigued, the king would go on and not wait three hours for him; but During bribed the postmaster to give him a horse both lame and resty. During set out after him in a chaise, and about break of day overtook the king walking towards the stage. In sixteen days riding, and often in danger of being taken, he came, Nov. 21, 1714, to the gates of Straelsund about one in the morning. The news soon spread of his arrival, and the

streets were full of people asking if the news were true. But Europe was now in a condition very different from what it was when king Charles left it 1709, and Sweden had lost her foreign provinces, and had neither trade, nor money, nor credit, nor men. Her veteran troops, once so formidable, were either killed or died for want. Above one hundred thousand Swedes were slaves in the vast dominions of Muscovy; and almost as many more were sold to the Turks and Tartars. Yet such strong impressions of admiration and respect reigned in the hearts of all his subjects, that multitudes of young people came out of all parts of the country, and offered themselves to be lifted, tho' there were not hands enough at home to cultivate the land. He married his sister to the prince of Hesse; but this marriage was not honoured with his presence, so busy was he in finishing the fortifications of Straelsund, a place of great importance, in danger from the kings of Denmark and Prussia. He made his brother-in-law generalissimo of all his forces in Sweden. Now misfortunes came on as fast as once his victories had done. June 1715 the king of England's German forces, with those of Denmark, invested Wismar. The Danes, the Prussians and Saxons, to the number of 36000, marched to besiege Straelsund. The Czar kept the Baltic with 20 large men of war, and 151 transports that had 30000 men a-board, and threatened a descent on Sweden, appearing on the coast of Helsenburg and Stockholm by turns. All Sweden was in arms expecting an invasion. His land forces were chasing the Swedes from all the places they possessed in Finland towards the gulph of Bothnia. But he attempted nothing farther. Charles, at the same time he lost Usedom and Wismar, was besieged in Straelsund by thirty-six thousand men. An ambassador of France took a deal of pains to make an accommodation between the

the king of Sweden and Prussia. But the latter was too high in his demands, and the other would not make the least concessions. The king narrowly made his escape from Stralsund, which was surrendered next day, and he landed at Lister in Scania, and came to Carelskroon in a very different condition from what he had gone in from thence fifteen years before in a ship of 120 guns to give law to all the North. He would not go to his capital; but desiring to see his sister, went post with but one to attend him to meet her, near the lake Weber, in Ostrogothia; he stayed a day with her, and came back to Carelskroon, where he staid the winter, and ordered new levies every where. He oppressed his people violently to have a fleet; but they attached to their master, whom the poorest peasant knew to suffer greater hardships than himself, and every moment expecting to have the Muscovites, Danes, Prussians, and Saxons make a descent into Sweden, did not think of private sufferings and misfortunes. He, when his country was threatened with inaction by so many princes, to the surprise of all Europe, marched into Norway with 20000 men. A very few Danes might have stopped the Swedish army; but such a quick invasion they could not foresee. Europe was yet more at a loss to find the Czar so quiet, and not making a descent upon Sweden, as he had before agreed with his allies. This inaction was the consequence of one of the greatest designs, and at the same time the most difficult of any that were ever formed by the imagination of man. Baron de Goertz, who had done great services to the king of Sweden during his stay at Bender, was now become his favourite, and first minister. He was capable of inflaming all Europe, and had it in his head. From Sweden he went to France, England and Holland to lay the foundation of those designs, which he intended afterwards to put in execution. In short, a scheme was *set on foot for a reconciliation with*

the Czar, and a descent on England; replacing Stanislaus on the throne of Poland, and setting the person, who was called James the second's son, upon that of England, besides restoring the duke of Holstein to his dominions. Charles was pleased with these grand ideas, tho' without building much upon them, and gave his minister leave to act at large. Goertz left Sweden with full powers, which made him a plenipotentiary to any prince he had a mind to treat with. He founded the court of Moscow by the means of one Areskine, a Scotsman, the Czar's chief physician, a man devoted to the pretender's interest. Charles was all this while with his brother-in-law the prince of Hesse in Norway at the head of 20000 men; the country was defended by 11000 Danes, which were all put to the sword by the king and the prince of Hesse. Charles advanced towards Christianiana, the capital of that kingdom; but for want of provisions he was forced to retire to Sweden to wait the issue of his minister's designs. Goertz went privately to France, and from thence to Holland, where he saw the adherents to the pretender's party. He was well assured of the strength, the number and disposition of the disaffected in England, what money they could raise, and what men. They asked no more than ten thousand men, and were pretty sure of success if they had that assistance. Count Gillenbourg, the Swedish ambassador in England, instructed by Goertz, had several meetings in England with the pretender's friends, who went so far as to advance considerable sums, which Goertz received in Holland. He negotiated the purchase of several ships, and bought fix in Great-Britain, with all sorts of ammunition. Then he sent privately some officers into France: a great many French, but more Irish officers came into this design, which was working at the same time in England, France, Spain and Muscovy, and the branches of it privately spread through

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through all Europe. But all these preparations were nothing to Goerts, tho' a good beginning; the main point to him was to settle a peace between the Czar and Charles. Very luckily for Goerts, the Czar himself came into Holland in 1717. Goerts had conferences with him; every thing went well; his great designs appeared impenetrable. The first who discovered their intrigues was the duke of Orleans, regent of France, who had spies in all the courts of Europe. The duke having personal obligations to the king of England, made a discovery of the whole design against him. Goerts and Gillenbourg were going on briskly, when one was seized at the Hague, and the other at London. The duke of Ormond went with a full commission from the k. of Spain and the Pretender to meet the Czar upon his way to Mittau in Courland, and had with him one Jernegan, an Englishman of sense and spirit: their business was, to ask the princess Anna Petrina, the Czar's daughter, in marriage for king James's pretended son, in hopes that such an alliance would bring the Czar into the interest of that prince. Goerts, who had intended this lady for the duke of Holstein, defeated this project. The Czar sent away the duke of Ormond, and made a merit of this with the k. of England. But Jernegan staid privately to manage matters at Petersburg. Goerts returned to Sweden, with great hopes of success; he found his master at the head of 30000 regular troops, and all the coast guarded by the militia; nothing was wanting but money. After violent schemes to raise money, Goerts went away to finish the great work he had in hand. In the mean time, Charles was going to make a second attempt upon Norway in October 1718, and he flattered himself with being master of that kingdom in 6 months: but he was killed at Fredericshall, a place of great strength and importance, which is reckoned to be the key of that king-

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dom, as he was examining the works, aged 36 and a half, having known the extremes of prosperity and of adversity, without being softened by the one, or disturbed for a moment at the other; a man rather extraordinary than great, and fitter to be admired than imitated.

CHARON, the Stygian ferryman, to whom souls paid a piece of money for their passage over Styx. The word signifies, in the Egyptian language, a ferryman: and hence perhaps this fiction arose.

CHARONDAS, born at Catana in Sicily, prescribed laws to Thurium, when rebuilt by the Sibarites; one of which was, that no one should come armed to the public assemblies upon pain of death: but he himself coming in haste to the meeting, forgets to lay aside his sword; and perceiving his mistake, he drew it out and stabb'd himself.

CHARRON, author of a book which made much noise, and is intitled *Of Wisdom*; born at Paris in 1541, where he made great progress in school-learning and philosophy. Garasse, a Jesuit, has declaimed violently against this book, and has put its author into the catalogue of the most dangerous and wicked Atheists.

CHASTEL (John) the son of a woollen-draper at Paris, attempted to kill Hen. IV. The captain of the guards seized him: the k. commanded to let him go, saying he pardoned him: but hearing that he was a disciple of the Jesuits, he cried out, *Must then the Jesuits be convicted from my own mouth.* This paricide being examined, he declared, 'That he heard the Jesuits say that it was lawful to kill the king; that he was without the pale of the church, and that one ought not to obey him, nor to acknowledge him for king, till he had obtained the pope's approbation.' He was sentenced to death by a decree of parliament, Dec. 29, 1594; which sentence was executed upon him the same day by the light of flambeaux.

flambeaux. By the same decree all the Jefeats were banished out of France.

CHATEL (Tannaquil du) a nobleman of Brittany, one of the brave men in the 15th century: he commanded in Italy the forces of Lewis of Anjou k. of Sicily, and in 1409 defeated the army of Ladislaus k. of Naples. He was afterwards made provost of Paris; and in 1419 and 1420 he stiled himself marshal of the armies of the Dauphin, and regent of the kingdom: he did this prince a great many services, and rid him of his most formidable enemy, who was John duke of Burgundy; he also killed the duke of Auvergne in 1424, in the king's presence, and in a full council.

CHAUCER (Geoffrey) an eminent English poet in the 14th century, born at London, as he himself seems to point out in his *Testament of Love*. After he left the university he travelled into Holiland; France, and other countries. Upon his return, he entred himself in the Inner-Temple, where he studied the municipal laws of England. He had not been long there before his singular accomplishments were discovered by some persons at court; nor was the beauty of his person of small service in introducing him there. His first station at court was page to Ed. III. and he had a pension granted him by that prince till he could otherwise provide for him. Soon after, we find him gentleman of the king's privy-chamber; next year shield-bearer to the king. Esteemed and honoured, he spent his younger days in a constant attendance at court, or for the most part living near it, in a square stone house near the park-gate at Woodstock, still called Chaucer's-house. Soon after, having got the duke of Lancaster for his patron, he began every day to rise in greatness: the duke had several reasons for espousing his interest, particularly out of regard to the lady Katherine Swynforth, who was the *duke's mistress, whose sister Philippa*

Chaucer had married, and because his ambition required all the assistance of learned men to give it a plausible appearance. He was made comptroller of the customs in the port of London, of wool, wool-fells, and hides, with a particular proviso, that he should personally execute that office, and write the accounts relating to it with his own hand. By the king's favours he became very rich. But as he advanced to higher places of trust, he became in proportion more entangled in the affairs of state; the consequence of which proved the utmost prejudice to him. His patron, the duke of Lancaster, expected his compliance with him in all his designs. The duke, to promote his ambitious views, espoused the party of Wickliffe, and endeavoured to expose the clergy averse to his schemes to the indignation of the people; in which Chaucer had no small hand, by his public interest and writings. But the king perceiving the duke's aim, declared Richard, son to Edward the Black Prince, heir to the crown; which was a prodigious mortification to the duke, who from that time was never easy nor free from the suspicions of the prince upon the throne, in which his friends bore a share. However, in the last year of Ed. III. our poet was employed in a commission to treat with the French; and in the beginning of k. Richard's reign, he was in some degree of favour at court. The duke of Lancaster at last finding the greatness of his view checked, and his life in perpetual danger from the king, began to abandon Wickliffe's party: upon which, Chaucer likewise, how much soever he had espoused that divine's opinions, thought it prudent to conceal them more than he had done; tho' it doth not appear that at any time he had gone all the lengths of that party. With the duke's interest that of Chaucer's entirely sunk, and the former passing over sea, his friends felt all the malice of the opposite party; which put them upon calling

calling in a number of the populace to their assistance, by which several popular commotions were raised, and one in the city of London in particular. These affairs obliged our poet to fly to Hainault, whence his necessities forced him to return to England, where by order of the king he was imprisoned. At last he made a frank confession of the whole affair, which exposed him to the resentments of the people, but procured him the king's pardon. These misfortunes occasioned his writing that excellent treatise *The Testament of Love*, in imitation of Boethius on the consolation of philosophy. Being much reduced, he retired to Woodstock, to comfort himself with study, which produced his admirable treatise of the *Astrolabe*. The duke of Lancaster at last surmounting his troubles, his party gathered new life; and about the 20th year of the king, he married lady Katherine Swynford, sister to Chaucer's wife, and procured his children by her to be legitimated: so that Thomas Chaucer, our poet's son, became allied to most of the nobility, and to several of the kings of England. And now the sun began to shine upon Chaucer with an evening ray, for he had some grants conferred upon him by the king, by means of which, and the influence which he had by the duke's marriage, he again grew to a considerable share of wealth. But being now 70, he retired to Dunnington-castle near Newbury, where he spent the two last years of his life. He had not enjoyed this retirement long before the duke died, in 1399; soon after which, that revolution happened in England wherein Rich. II. was deposed, and Hen. IV. son of the duke of Lancaster, assumed the crown, and in the first year of his reign gave our poet marks of his favour. But however pleasing the change of affairs might be to him at first, he afterwards found no small inconveniencies from it. The measures and grants of the late king were an-

nulled, and the acts of parliament for a whole year, i. e. the 21st of his reign, totally repealed; upon which Chaucer, in order to procure fresh grants of his pensions, left his retirement, and applied to court; where, tho' he gained a confirmation of some grants, yet the fatigue of attendance, and his great age, prevented him from enjoying them. He fell sick at London, and with a truly Roman courage, and at the same time, with christian resignation, ended his days in the 72d year of his age, and left the world as though he despised it; as appears from his song of *Elie from the Presse*, &c. which he wrote in his last hours. He was interred in Westminster-Abbey; and in 1556, Mr. Nicholas Brigham, a gentleman of Oxford, at his own charge erected a handsome monument for him there. His works are numerous, and greatly esteemed by good judges.

CHEKE (Sir John) a very learned and polite writer in the 16th cent. descended of a good family of the Isle of Wight, bred at St. John's-college in Cambridge, and Professor of Greek in that university; famous for his disputes with Dr. Gardiner bp. of Winchester about the pronunciation of Greek. In 1549 he was one of the king's commissioners for visiting the university of Cambridge; and soon after published a book upon the *Hurt of Sedition*. The same year he was one of the commissioners for examining the old ecclesiastical law-books, and compiling thence a body of laws for the government of the church; and 3 years after, upon a new commission to the same purpose, he was nominated again for executing it. In 1550 he was made chief gentleman of the privy-chamber to the king; and about this time translated the communion-book into Latin, that Peter Martyr, who did not understand English, might pass his judgment upon it. The king made great progress in his studies under our author, who instructed him in the ancient authors,

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and in the history, state and interest, laws and customs, of his kingdom, and advised him to keep a diary of all the transactions during his reign. He was afterwards made secretary of state. He was attached to the interest of the lady Jane Grey, and upon the king's death acted as secretary to her and her council. But upon qu. Mary's accession, he was committed to the Tower, and an indictment was drawn up against him. The year following he obtained the queen's pardon; and disliking the establishment of popery, procured a licence to travel: upon which he went to Basil, and from thence to Italy, and read a Greek lecture at Padua: he afterwards settled at Strasburg, where the English service was kept up; which gave such offence to the Roman Catholic zealots in England, that his estate was confiscated. Being thus reduced, he read a Greek lecture at Strasburg, which was the means of supporting him. His wife being at Brussels in 1556, he went to fetch her, but first consulted astrology, of which he was very credulous, whether he might safely undertake that journey; and being deceived by his art, he was seized May 15 by the provost-marshal between Brussels and Antwerp, and brought to England, where he was committed to the Tower. At last he submitted, and wrote a paper, in which he declared his assent to the corporal presence of Christ in the sacrament, and to all other articles of the church of Rome. Cardinal Pole absolved him. His lands were restored, and he was obliged to be present at the examination of heretics. But his recantation had so severe an effect upon his mind, that the shame and regret ruined his health, and he died Sept. 13, 1557, aged 43. He wrote several other books besides those mentioned.

CHERILUS, a Greek poet, born at Samos; he celebrated the conquest of the Athenians over Xerxes, which poem had the honour of being re-

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heard yearly, with the works of Homer. He died at Archelaus the king of Macedonia's court, who esteemed him.

CHESNE (Joseph du) in Latin *Quercetanus*, of Gascony, counsellor and physician to the king, and died at Paris, 1609. He was famous for his skill in chymistry; and he published some books, which have been often reprinted.

CHEVREAU (Urban) born at London, and author of several books, and amongst others an Universal History, which has been often reprinted; he died in his native place, 1701.

CHICHELEY (Hen.) abp. of Canterbury, born at Higham-Ferrers in Northamptonshire. King Hen. IV. sent him ambassador to pope Gregory XII. who made him bp. of St. Davids, and consecrated him himself: he assisted at the council of Pisa in 1409. King Hen. V. also sent him ambassador to k. Charles I. of France, and John duke of Burgundy; and then he was chosen abp. of Canterbury. He built a college in the place of his birth, and the chapel of All-souls in Oxford. He died in 1443, and was buried at Canterbury in a tomb of his own, with an epitaph, and a statue of white marble.

CHIGI (Fabio) born at Sienna in 1599, was pope under the name of Alexander VII. His family seeing him a hopeful youth had sent him early to Rome, where he soon engaged in a friendship with the marquis Pallavicini, which proved very advantageous to him, for the marquis recommended him so effectually to pope Urban VIII. that he soon procured him the post of Inquisitor at Malta. He was afterwards sent Vice-legate to Ferrara, and afterwards nuncio into Germany: there he had an opportunity of displaying his intriguing genius, for he was mediator at Munster, in the long conferences held there in order to conclude a peace with Spain. He was still in the same post 1651, when cardinal Mazarin retired to the court

court of the elector of Cologne: our Chigi had even orders to complain in the name of pope Innocent X. a great enemy of Mazarin, that the elector suffered his eminence to raise troops. Cardinal Mazarin had some resentment against Chigi, who was soon after made a cardinal and secretary of state by Innocent X. but his resentment was sacrificed to political views in 1655, when a pope was to be chosen. Cardinal Sacchetti, Mazarin's good friend, finding it was impossible for him to be raised into St. Peter's chair, because of the powerful opposition made by the Spanish faction, desired card. Mazarin to consent to Chigi's exaltation; his request was granted, and as soon as it was known in the conclave how France was disposed, all the friends of that court united their votes in favour of Chigi. The flying squadron, who looked upon him as their chief man, could not but support his interest: the faction of the Medici, and that of Spain, had particular reasons to give him their votes: so that he was elected pope by the votes of all the 64 cardinals who were in the conclave. There are but few instances of such unanimity in the elections of popes. He shewed uncommon modesty and humility at his election, and at first forbid all his relations to come to Rome without his leave: but he soon became more favourable to his nephews, and loaded them with favours; which proved a great disappointment to Sforza Pallavicini, father Paul's famous adversary. It is asserted, that he had once a mind to turn Protestant. The newspapers in Holland bestowed great encomiums upon him, and acquainted the world, that he did not approve of the cruel persecutions of the Waldenses in Piedmont. People have talked very much of what he said to some protestant gentlemen who would kiss his toe. He asked them whether they were Protestants or not, which they owned. 'Get up then,' said he, 'I will not suffer you to

'commit what in your opinion is an act of idolatry. I shall not give you my blessing, since you do not believe me to be what I am; but I will pray to God, that he will please to render you capable of receiving it.' He was an author: there is a volume of his poems extant. He loved the *Belles-Lettres*, and to talk with learned men upon poetry, history, and politics. He was very fond of stately buildings. There is something very grand in the plan of the college *Della Sapienza*, which he finished, and adorned with a fine library. He died in 1667, much more regretted by the Jesuits than by the Jansenists.

CHILDERICK I. succeeded his father Meroveus in 457; he was banished by the Romans for his excesses. A friend of his persuaded Gilon his successor to the same causes, which caused the people to wish for their old king. Returning, he ruled with moderation and prudence, took Angers, Orleans, and the Saxon isles, and made peace with their king: he foiled the Imperialists, and murdered Basine, by whom he had Clovis I. his successor. He died in 481, having reigned 24 years.

CHILLINGWORTH (William) an eminent divine of the Church of England, born at Oxford in 1602, and bred there; he made early great proficiency in his studies, being of a very quick genius, and able to do much in a little time. He was a good mathematician as well as an able divine, and a very good poet. Study and conversation at the university turned then chiefly upon the controversy between the Church of England and that of Rome, and the great liberty which had been allowed the popish missionaries at the latter end of the reign of k. James I. being continued under k. Charles I. on account of his marriage with Henrietta, daughter to Hen. IV. of France. There was among them a famous Jesuit, who went under the name of John Fisher, who

who was very busy in making converts, and attacking Mr. Chillingworth upon the necessity of an infallible living judge in matters of faith, the latter forsook the communion of the church of England, and embraced the Romish religion, and soon after wrote a letter to his friend Mr. Gilbert Sheldon, wherein he recommended to his consideration the chief arguments which had prevailed with himself, and invited him to follow his example. Dr. Laud, then bishop of London, hearing of this, and being extremely concerned at it, wrote to Mr. Chillingworth, who expressing a great deal of moderation, candour, and impartiality, that prelate continued to correspond with him, which set Mr. Chillingworth upon a new enquiry; and Doway, to which Fisher had persuaded him to retire, not being a suitable place to the state of a free impartial enquiry, after a short stay there he came back to London. At last a thorough examination determined him to return to his former religion, and 1634 he wrote a confutation of the arguments which had induced him to go over to the church of Rome. He constantly persevered in a sincere love of truth, and in free enquiries, and spoke freely to his friends of all the difficulties that occurred to him, which gave occasion to a groundless report that he had turned Papist a second time, and then Protestant again. His return to the communion of the church of England made a great noise, and engaged him in several disputes with those of the Romish religion. But 1635 he was engaged in a work which gave him a far greater opportunity to confute the principles of the church of Rome, and to vindicate the Protestant religion, printed 1637 under the title of *The Religion of Protestants a safe way to Salvation*.

1635 Sir Thomas Coventry, lord keeper of the great seal, offering him preferment, Mr. Chillingworth refused to accept of it on account of his scruples with regard to

the subscription of the XXXIX. Articles, and wrote a letter upon this subject to Dr. Sheldon: However, at last, he surmounted these scruples, and being promoted to the chancellorship of the church of Sarum, with the prebend of Brixworth in Northamptonshire annexed to it, he complied with the usual subscription. At the siege of Gloucester 1643 he was in the king's army before that city, and observing that they wanted materials to carry on the siege, he suggested the making some engines after the manner of the Roman *Testudines cum pluteis*, in order to storm the place. The siege being raised by the earl of Essex, and the war continuing with great vigour on each side, the king appointed lord Hopon general of his troops in the West, who forced Arundel-castle in Suffex to surrender; but that castle was re-taken, and Mr. Chillingworth among the rest made prisoner, who out of respect to the lord Hopon had accompanied him in that march, and being indisposed by the terrible coldness of the season, chose to repose himself in that garri-son till the weather should mend. He was conveyed to Chichester. He died January 30, 1643-4, and was interred in the Cathedral church of Chichester. He hath left several excellent works behind him, and some manuscripts not yet published. He was a most excellent reasoner, and wrote in a strong nervous stile.

CHILO, of Lacedæmonia, one of the Grecian sages, and of the Ephori of Sparta. He died, they say, with joy, seeing his son crowned at the Olympic games.

CHIRON, a centaur, son of Saturn and Philyris, lived upon the mountains, where he became very knowing in the virtues of plants, and was a great physician. He imparted his skill to Æsculapius. He was governor to Achilles, till being wounded by Hercules, and desiring to die, Jupiter placed him in heaven, where he forms the sign of Sagittarius.

CHOCQUET

CHOCQUET (Lewis) a famous French poet, lived about the middle of the 15th century, and author of a very extraordinary and scarce work, to the third part of which he only put his name. *The Catholic works and acts of the Apostles, set down in writing by St. Luke, evangelist and historiographer, chosen by the Holy Ghost*, &c. printed at Paris 1541.

CHOSROES I. the Great, king of Persia, after his father Cabades; 532. He made peace with the Romans; but broke it the third year; entered Mesopotamia and Syria, burnt Antioch, threatened Apamia, and forced Justinian to a disadvantageous peace: afterwards he entered into Armenia, and was so swelled with his victories as to bid the emperor's ambassador follow him for audience to Casarea; but Tiberius sent an army under Justinian against the Persians, and made himself master of the country, and then put Chosroes to death in 580, after 40 years reign.

CHOSROES II. His subjects put his father Hormidas in prison, and the son upon the throne of Persia. He used his father tenderly at first; but seeing it in vain, caused him to be caned to death. This parricide, together with his killing some of the nobility, obliged him to fly: he gave his horse the bridle which carried him into a town of the Romans, where Mauritius the emperor, received him kindly, and sent an army under Narses, which set him again upon the throne. He sent divers presents to Gregory of Antioch; took arms against Phocas, Maurice's successor, and did great mischief throughout the East. Heraclius killed Phocas in 610, was crowned emperor, and sued for a peace, and offered a tribute, which Chosroes despised. He took Jerusalem; after this he made himself master of Lybia and Egypt, and carried Carthage. Heraclius sued again for peace, which was offered him on these wicked conditions, *That he and his subjects should deny Jesus Christ.*

Hereupon Heraclius attacked him with success, and put him to flight. His own son pursued him, and he was starved in prison 628.

CHRISTIERN II. king of Denmark, born 1481, called the Cruel. He endeavoured to recover Groenland, which his predecessors had lost, but in vain: he aimed at the crown of Swedeland, and laid siege to Stockholm in 1518; but was obliged to raise it. However, king Steno dying, he was chosen; but exercising unheard-of cruelties the Swedes, revolted; he fled to Denmark, whence he was banished for the like fault; and his uncle Frederic made king. After ten years exile he attempted, with the assistance of the Hollanders, to recover his crown; but was taken, and kept prisoner for 27 years until he died 1559, aged 78.

CHRISTIERN V. king of Denmark after his son Frederic 1670. In 1672 the Swedes joining the French against the empire, were engaged in a war against the elector of Brandenburg; the Danes broke with them, but first this king, in 1675, by dissimulation secured the duke of Holstein Gottorp a friend to Sweden, took his country, and possess'd himself of several places belonging to the Swede; but their king worsted him in several engagements, which ended in a peace. Christiern observed a neutrality in the war begun in Europe 1688; but since the treaty of Ryswick 1691, he grew uneasy at the forts built by the duke of Holstein Gottorp for the security of his frontiers, contrary, he said, to the treaty of Altena 1689. He died Sept. 4, 1699, having reigned 29 years, leaving his son Frederic to decide it.

CHRISTOPHERSON (John) bp. of Chichester in the 16th century. Being a Papist he was advanced by queen Mary, and died 1558; he left a good library to Trinity college in Cambridge, and turned Philo Judeus, Eusebius, and Socrates into Latin.

CHRISTOPHORUS (Angelus) in the 16th century, wrote *The present State of the Greek Church*. It has been often re-printed and translated into Latin.

CHRYSES, a priest of Apollo. His daughter Chryseis was taken by Achilles when he sacked Lyrnessus, and some other places in the neighbourhood of Troy, and was married to the king of that country. Agamemnon taking a great fancy for her, retained her for himself; and when her father came to demand her back in his sacerdotal garments, repulsed him in a very unworthy manner. He called upon Apollo to revenge this insult, who sent such a pestilence among the Grecian army, that Agamemnon was forced to restore her.

CHRYSIPPUS, natural son of Pelops, of incomparable beauty. Laius became passionately in love with him, and carried him away by force; but he was pursued with such speed, that his prey was taken from him, and himself brought prisoner to Pelops; but he forgave him in consideration that love had induced him to commit it. Pelops loving this bastard better than his legitimate sons, his wife Hippodamia got him murdered. Some say she did it herself, others that she caused her sons Atreus and Thyestes to do it.

CHRYSIPPUS, a Stoic philosopher, born at Solos in Cilicia, disciple to Cleanthes, Zeno's successor. He wrote a great many books, several of which related to logic, to which branch of philosophy he greatly applied. None of the philosophers spoke in stronger terms of the fatal necessity of every thing, nor more pompously of the liberty of man than the Stoics, Chrysippus in particular. The celebrated authors among the Stoics, Seneca, Epictetus and Arrian do not seem to have paid him great veneration. Yet in his *Treatise of Providence* there is a very good thought, viz. 'That the design of nature was not to make man obnoxious to di-

seases, for this did not become the cause of all kinds of good. But that from the good scheme of nature some inconveniencies arise, which are allowed to exist as consequences on account of the goodness of the system from which they result.' Thus said he with regard to the formation of man: 'A very nice reason, the very benefit of the work, required that the head, for instance, should be composed of very small and thin bones; but for this very reason it could not be proof against blows. It is the same with virtue, the direct action of nature which produced it, did also produce by way of consequence the brood of vices.' I do not think a Hea-then could say any thing more reasonable than this: nay the thought may be developed into a compleat defence of providence, and a full answer to all the objections taken from the existence of evils natural or moral.

CHRYSIS, priestess of Juno at Argos, was, by her negligence, the occasion of the Goddess's temple being burnt to the ground. She had set a lamp too near the sacred ornaments, which took fire; and as she slept so sound as not to awake time enough to prevent the consequences of that accident, the temple was consumed. This conflagration happened in the 9th year of the Peloponnesian war.

CICERO (Marcus Tullius) was born a. r. 648, his father was a Roman knight, who took good care of his education. He declaimed in his youth so openly against Sylla's father, that it was expedient for him to retire into Greece, where he heard the Athenian orators and philosophers, and greatly improved both in eloquence and knowledge. He came back to Rome, was made quaestor, and then edile, where he prosecuted Verres for his cruel extortions in his province. In 691 he was made consul, and discovered and defeated Catiline's conspiracy, yet Claudius and his abettors banished him till Pompey recalled him.

him, whom he afterwards adhered to in the civil wars. He was pardoned by Cæsar. He did not join with Brutus his friend in the conspiracy against Cæsar. Anthony, after the *triumvirate* was formed, got him massacred to revenge himself against his Philip-pics. The murderer was one Popilius, for whom he had formerly pleaded. Augustus consented to it, tho' he had done him great services. His works will ever be the standard of true eloquence, and his philosophical treatises are an invaluable treasure of good sense, virtue and true philosophy.

CILLO, a noble Athenian, going off victor at the Olympic games, consulted the Delphic oracle, when he should attempt the fortress of Athens, which he designed to make himself master of, and was told, at the most solemn time of Jupiter's feasts. He chose the Olympic games for the time, and with some friends carried the fortress, a. r. 154; but being besieged by the citizens, he fled to the altar of Eumenides, where he and his party were slain, and the descendants of these persons were held impious, and banished Athens.

CIMON, son of Miltiades, who vanquished the Persians in the famous battle of Marathon, was one of the best generals of the Athenian Republic. It is said by some, that he was cast into prison, and was not discharged but on paying the fine which his father had been sentenced to pay, and which he could not have done, had not Elpinice, his sister and wife, married Callias. He signalized himself at the battle of Salamis, and rendered himself so agreeable to the Athenians, that they quickly advanced him to the most considerable posts. He found a powerful support in the envy against Themistocles, who had been a long time in too great authority not to make the people wish another might rise to supplant him. Cimon contributed greatly to strip Lacedæmon of the superiority which she had over all Greece, and to transfer it to the Athe-

nians. All the allies put themselves under his conduct to besiege Paulanias, whose ill behaviour they could no longer endure, in Byzantium, and afterwards to attack the Persians in a city of Thrace on the river Strymon, in which he succeeded. Some time after he made himself master of Scyros, whence he caused the bones of Theseus to be transported to Athens. He not only took from the Persians what they possessed in Greece, but pursued them into their own country. He had such success, that none of the king of Persia's troops were to be seen in the countries situate between Ionia and Pamphylia. Having intelligence that that monarch's fleet dared not appear on the coast of Pamphylia, he set sail from Cnidos, and destroyed it near the mouth of the river Eury-medon, and the same day he landed his troops and defeated the king of Persia's land armies. From these successes ensued a treaty of peace very mortifying to the enemy. He after this vanquished the Thracians, and the inhabitants of the isle of Thasos; but because he neglected to seize a part of Macedonia, which those victories gave him an opportunity of, he was accused of being corrupted by the presents of king Alexander. He was acquitted; but could not avoid Ostracism, being obnoxious to the people for his affection to the Lacedæmonians. He was recalled: his chief care afterwards was to establish peace; but seeing their thoughts run on war, lest that humour should raise disturbances among the Grecians, he prepared all things for attacking the island of Cyprus and Egypt. He gained a victory over the Persians at sea on the coast of Pamphylia, and if he had not died at the siege of Citium, in the island of Cyprus, it is thought he would have subdued all Egypt. He was very generous and liberal.

CINCINNATUS. (L. Quintus) a Roman dictator in 296 of Rome, preserved the army which was besieged in their trenches by the Æquians.

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Volsci. In this extremity he was sent for, who was then ploughing in his fields: he immediately went to the army, routed the enemy, entered Rome in triumph, and returned to his plough.

CINNA (Lucius Cornelius) a Roman consul. In his first consulship he made a law to recal the banished; but Lucius Octavius opposed it, and drove him out of the town. Marius Sertorius restored him again. He killed Octavius, and made himself master of mount Janiculus: his soldiers stoned him to death at Ancona, for his barbarities, as he was preparing war against Sylla.

CINUS or Cynus, a famous civilian of Pistoia in the 14th century. His commentary on the code was finished 1313: he also wrote on some parts of the digest. He was no less famous for his Italian poems, and is ranked among those that first gave grace to the Tuscan lyric poetry.

CIPIERRE (Philibert de Marcelli) a native of Maconnois. He gave so many proofs of his courage and conduct in the service of Henry II. both in France and in Italy, that this prince appointed him governor to the duke of Orleans, afterwards Charles IX. It is said, that had not others depraved the excellent education he had bestowed on that young prince, he would have made him a great monarch. It is related, that, before he went to Aix, being afflicted with a mortal disease, he earnestly exhorted the queen-mother to pacify the dissensions which reigned between the Guises and Colignis, and by that means cut away the root of the factions, whose evil consequences might be so dreadful as quite to subvert the government. He died at Liege 1565.

CIRCE, a famous sorceress, poisoned her husband, king of the Sarmatæ; for which being banished, she came into Italy, where she changed Sylla into a sea-monster: she entertained Ulysses, who was cast away on the coasts near her house, and me-

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tamorphosed his companions into different sorts of beasts.

CLARKE (Samuel) was born in the city of Norwich, October 11, 1675. His father was alderman of that city, and one of the representatives of it in parliament for several years. He was educated in the free-school there: 1691 he went to Caius college in the university of Cambridge, and was placed under the tuition of John Ellis, afterwards Sir John Ellis. Tho' the Cartesian philosophy then prevailed, our author soon made himself master of the Newtonian system, and in order to his first degree, surprised the whole audience by the accuracy with which he treated a question in it. In 1697 he published a Latin translation of *Robault's Physics*, with annotations. After this he turned his thoughts to divinity, which he proposed to make the study and profession of his life, and met with a favourable opportunity of so doing, being 1699 appointed chaplain to Dr. John Moore, then bishop of Norwich, who treated him with all the marks of the highest esteem. His first studies were the scriptures in the original language, the fruits of which appeared 1699, in two treatises on Baptism, Confirmation and Repentance, and some reflections on that part of a book called *Amyntor*, which relates to the canon of the New Testament. In 1701 he published his *Paraphrase upon the Gospel of St. Matthew*, which was followed by the *Paraphrases on St. Mark and St. Luke*, and soon after by a third volume on *St. John*, so universally admired. He intended to have gone thro' all the remaining books of the New Testament, but was diverted from it. He was by his patron abovementioned presented to the rectory of Drayton near Norwich, who also procured for him a parish in that city, and there he served himself in the season, when the bishop resided at Norwich. His preaching was without notes till he was rector of St. James's. In 1704 and 1705, he preached,

preached, and soon after published his sixteen sermons at Mr. Boyle's lecture, containing discourses concerning the being and attributes of God, the obligations of natural religion, and the truth and certainty of the Christian revelation, so justly admired. In 1706 he published his *Letter to Mr. Dodwell*, concerning the immortality of the soul, which was soon followed by four *Defences* of it, and the *Answer to Toland's Amyntor* added to them. The same year he translated Sir Isaac Newton's optics into Latin. His patron brought him to court, and procured him to be made one of the chaplains in ordinary to queen Anne, to whose favour his own merits recommended him so soon and so powerfully, that upon the vacancy of St. James Westminster he presented him with that rectory. Upon this advancement he took his degree of doctor of divinity in the university of Cambridge, on which occasion his public exercise was prodigiously applauded. In 1712 he published a splendid edition of *Cæsar's Commentaries*, dedicated to the duke of Marlborough; and the same year appeared his *Scripture-doctrine of the Trinity*, which gave occasion to a great number of books upon that subject by himself as well as others, and was complained of by the lower house of convocation; but the upper house afterwards declared themselves satisfied with his explanations upon the subject of the complaint; and he found no reason to the day of his death to alter the notions which he had there professed. In 1715 and 16 he had a dispute with Mr. Leibnitz relating to some principles of natural philosophy and religion, and the papers that passed between them were published at London 1717. His alterations in the forms of doxology of the singing of psalms, occasioned a considerable controversy concerning the primitive doxologies. In 1724 he published 17 sermons, and the year following his *Discourse concerning the connexion of the Prophecies in the Old*

Testament, and the Application of them in the New to Christ, in answer to a famous book of Mr. Collins's, intitled, *Grounds and Reasons of the Christian Religion*. Upon the death of Sir Isaac Newton, he was offered by the court the place of master of the Mint, worth 1500 l. a year, which he refused. In 1728 he wrote a *Letter to Mr. Benjamin Hoadley, F. R. S. occasioned by the controversy relating to the Proportion of Velocity and Force of Bodies in Motion*. And in the beginning of the year following he published at London in 4to twelve books of Homer's *Ilias*, with the Latin version accurately corrected, and learned notes, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland. In the midst of all these labours he had enjoyed a perfect state of health, except the small-pox in his youth, until May 11, 1729, he went out in the morning to preach before the judges in Serjeant's-Inn, and there was seized with a pain in his side, which made it impossible for him to perform the office he was called to. He died May 17, 1729. Since his death there have been published his *Exposition of the Church-Catechism*, and ten volumes of his sermons. He was a man of deep penetration, a sincere lover of truth, profoundly acquainted with the abstrusest speculations, and which is more, of singular sincerity, piety and benevolence; a bright and amiable example of the temper, studies and practice becoming a Christian divine.

CLAUDIAN, a Latin poet, under Theodosius and his son, who is thought to have more of Virgil in his stile, than all the other imitators of him.

CLAUDIUS (Nero) emperor, son of Drusus, second son of Livia, daughter of Augustus; he was nephew of Tiberius, and born at Lions. He was thought in his youth equally weak in body and mind. At last, he was made consul; but was still despicable in the eyes of the people; flying to escape the murderers of Caligula, he was met by a soldier, who saluted him emperor.

peror. Being settled on the throne, he began to provide necessaries for the city, which, with his contempt of grandeur, gained him the love of the people. The insurrection in Britain called him out in 43 to reduce it; but being ridden by those he made free, his weakness made him ridiculous. These creatures of his occasioned a world of vice and misery in the empire, murders, banishments, &c. He was married 4 times. His 3d wife was Messalina, a lewd impudent woman, who married another, for which Nero put her to death in 48. He had a son and a daughter by her: the last called Octavia, he married, cast off, and slew, having poisoned her brother Germanicus: his 4th was Agrippina, his niece, who poisoned him *an.* 54, aged 63, having reigned 13 years.

CLAUDIUS II. otherwise Flavius Aurelius; he beat the Goths, the Scythians, the Herules, with other Barbarians that made a body of 300000 men and 2000 ships; routed Aureolus and the Germans. His mild government procured him a golden buckler in the palace, and a golden statue in the capital; they deified him after his death in 270: he reigned a year and ten months. Pollio said he had the moderation of Augustus, Trajan's virtue, and the piety of Antonin.

CLAVIUS (Christopher) a German Jesuit, born at Bamberg, excelled in the knowledge of the mathematics, and was one of the chief persons employed to rectify the Calendar; the defence of which he also undertook against those who censured it, especially Scaliger.

CLEANTHES, a Stoic philosopher before Christ 240, Zeno's disciple at Athens, maintained himself in the day by working in the night; being questioned by the magistrates how he subsisted, he brought a woman for whom he kneaded bread, and a gardener for whom he drew water, and refused a present from them.

CLEARCHUS, having received power from the Lacedæmonians to

compose the disorders of the Byzantines, he became a perfect tyrant, slaughtering all the considerable persons there; the Lacedæmonians pursued him, and got the better, upon which he fled to young Cyrus, and shewed great bravery in several fights afterwards; being sent with 1000 Greeks to assist young Cyrus, he was seized and carried before the Persian king, who condemned him to die.

CLELIA, one of the Roman virgins given as an hostage to Porfena, when he came to restore the Tarquins. Stealing from his camp by night, she cross'd the Tiber on horseback; she was sent back to Porfena, who dispatched ambassadors to demand her, yet he dismissed her and the rest for the great esteem he had of her virtue. The senate erected an equestrian statue to her.

CLEOBULUS, son of Evagoras, born at Lindus, deserved to be named among the Grecian sages: he was valiant, comely, and a lover of learning, and an enemy to vice, which he placed in an aversion to virtue. He died in the 70th Olympiad.

CLEOFIS, an Indian queen, was dispossessed of her dominions by Alexander the Great, but was restored to them upon consenting to his embraces; and so preserved by prostitution a throne in which she was not able to support herself by courage. The son this queen bore to Alexander was called by that conqueror's name, and was king of India. She was called the royal strumpet from the time she yielded to Alexander.

CLEOMBROTUS, 2d son to Pausanias II. was king of Lacedæmon. He was sent twice against the Thebans, and the third time lost the famous battle of Leuctres in Boeotia, by the valour of Epaminondas, who with a handful of men killed a great number of the Lacedæmonians, with their king Cleombrotus.

CLEOMENES, 2d son to Leonidas, king of Lacedæmon, defeated the Spartans, divided the land, and gave

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gave the same liberty to strangers as to the native citizens. He also routed the Achæians, a. r. 530; but Antigonus at last took Sparta, and drove him to Egypt, where Ptolomy Euergetes received him kindly; but his successor putting him in prison, when he expected a re-establishment, Cleomenes fell into despair, and offered to raise the people against their prince, who tied him to the gallows, and put his relations to death in the 16th year of his reign, a. r. 535.

CLEONICE, a young lady of Byzantium, whom Pausanias desiring to enjoy, sent for her. Her relations did not dare to refuse him, and therefore suffered him to carry her off. The young maiden desired the servants to take away the lights; but as she was creeping softly in the dark to Pausanias's bed, she happened to throw down the lamp, which startled Pausanias, who was asleep, and he imagining that it was some ruffian come to murder him treacherously, immediately seized his dagger, which lay under his bolster, and wounded the young lady in such a manner that she died soon after. However, her ghost never suffered Pausanias to be at rest, but appeared to him every night just as he was going to sleep, repeating aloud to him in an angry tone of voice, something to this purpose: 'Walk upright, and reverence the laws of justice; or dread the worst of ills.' See **PAUSANIAS**.

CLEONYMUS, cotemporary with Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, left Lacedæmonia on account of some discontents of a public as well as private nature. He was son to Cleomenes II. king of Sparta; but being of a violent imperious temper, the Lacedæmonians had no friendship for, or confidence in him, and devolved the whole royal authority on Areus his mother's son. Being already advanced in years he had married Chelidonis, a princess of the blood, the daughter of Leotychides, a very beautiful woman, but who was passionately in love with

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Acrotatus, son to king Areus. The ill conduct of his wife gave him the greatest sorrow. Thus tortured with grief and anger, he left Lacedæmon, and solicited Pyrrhus to make war on the Lacedæmonians. Pyrrhus drew near the city, and would have taken it by storm, had he followed the counsels of Cleonymus; but delaying the attack till next day, he was so vigorously repulsed, that he was forced to leave the enterprize. It was proposed on this occasion to ship off the women for Crete; but Archidamia coming into the senate with a drawn sword, complained in the name of all the women against the men, for thinking they could survive the destruction of their country. They worked in the night in the trenches which were opposed to the enemy. Chelidonis was the only woman who kept at home with a rope about her neck to be ready to hang herself, that she might not be taken alive by her husband.

CLEOPATRA, queen of Egypt, famous for her beauty and lewdness, was daughter of Ptolomy Auletes: she had a son by Julius Cæsar, called Cæsarion. She killed herself after the defeat of Mark Anthony, that she might not be carried to Rome in triumph. See **ANTHONY**.

CLEOSTRATUS, born at Tenedos, first discovered the signs of Aries and Sagittarius, and amended the faults in the Grecian year. He lived a. r. 220.

CLINIAS, a Pythagorean philosopher and musician, in the 65th Olympiad. He was wont to assuage his passion, being very choleric, by his lyre.

CLIO, a muse, and daughter of Jupiter, the goddess of history.

CLISTHENES, an Athenian, was the inventor of the ostracism, by which they might banish a citizen for his too great power; and by this means the tyrant Hippias was banished, and the commonwealth re-established in the 68th Olympiad.

CLITOMACHUS

CLITOMACHUS, a philosopher, born at Carthage in the 610th Olympiad, at 40 years old he became scholar to Carneades, and was his successor at Athens.

CLITUS, was brother to Hellenice, nurse to Alexander the Great. He saved that prince's life by cutting off his hand, who was ready to kill him at the battle of Granicus; for which he was entirely beloved by Alexander. Clitus being invited to supper by that prince, and after supper having drank freely, despised his exploits, and extolled those of his father Philip, for which Alexander killed him with his own hand; but afterwards repented it extremely.

CLODIUS, a Roman senator, so lewd that he was accused of debauching his 3 sisters, and was found in woman's apparel at a religious ceremony for none but women. Being chosen tribune of the people, he condemned Cicero to be banished, who being recalled, got all revoked, and defended Milo for killing Clodius.

CLOSIA, daughter of king Theseus, famous for her chastity. Valerius Torquanus, general of the Romans, being charmed with her beauty, begged her of her father; but being refused, he began to force the place where she was: upon which she threw herself from the top of a high tower; but her coats sticking out, carried her so easily down, that she received no harm.

CLOTHO, one of the three fates or destinies that spun the thread of mens lives: she held the distaff, and was daughter of Jupiter and Themis.

CLOVIS I. born 467, king of France, married Clotilda, on promise of becoming a Christian, which he did not, till the Germans coming near his territory, he thought to meet them; but was routed. Here thinking of his wife's God, he vowed, *'That if he were delivered, he would own him:'* so his men rallying, he completely routed the enemy; and was accordingly baptized at Rheims

596, and shortly all his soldiers followed his example. After this he slew Alaric king of the Goths, and revenged his father-in-law's death in 507: he also subdued several provinces; but was overcome at the battle of Arles by count Ibbas. He died at Paris in 511, aged 45, in the 32 year of his reign.

CLUENTIUS, a Roman, accused by his mother Sofia of the death of his father-in-law Oppianicus: he was defended by Tully.

CLUVIER (Philip) born at Dantzick 1580, a noted geographer. He travelled much to render himself such, and was advised to apply to that study by Scaliger, his father having sent him to study at Leyden.

CLYMENE, a nymph, was wife to Apollo, and mother of Phaeton. She persuaded him to go to Apollo's palace, to satisfy himself about his extraction.

CLYTEMNESTRA, wife to Agamemnon (while he was yet at the siege of Troy) persuaded her lover Ægisthus to kill her husband at his return; which he did, and usurped the kingdom of Mycenæ: but his son Orestes dispatched the usurper, and killed his mother; for which he was always haunted by the Furies.

CODRUS, last king of Athens, son of Melanthus, a. m. 2462, understanding from the oracle, when beset by the Heraclides, that the commander of those that conquered should be slain, he rushed into the fight disguised, and was killed a. m. 2485, in the 21st year of his reign. The Athenians, in respect to him, would have no more kings; but chose to be governed by magistrates.

COKE or **COOKE** (Edward) lord chief justice of the King's-Bench in the reign of James I, descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, born at Mileham 1549. When he was a student in the Inner-temple, the first occasion of his distinguishing himself was his stating of the case of the cook belonging to the temple so exactly, that

that all the house, who were puzzled with it, admired him and his pleading, so that the whole bench took notice of him. After his marriage with a lady of a great fortune preferments flowed in upon him. The cities of Norwich and Coventry chose him for their recorder, the county of Norfolk for one of their knights in parliament, and the house of commons their speaker in the 35th year of queen Elizabeth. The queen appointed him solicitor-general in 1592, and attorney-general the next year. Several of his letters, while he was in this post, to lord treasurer Burghley are still extant. In 1603 he was knighted by king James I. and in November the same year, upon the trial of Sir Walter Raleigh, &c. at Winchester, he treated that gentleman with a fury and scurrility of language hardly to be paralleled. June 27th he was appointed lord chief justice of the Common-pleas; and 1613 lord chief justice of the King's-bench, and sworn one of his majesty's privy-council. In 1615 he was very vigorous in the discovery and prosecution of the persons employed in poisoning Sir Thomas Overbury in the tower Sept. 1612. His contest not long after with the lord chancellor Egerton, with some other causes, hastened the ruin of his interest with the court: so that he was brought upon his knees before the council at Whitehall June 26, 1616; and his offences charged upon him by Yelverton the solicitor-general: and on June 30 he was sequestered from the council-table, and the office of lord chief justice. Feb. 1621 he vigorously maintained in the house of commons, that no proclamation is of any force against the parliament. The same year, being looked upon as one of the great incendiaries in the house of commons, he was removed from the council of state with disgrace, the king saying, that '*He was the fittest instrument for a tyrant that ever was in England.*' December 27th he was committed to

the tower, and his papers seized. Upon the calling of a new parliament in 1625, the court party, to prevent his election as a member, got him appointed sheriff of Buckinghamshire: to avoid the office if possible, he drew up exceptions against the oath of a sheriff, and sent them to the attorney-general, who, by order of the council, attended the judges, and received their opinion, that of the four articles objected by Sir Edward Coke, they found no reasonable cause to make any alteration, except in one about heresies and errors, which part, as obsolete and irreligious, they agreed should be left out of the oath to be administered to Sir Edward, and to all other sheriffs for the future: and an order of council was made to that effect, which reformed the oath; so that Sir Edward was obliged to undertake the office. In the parliament 1628 he spoke vigorously upon the grievances relating to the person of the subject; and in April the same year was one of the managers in the conference with the lords relating to liberty and property; and upon a message sent from the king the 10th of that month, to desire the house of commons not to make any recess during the Easter-holy-days, he declared, that *the King makes a prorogation, but the house adjourns itself.* On Thursday, June 5th, following, he made a speech, in which he affirmed, that '*The duke of Buckingham was the cause of all our miseries.*' While he lay upon his death-bed his papers and last will were seized by an order of council. He died at Stoke-Poges on Wednesday September 3, 1634, aged 86. He published a great many works: the most remarkable are his *Institutes of the laws of England*; the first part of which is only a translation, and comment upon the tenures of Sir Thomas Littleton, one of the chief justices of the common-pleas in the reign of Edward IV.

COLBERT (John Baptist) marquis of Seignelai, &c. chief minister of state to Lewis XIV. He was controller under cardinal Mazarine, who recommended him to the king at his death in 1661. He managed the king's concerns with exactness: he encouraged all arts and sciences, established the royal academy, and sent for Huggens and Cassini to be members. He made the French strong at sea, and formed several other projects greatly to the advantage of his prince. He was sagacious and active, and extremely liberal. He died at Paris 1582, aged 64.

COLET (John) born at London, and son to a mayor of that city 1466, bred at Oxford, where he made great progress in philosophy and mathematics, travelled, studied divinity, and was D. D. and dean of St. Paul's. In 1512 he founded St. Paul's school: His life was regular, and he very learned and munificent. He died 1519.

COLLATINUS (L. Tarquinius) of the royal family of the Tarquins, married Lucretia. He commended her beauty to Sixtus, one of Tarquin's sons, and carried him to see her. Sixtus was charmed with her; and visiting her one night in her husband's absence, he forced her; on which she killed herself. The Tarquins were banished Rome, and Collatinus with Brutus were the first consuls: but he was soon deposed, the people having a general hatred to the royal family.

COLLINS (Anthony) born at Heston near Hounslow in the county of Middlesex, June 21, 1676, son of Henry Collins, a gentleman of about 1500 l. a year. Our author was first bred at Eaton-college, then went to King's-college Cambridge, where he had for his tutor Mr. Francis Hare, afterwards bishop of Chichester. He was afterwards a student of the Temple; but not relishing the law, soon abandoned that study. He was an ingenious man, and author of several curious books. His first remarkable piece was published in 1707, *An Es-*

say concerning the use of Reason in propositions, the evidence whereof depends upon human Testimony. In 1702 he entered into the controversy between Mr. Clarke and Mr. Dodwell, concerning the immortality of the soul. In 1709 he published a pamphlet entitled, *Priestcraft in perfection, or a detection of the fraud of inserting and continuing this Clause* [The church hath power to decree rites and ceremonies, and authority in controversies of faith] *in the twentieth article of the articles of the church of England, and his Reflections on a late pamphlet, entitled, Priestcraft in Perfection, the year following.* The same year he published his *Vindication of the divine attributes, in some remarks on the Archbishop of Dublin's sermon, entitled, Divine Predestination and Foreknowledge consisting with the freedom of man's will.* In 1711 he went into Holland, and became acquainted with learned men there, and returned to London the November following. In 1713 he published his *Discourse of Free-thinking*: this made a prodigious noise. He made a trip to Holland and Flanders in 1712, but soon returned to England. In 1715 he retired into the county of Essex, and acted as a justice of peace and deputy-lieutenant for the same county, as he had done before in the county of Middlesex and liberty of Westminster. The same year he published a *philosophical Enquiry concerning human Liberty.* In 1718 he was chosen treasurer of the county of Essex, to the great joy of several tradesmen, and others who had large sums of money due to them from the said county, and this office he discharged with great honour. In 1724 he published his *historical and critical Essay on the XXXIX Articles.* Soon after he published his *Discourse of the grounds and reasons of the Christian Religion*, to which is prefixed, *an Apology for free debate and liberty of Writing*, which piece was immediately attacked by a great number of writings. In 1726 appeared his *Scheme*

of *literal Prophecy considered; in a view of the controversy occasioned by a late book, intitled, A Discourse of the Grounds, &c.* In this discourse he mentions a manuscript dissertation of his to shew the Sybilline oracles to be a forgery made in the times of the primitive Christians, who for that reason were called Sybillists by the Pagans; but it never appeared in print. His *Scheme of literal Prophecy* was replied to by several writers, and particularly by Dr. John Rogers, in his *Necessity of divine Revelation asserted*. In answer to which, our author wrote *A Letter to the Revd. Dr. Rogers on occasion, &c.* His health began to decline some years before his death, and he was extremely afflicted with the stone, which at last put an end to his life at his house in Harley-square, December 13, 1729. He was interred in Oxford chapel, where a monument was erected to him, with an epitaph in Latin. Notwithstanding all the virulent aspersions cast upon him as an enemy to all religion, just before he died he declared, 'That as he had endeavoured to the best of his abilities to serve God, his king, and his country, so he was persuaded he was going to that place which God had designed for them that love him;' and presently afterwards, 'The Catholic religion is to love God, and to love man;' and he advised those who were about him to have a constant regard to those principles. His curious library was open to all men of letters, to whom he readily communicated all the lights and assistances in his power, and even furnished his antagonists with books to confute himself, and directed them how to give their arguments all the force, of which they were capable. He was remarkably averse to all indecency and obscenity of discourse. He was a sincerely good man, and saw with grief that religion was not only made use of as a cloke to hide all kinds of violence and injustice, but as an engine to supplant moral obli-

tions, by substituting something else in its room.

COLONNA (Pompey) cardinal, archbishop of Montreal in Sicily, and bishop of a very great number of places, made a conspicuous figure in the world with a mixture of good and evil. He was equally qualified to wear the cardinal's hat and the helmet, and experienced more than once the reverses of fortune. Julius II. removed him from all his dignities; but Leo I. restored him to them, and created him cardinal, and sent him on several embassies. Clement VII. divested him of the purple, and again restored him to it. It was pretended he was obliged to him for his exaltation to the Papal throne. The pope refusing him some request, he reproached him saying, 'That it was by his interest he had arrived to his dignity.' The pope answered, 'It is true; but let me be pope, and not endeavour to be so yourself: for by acting as you do, you endeavour to dispossess me of that you have raised me to. He died viceroy of Naples 1532. He wrote some poems in praise of Isabella Filamarini, in which he protests the chastity of his wishes. He wrote another work de *Laudibus Mulierum*.

COLUMBUS (Christopher) b. in 1442, of mean parentage; but a famous pilot. Understanding geography, he went to sea, and concluding from the position of the world, that there were some habitable parts in the other hemisphere, he got two ships from Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, and went to make new discoveries; at last he found the islands, and landed at Guana-Bay, one of the Luccais; the islanders gained the mountains with speed; but he took one woman, to whom he gave bread, wipe and jewels, and sent her again: this made them more tractable, and their king granted Columbus to build a wooden fort on the sea-coast, where he left 38 Spaniards, and returned with the news. He was sent back as admiral to conquer these places. Afterwards he

was mis-represented to the king ; but died in his favour an. 1550, aged 64.

COLUMNA or **COLONNA** (John) a native of Rome and a Dominican, was raised to the archiepiscopal see of Messina, and appointed legate and governor of Taurominium by Alexander IV. a. 1255. He wrote a Chronicle called *Mare Historiarum*, which extended from Adam to 1250.

COMBESIS (Francis) a Dominican ; in 1644, he published Amphiloehius's, Methodius's, and Andreas's works, with some other MSS. in the king's library, and in 1648 a new edition of the Greek fathers, with several other pieces of antiquity ; in all which he has shewn great learning.

COMENIUS (John Amos) a grammarian and pious divine, born in Moravia, Mar. 28, 1592, eminent for his design to introduce a new method of teaching the languages ; for which purpose he published some essays in 1616, and had prepared some others, when the Spaniards pillaged his library, after having taken the city of Fulnec, where he was minister and master of the school. Comenius fled to Lesna, a city of Poland, and taught Latin there. The book he published in 1631, under the title of *Janua Linguarum reſerata*, gained him a prodigious reputation, inſomuch that he was offered a commiſſion for regulating all the ſchools in Sweden. The parliament of England deſired his aſſiſtance to regulate the ſchools in that kingdom. He arrived at London 1641, and would have been received by a committee to hear his plan, had not the parliament been taken up with other matters. He therefore went to Sweden, being invited by a generous patron, who ſettled a ſtipend on him that delivered him from the fatigues of teaching, and now he employed himſelf wholly in diſcovering general methods for thoſe who inſtructed youth. In 1657 he published the different parts of his new method of teaching. He was not
only taken up with the reformation

of ſchools, but he alſo filled up his brain with prophecies, the fall of Antichriſt, *Millenium*, &c. At laſt Comenius took it into his head to addreſs Lewis XIV. of France, and to ſend him a copy of the prophecies of Drabicius, inſinuating, that it was to this monarch God promiſed the empire of the world. He became ſenſible at laſt of the vanity of his labours. He died 1671, aged 80.

COMMANDINUS (Frederick) born at Urbino in Italy, and deſcended from a very noble family in the 16th century. To a vaſt ſkill in mathematics he had added great ſkill in the Greek tongue, by which he was well qualified to tranſlate the Greek mathematicians into Latin ; and he tranſlated and published ſeveral, to which no writer, till then, had done that good office.

COMMODUS, ſon of Antoninus the philoſopher, born 161, at his father's death was declared emperor in Germany 180. He was vicious from his youth, notwithſtanding the benefit of his education : he made the ſenate conſent to his being called Hercules ſon of Jupiter, and to having altars and ſacrifices in his honour ; and perſecuted the Chriſtians for not conſenting to worſhip him : he treated the chief of the kingdom with incredible tyranny, and would feign ſtories to authorize the putting any of the ſenate or officers to death : he debauched his own ſiſters, and gave his mother's name to one of his 300 concubines ; had as many boys too for his infamous gratifications ; advanced ſcoundrels, and put men of integrity to death : he would always be at the combating of beaſts and gladiators, and aſt the laſt himſelf : Martia at laſt, whoſe death he deſigned, gave him poiſoned wine, and, to make ſure work, got him ſtrangled by one whom he uſed to wreſtle with, in the 31ſt of his age, and of his reign 12.

CONCINI, known by the name of Marſhal d'Ancre, was born at Florence, and came into France with Mary of Medicia,

Medicis, wife of Hen. IV. He was at first but gentleman in ordinary to that prince, but he afterwards was appointed her master of the horse, and raised himself to a prodigious height of power by the ascendant a woman he married had over the qu. He purchased the marquise of Ancre a little after the death of Hen. IV. and was afterwards made marshal of France. He usurped the disposal of every thing; fortified places in spite of the prohibition of parliament; and no other remedy could be thought of to prevent these disorders but killing him. This commission being given to Vitri, a captain of the life-guard, was executed on the draw-bridge of the Louvre. The parliament arraigned his memory, and declared him guilty of treason both divine and human, sentenced his wife to lose her head, and declared their son ignoble, and incapable of possessing any employment in the kingdom. None of Malherbe's verses are finer than those he wrote on the downfall of this idol.

CONFUCIUS, a Chinese philosopher, born 651 before our Saviour's birth, in the kingdom of Lu, now called the province of Xantung, of an ancient and noble family. His wit and judgment got him a reputation from his very youth; and being a mandarin, and employed in the government of the kingdom of Lu, he soon made appear how important it is that kings be philosophers, or make use of philosophers to be their ministers. His profound knowledge of morals and politics made him be greatly admired in the government of the state and establishment of laws. Yet notwithstanding his care, his prince's court was much disordered by several fair ladies, sent on purpose by the king of Xi to effeminate and make the monarch of Lu neglect the care of the kingdom. Confucius finding the king would not listen to his advice, quitted this court and returned to the kingdom of Xun, where he taught moral philosophy with such applause,

that he soon had above 3000 scholars, whereof 72 surpassed the rest in learning and virtue, for whom the Chinese have still a particular veneration. He divided his doctrine into 4 parts, and his scholars into 4 classes: the 1st order was of those who studied to acquire virtue; the 2d, that learned the art of reasoning well; the 3d studied the government of the state, and the duty of magistrates; the 4th was wholly taken up in noble discourses of all that concerned morals. He was very modest, and did not ascribe his doctrine to himself, but declared he had only collected it out of his predecessors writings, especially Yao and Xun, who lived 500 years before his time; and used to say, there was a man in the western lands, that he was called Sifam Zen Xangum, but said no more of him. In the 66th year after Christ's birth, the emperor Mun-ti sent ambassadors towards the west to seek this holy man; but these stopped in an island near the Red-sea to consider a famous idol named Fe, representing a philosopher that lived 500 years before Confucius. They carried this idol back with them, with instructions concerning the worship rendered to it; and so introduced a superstition that abolished in several places the maxims of Confucius, who always condemned idolatry. He went back with his scholars to the kingdom of Lu; and his tomb is in the academy where he taught, near the town Xio-su, upon the banks of the river Xu. This philosopher has been in great veneration in China above 2000 years, and is still so esteemed, that each town has a palace consecrated to his memory; and when any officers of the robe or long gown pass before them, they quit their palanquin, and go some way a-foot, to shew their honour for his memory. The fronts of these palaces have his great titles in golden letters, as, *To the Great Master, the famous, the wise King of Learning*. There was one of his de-

scendants that was very considerable in the kingdom 1646, whom Xan-chi king of Tartary, who then conquered China, received with a great deal of honour. All those of his family are mandarins by birth, and have a privilege common with the princes of the blood, not to pay any tribute. Besides which, all received doctors are obliged to make a present to a mandarin of Confucius's race.

CONGREVE (William) a younger brother of an ancient family in Staffordshire: his father was employed in the stewardship of the great estate of the earl of Burlington in Ireland, where he resided many years; and he was born there 1672. Mr. Congreve entered into the Middle-Temple when he came to England, and began to study the law; but his bias was towards polite literature and poetry: his first performance was a novel, intitled, *Incognita, or Love and Duty reconciled*. He soon after began his comedy of the *Old Bachelor*: and became one of our most celebrated writers of comedy.

CONON, a mathematician and astronomer, was of Samos in the 130th olymp. He died before his friend Archimedes, who had a great value for him, and used to communicate his problems to him, and send him problems.

CONON, general of the Athenian army, was beat at sea, with the loss of 30 galleys, a. r. 347; and was likewise defeat a second time by Lyfander, general of the Lacedemonians, in a certain place of the Chersonese of Thrace, called the Goats-river. He fled to Evagoras k. of Cyprus; after which he put himself under the protection of Artaxerxes k. of Persia, with whose army he delivered Athens from the oppression of strangers, and rebuilt its walls. In 360 of Rome he beat the Lacedemonians in a sea-fight near Cnidus upon the coast of Asia, deprived them of the sovereign rule they had on sea since the taking of *Athens*, and had some other considerable

advantages over them: but falling afterwards into the hands of Teribazus a Persian, who envied his glory and success, he was put to death.

CONSENTES among the Romans were gods of the first order, which composed the council of heaven: six were gods, as Jupiter, Neptune, Apollo, Mars, Mercury, Vulcan; and six were goddesses, as Juno, Minerva, Venus, Diana, Ceres, and Vesta; and these 12 presided over the 12 months of the year, each having his own proper month assigned him.

CONSTANS I. son of Constantine the Great: he was Cæsar, and had Italy, Africa, and Illyrium; he routed the Franks and his brother very justly, and inherited Gaul, Spain, and Great Britain; he opposed the Arians, and endeavoured to suppress the Donatists in Africa: but Magnentius usurping the kingdom of the Gauls, got him slain in 350, in the 13th year of his reign, aged 30.

CONSTANS II. emp. of the east, son to Constantine III. he was raised by the Monothelite heretics, and embraced their errors. Paul, who was engaged in this heresy, by his care was made bp. of Constantinople, who persuaded him to publish his Type to impose silence on the orthodox and heretics both. This the pope condemned; which put Constans into such a passion, that he sent Theodorus Calliopas to seize the pope; which was effected in 655. After that, he was foil'd by the Saracens, but in their civil wars made them tributary: after, he put his brother Theodosius to death, for which he was punished in remorse of conscience, thinking he always saw him. In 663, he entered Rome, and brought all the brass in the temples and houses thence. In Sicily his servant killed him in a bath at Syracuse, a. 668. of his reign 26.

CONSTANTINE the Great, son to Constantius Chlorus and S. Helena, born at Naïsse in Dacia, a. 272, at the same time that Maximus got himself declared emp. too by the soldiers

of the prætorian band. Constantine prepared to meet him, and defeated Maxentius. He is said to have seen a bright cross in the air, with these words round it, *Conquer in this Sign*; and that the next night Jesus Christ appeared to him, and bid him make a military sign like that he saw; which he did. He went to Rome, where Maxentius was shut up, came out, and was routed, and flying, was drowned in the Tiber 312. While Licinius beat Galerius Maximin in Illyrium, he drove the Franks out of Gaul; and at a council at Arles was present to adjust the difference of the bp. of Carthage with the Donatists; which last he pronounced against at Milan; but Licinius persecuting the church, he made head against him, and gaining two considerable victories, made a peace with him, which Licinius broke, and was again defeated. Licinius dying, the eastern church was at peace, which Constantine strengthened and encouraged: he built at Rome, and several other places, very magnificent churches, and furnished them with all necessaries and ornaments: he also built a city in Byzantium, and called it first New Rome, and then after his own name, Constantinople: mean time the eastern church was infested with the Arian heresy; so the emperor joined in the council at Nice to condemn it; recommended to Sapor of Persia the Christians in his territory, and added his edicts against the Arians and Scismatics. Having found the place of our Saviour's sepulchre, he built a church there, and caused a piece of the cross he suffered on to be put on the top of a rich pillar built in the middle of the great square of Constantinople: afterwards he worsted the Sarmatians, Scythians, and Persians, and parted the empire amongst his 3 sons. Apprehensive of a fever, he went to Helenopolis for change of air, thence to Nicomedia, where it is said he was baptized, and received the eucharist, and died at Achiron, a. 337, and of his reign 39.

CONSTANTIUS II. son of Constantine the Great, who made him Cæsar 324, married Eusebia, a lady of uncommon accomplishments, but an Arian; his father left him Asia and Egypt; he murdered many of his blood, persecuted the church and S. Athanasius, and maintained Arianism: he fought Sapor k. of Persia with bad fortune. His brother desired him to re-establish Athanasius, and consent to the convocation of the council of Sardis: but Athanasius being killed by Magnentius, he repented too late; and now Vetranio was declared emp. in Pannonia, and Magnentius usurped the sovereignty; so Constantius went to Rome and cashiered all the soldiers that should refuse baptism; and yet soon after banished Paul of Constantinople. He disengaged Vetranio and Magnentius from one another's friendship, and by the smoothness of his address to the armies in Pannonia, recovered the purple: but his cousin Julian (the apostate) being created Cæsar in 355, and afterwards emp. he went to oppose him; but died in Cilicia, a. 361, of his age 45, and of his reign 25.

CONSUL, was a chief magistrate amongst the Romans; there were elected 2 yearly. The Consuls were commanders of the armies, chief of the senate, and managed the affairs of the commonwealth. When the government came into the hands of the emperors, the title was still kept up to please the people; but it was only honorary, having nothing of that power and authority which formerly made the world tremble.

CONSUS, the god of counsel among the Romans, who built him an altar under ground, to signify how secret counsels ought to be kept, and called him Neptunus Equestris. They celebrated plays to him in March, which were called *Consuales*. It was during these feasts Romulus and his companions carried off the Sabine virgins.

COPERNICUS (Nicolaus) born at Thorn

named him and Titurius Sabinus to command a legion that he had sent into the country of Liege. As soon as they were encamped Ambiorix came to attack them; but not finding the advantage he expected, he gave out that the Gauls had revolted against the Romans. Sabinus believed it, tho' Cotta did not, and sent some of his troops away. The Gauls set upon them, and defeated them in their march, and Cotta was killed.

COTYS, king of Thracia, contemporary with Philip, Alexander's father, reigned 24 years. He at first gave himself up to luxury and a voluptuous life; and being grown prouder by prosperity, he became so cruel that he cut his own wife in two, beginning at her secret parts. One Python killed him, and retired to Athens, where his action was nobly rewarded. He was assisted by his brother in the murder of this king.

COWLEY (Abraham) born at London 1618. His father, who was a grocer, dying before he was born, his mother procured him to be admitted a king's scholar at Westminster. The occasion of his first inclination to poetry was his casual lighting on Spenser's *Fairy Queen*, when he was but just able to read; and this inclination was so far improved in him, that at 13 he began to write several poems, a collection of which was published in 1633, when he was but 15. While he was at school he had this defect in his memory, that his teachers could never bring it to retain the rules of Grammar; but he supplied that want by conversing with the books from whence rules had been drawn, and he found this advantage by it, that having got the Greek and Latin languages, as he did his own, not by precept, but by use, he practised them not as a scholar but as a native. Before the 20th year of his age he laid the design of his most masculine works, which he published long after. He was absent from his country about ten or twelve years, which were

wholly spent either in bearing a share in the distresses of the royal family, or labouring for their interest. In 1656 it was thought proper by those on whom he depended, that he should come over to England, and under pretence of privacy and retirement should take occasion of giving notice of the posture of affairs in the nation. Upon coming over he published an edition of his poems. He was soon after seized and confined for some time; but afterwards complying with the men then in power (which was much taken notice of by the royal party) he obtained an order to be created doctor of physic, which being done he went to France again, having made a copy of verses on Oliver's death. In 1662 he published his two books of plants, with his other Latin poems. At the restoration he was now past 40, the greatest part of his life having been spent in a various and tempestuous condition, and not finding the preferment he expected, he retired into Surry, where he spent the remaining part of his life in a private and studious way at Chertsey, where he died July 28, 1667, aged 49, and his body being attended by a great number of persons of quality, was interred August 3, in Westminster abbey, near the ashes of Chaucer and Spenser, where a monument was erected to his memory by George, duke of Buckingham, with a Latin inscription written by his friend Dr. Spratt, afterwards bishop of Rochester. King Charles II, upon the news of his death, declared, 'That Cowley had not left a better man behind him in England.' He was a man of a very amiable character, as well as an admirable genius.

CRANMER (Thomas) born at Allaton in Nottinghamshire, was bred in Jesus-college Cambridge, and commenced D. D. 1523. Pleading for king Henry's divorce from Katherine of Spain, his way of arguing pleased the king; who called him to court, and sent him ambassador into France, Italy

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Italy and Germany ; afterwards he made him archbishop of Canterbury : he married the king to Ann of Bullain ; he opposed the pope's supremacy, and the sufferance of monasteries ; he was concerned in the bishop's book ; and held the corporal presence against Lambert before the king. He was against the king's having the revenues of the monasteries lately dissolved ; he opposed the six articles brought into the parliament-house with great learning ; he wrote the book called, *A necessary Tradition of a Christian Man* : he promoted the reformation in Scotland, and procured an order for the reading the English bible ; for his zeal for the reformation, he met with enemies, who presented a book of articles to the privy-council, which were proved false, and the projectors punished : the king ordered him to draw up a form of communion-service. He crowned king Edward VI. and with the rest of the bishops drew up the homilies ; he got the common-prayer-book established by act of parliament, wrote against bishop Gardiner and the corporal presence ; got the new common-prayer-book authorized. Upon queen Mary's coronation he was attainted of high-treason, and sent to the tower, thence to Oxford, where disputing, he was condemned for a Heretic ; he recanted, but yet was ordered to be burnt : before his execution he confessed and lamented his dissembling, and burnt off that hand of his which sealed the recantation.

CRANTOR, a Greek philosopher and poet, was born at Solos in Cilicia. He left his native country, where he was admired, and went to Athens, and there studied with Polemon under Xenocrates. Polemon succeeding Xenocrates in the academy, towards the end of the 136. h Olympiad, had the pleasure to see amongst his scholars the same Crantor who had formerly been his fellow-disciple. This was a great honour to him ; for the scholar was learned enough to teach philosophy,

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He was considered as one of the chief supporters of the Platonic sect, and was the first who wrote commentaries upon Plato's works. He was not very old when he died.

CRASSUS (Lucius) an orator of merit, son of Publius Licinius Crassus, a Roman consul and high-priest in 623. He died then in the war against Aristonicus, Eumenes's son.

CRASSUS (Licinius) a Roman consul, enriched himself by trading in slaves : he was so wealthy, that he treated all Rome, and gave each citizen a stock of corn for three months. In 668 he retired from the tyranny of Cinna and Marius to Spain, where Vibicus his friend hid him 8 months in a cave ; whence he went to Africa, where Sylla employed him, and he shewed extraordinary courage against the slaves under Spartacus, whom he afterwards defeated, and put those that fled to death. He was then prætor, consul and Triumvir with Cæsar and Pompey ; he plundered the temple of Jerusalem, took a rich booty, fought the Parthians, and was defeated and slain ; after which Herod caused melted gold to be poured into his mouth, remembering his excess of avarice, a. r. 701.

CRATERUS, a favourite of Alexander the Great, and rival to Antipater ; his very air bore a great deal of majesty, and his courage despised the greatest dangers. He was killed fighting against Eumenes, who seeing him expire, alighted from his horse, took care of him, and had him honourably buried. He was author of a book, the loss of which ought to be regretted : it was a collection of the decrees of the Athenians.

CRATES, a Theban, disciple of Diogenes, the Cynic, son of Afcondus, a. r. 426. He, according to some, threw all his money into the sea ; others say he put it into the hands of a banker to give his children, if they proved fools ; otherwise to the people. Hipparchia his wife was a philosopher too.

CRATIPPUS,

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CRATIPPUS, a peripatetic philosopher, had a very great reputation. He was of Mitylene, and taught philosophy there. He went afterwards to Athens, where he followed the same profession, and had amongst his disciples Cicero's son. Brutus went to hear his lectures, when he was making preparations for the war against Mark Anthony. He seems to have been none of those professors who have no knowledge of the world. Pompey, after the battle of Pharsalia, went to meet his spouse. Cratippus went to pay his respects to him. Pompey complained and disputed a little upon divine providence: Cratippus gently yielded to him, giving him hopes of better times, lest he should have tired and vexed him by answering and refuting his objections. This was behaving like a polite well-bred man.

CREECH (Thomas) an eminent poet in the 17th century, of Dorsetshire, born 1659. He soon began to distinguish himself in the republic of letters by the works which he published; but they were of no advantage to his fortune, since his circumstances were always very indifferent. He died in a very unfortunate manner. In 1700 he fell in love with a woman who treated him with great neglect, tho' she was complaisant enough to others. He could not digest this affront, and resolved not to survive it; upon which he shut himself up in his study, where he hanged himself. Others say, that being naturally morose, and too apt to despise the performances of others, this made him less esteemed, and his resentments on this account frequently engaged him in those heats and disputes which in the end proved fatal to him. Mr. Dryden styles him a learned and judicious writer. His translation of Lucretius is esteemed. But he wrote besides this a translation of Horace, and a great many other pieces.

CRELLIUS (John) a famous Socinian, born in 1590, near Nurem-

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berg, where he became Unitarian. He went to Poland, and was first professor, then minister at Racovia. He answered a piece of Grotius on the satisfaction of Christ, and published morals, in which he maintains *a man may lawfully beat his wife*.

CREMONIN (Cæsar) professor of philosophy at Ferrara for 17 years, and at Padua 40, was born at Cento in the Modenese 1550. He gained so great a reputation that kings and princes would have his picture. He has been reckoned a Free-thinker, who did not believe the immortality of the soul, and whose opinions upon other subjects were far from agreeing with the Christian religion.

CREON, king of Thebes, a. m. 3830, usurped Oedipus's crown, and made away with Antigone for burying her brother Polynices, for which Thefeus took both his crown and life at the request of the Theban ladies.

CREQUI (Francis) made marshal of France 1668, was famous for his valour and conduct, and was a polite scholar as well as a good soldier. He was defeated near Pont-de-Confarbeck upon the river Sarr in 1675. After this he threw himself into Treves, when besieged by the Germans, and could never be brought to sign the capitulation. In 1676 he was at the siege of Conde: next year he was made governor of Metz, and was general in Lorraine and Germany. He drove back the duke of Lorraine, attempting the recovery of his country, and killed 1000 of his men; after this he took Friburg.

CREUSA, daughter of Creon, k. of Corinth, was married to Jason, which so troubled Medea his cast-off wife, that, to be revenged, she destroyed several of the royal family by witchcraft.

CREUSA, daughter to Priam king of Troy, was wife to Æneas, with whom she escaped from the burning of the city; but Æneas lost her as they were making their way to embark.

CRETHEIS, wife of Acastus king of

of *Thessaly*, in love with young *Peleus*, who was newly married to *Erigone*; when she could not gain him to her embraces she turned her love into hatred, and made *Erigone* believe her husband courted another woman, whereupon she killed herself; she then complains to *Acastus*, that *Peleus* would have debauched her, who thereupon exposed him to the *Centaur*; but he returned victorious, and first killed *Cretheis* and then *Acastus*.

CRISPUS, son of *Constantine the Great*, born at *Arles*, and made *Cæsar* by his father 317. He shewed great valour against the *Germans*, &c. His mother-in-law fell in love with him, and finding him neglectful of her love, accused him to the emperor, who put him to death thro' credulity.

CRITIAS, one of *Socrates's* scholars, was so far from improving by this philosopher's lectures; that he became a very wicked man. He shewed it chiefly when *Athens*, his native city, being subdued by *Lyfander*, the general of the *Lacedæmonians*, was made subject to 30 Tyrants. He was one of the thirty, and the most unjust of them all. It is said his injustices did *Socrates* a prejudice among the people; their resentment against the scholar reflecting on the master. But *Xenophon* has refuted those who maliciously imputed to *Socrates* the licentious lives of some of his disciples. He has been reckoned among the number of those who dogmatized against the existence of God. This was not his master's philosophy.

CRITO, an *Athenian* philosopher, lived in the 94th Olympiad, and 150 of *Rome*. He was one of the most zealous disciples of *Socrates*, and looked to him so well, that he supplied him with whatever he wanted. He had several scholars who proved great men.

CRITOBULUS, a famous physician, lived in 110th Olympiad, the 414th of *Rome*. He drew an arrow so dextrously out of king *Philip* of *Macedon's* eye, that the hurt could not be discovered.

CRITOLAUS, a Greek historian, rendered his name very famous by a treatise of the *Epirots*, cited by *Plutarch*. He also wrote of astronomy under the title of *phenomena*.

CRITON, a physician, disciple of *Acron* of *Agrigentum*, lived in the 87th Olympiad, or 322 of *Rome*, and was the first inventor of *Cosmetic*, i. e. That art which is for the beauty and ornament of the body.

CROESUS, king of *Lydia*, a *ter Alyattes II*, a. m. 3496. He made the *Greeks* of *Asia* tributary; subjected the *Phrygians*, *Myfians*, *Pephlagonians*, *Thracians*, *Carians*, &c. *Solon* gave a rebuke to his vanity, when he asked him, who he thought was happier than he, saying, *Telles* a citizen of *Athens*, *Clenobis* and *Bito*, were happier than he, and none could pronounce of a man's happiness till after his death. *Croesus* ridiculed him and his reply. Soon after he was worsted by *Cyrus*, king of *Persia*, who took him prisoner in the town of *Sardis*, a. r. 209. *Cyrus* placed him upon a funeral pile, which made him reflect upon *Solon's* answer, and cry, *Solon, Solon*. When *Cyrus* heard it, he recalled the sentence, and he passed his days with his son *Cambyfes*, who not long after asked *Croesus*, if he was as great as his father? Who answered, No, for you have not such a son as your father left behind him.

CROMWELL (*Thomas*) son of a blacksmith at *Putney*; but being a man of great natural parts, was entertained by cardinal *Woolsey*. His first place at court was master of the king's jewel-house: he was afterwards created master of the *Rolls* and keeper of the privy-seal, and had a great hand in the dissolution of the monasteries. At length the k. made him vicar-general, lord vice-gent in ecclesiastical affairs, earl of *Essex* and knight of the *Garter*. But at last he was attainted for heresy and high-treason by an act of parliament, and was beheaded on *Tower-hill*, July 28th.

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CROMWELL (Oliver) born in the year 1599, at Huntingdon, was descended of a considerable family in that county. He studied some time at Cambridge and Lincoln's-Inn; but without great attachment to law or learning. His youth was at first dissolute and ungovernable; some time after he began to reform, and within a little while turns Puritan. He took a farm in the country, and was almost broke before he quitted it. In this situation he was packing up for New-England; but his uncle Sir Robert Steward dying, left him an estate, which prevented his voyage. He turned preacher in the isle of Ely. When the rebellion broke out he offered his service to the earl of Essex, and had a commission for a captain of horse: he brought his troop to Edge-hill; and imagining the king had much the advantage of the day, ran away from the fight; for which he had like to have been cashiered; yet he certainly appeared afterwards a man of undaunted courage. His interest increasing, he promoted the rebellious association in the Eastern counties, seizes Sir Thomas Conninsby at St. Albans, who was executing the king's commission of Array, and stifled a loyal association in Norfolk and Suffolk at Lowerstoft. His zeal and successes promoted him to the post of lieutenant-general to the earl of Manchester: and his reputation still improving among the rebels, he is excepted in the self-denying ordinance, and made lieutenant-general of the horse. He defeated duke Hamilton at Preston in Lancashire, when he was marching an army out of Scotland for king Charles I's service. After the Royalists were disabled from keeping the field, the rebellious parliament disbanded some of their forces; upon this Cromwell fearing a further reform, and the disappointment of his ambition, persuades the army to set up a council of agitators to remonstrate against the parliament, and bring the king from Holby into their own custody. Being

possessed of the king's person, he treated him with respect, and solemnly promised to restore him against the parliament. But upon the king's refusing the dethroning propositions made him in the isle of Wight, Cromwell declared against treating any longer with his Majesty, and menaces the parliament into a vote of non-addresses. The king being brought to his trial, Cromwell was one of the high court of justice. After the murder of the king he was sent general into Ireland in 1649. In less than a twelve-month he subdued almost the whole kingdom, leaving his son-in-law Ireton to compleat the conquest. Upon his return to England he was made general in the room of the lord Fairfax, marches into Scotland with 16000 men, and Sept. 3, 1650, defeats the Scots at Dunbar. The next year about the same time, being joined by the Presbyterians at Worcester, he gained a battle against k. Charles II. Upon this victory he enters London triumphantly. Some time after, by his interest with the Rump parliament, he procures the passing of an act of oblivion. The Rump pretending to disband part of the army, Cromwell joins with the soldiers, comes into the parliament-house, pulls the speaker out of the chair, and turns the parliament, who had swaggered for several years, out of the house with scorn and infamy. He now set up a council of state, and sends circular letters to his friends and creatures to meet him at Westminster. They come up, and call themselves a parliament. He beat the Dutch; they sue for peace, which he sells to them for a round sum. His pretended parliament fell vigorously upon what they called a reformation. Their enthusiastic conduct was so unacceptable to the nation, that Cromwell put a period to their sitting. They resigned their power into his hands. Soon after he took the protectorship upon him, being offered it in the name of the army and the three nations; and this

this year being 1653 he sets up the Tryers for the approbation of public preachers. Upon his protectorship he is acknowledged by the greatest part of the princes of Europe. He passes an act for making Scotland one common-wealth with England. In 1654 colonel Venables being sent by him with some forces to take St. Domingo from the Spaniards in the West-Indies, miscarries in the attempt; but landing at Jamaica a month after, succeeds in that expedition, and makes himself master of the island. To go on with his war with the Spaniards, Blake and Montague lay with a fleet before Cadiz, and captain Stainer with a squadron fell on the plate-fleet, sunk some, burnt others, and took two. After this Blake fell upon the Spanish fleet in the bay of Santa-Cruz, in the isle of Teneriff, in the Canaries, and burnt and sunk their whole fleet. In 1658 Dunkirk was taken. Cromwell lost his daughter, and upon this, and the discontents which he perceived in the army, falls into the spleen; and soon after falling sick at Hampton-court, grows confident of his recovery by the enthusiasm of his chaplains; but removing to Whitehall, dies there September 3, 1658, and was buried with great pomp in Henry VII's chapel. He is owned to have been a person of singular courage, and of great abilities. It is said he was an enthusiast. But the good sense that appeared in all his actions public and private, is a sufficient testimony that enthusiasm had not the ascendant over him. It seems more probable that he suited his dissimulation to all parties and tempers. The worst of his enemies call him a lover of justice, for whatever arbitrary proceedings he has been charged with were only where his authority was controverted, which, as things then were, it was necessary to have established, in order that the law, in other cases, might have due course. And how well did he maintain the honour of the English nation in

foreign parts! He retrieved the credit of it that had been gradually sinking through two long reigns of near fifty years, acquired the real mastery of the British channel, extended his dominions into remote parts; and in fine, rendered himself the arbiter of Europe. We may then venture to say, that he was most eminently qualified for the power he usurped.

CROMWELL. (Richard) his eldest son, and named by him for his successor before his death. He was, by order of the privy-council, proclaimed lord protector with great state. Addresses were presented to him from all parts of the nation, promising that they would stand by him. A parliament was summoned, and met, and passed a bill to recognize him as protector, and for restoring the house of lords. Then they fell into debates about settling bounds to the chief magistrates power, and that of the upper house. These and other proceedings terminated in a jealousy betwixt the protector and his army. The general court of officers met at Wallingford-house, and the protector with his party at Whitehall to undermine them. Fleetwood and Desborough, the former his brother-in-law, the latter his uncle, leaving him, carried off a part of the army with them; and at last they discarded him, and took the government into their own hands; but finding the people dissatisfied, they called together such members of the long parliament as were in town; but they would suffer none of their fellow-members to sit, who did not subscribe the engagement, nor sat with them since 1648. They next chose a council of state of 21 persons, and set about settling the king's, and other public-lands. Then they sent to Richard to resign the government, and to give an account of his debts. They discharged him of his debts, took all the household stuff, plate, &c. gave him a protection for six months, and so Richard retired into the country.

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CRUSIUS (Martin) born at Bottenstein in Germany 1526, wrote a political and civil history of Constantinople in common Greek; but the 3d book of this history is called a history of the Patriarchs of Constantinople, and is written in modern Greek, all which he turned into Latin.

CUDWORTH (Ralph) a very learned divine of the church of England, in the 17th century. In January 1657 he was one of the persons nominated by a committee of the parliament to be consulted about the English translation of the bible. Irreligion began now to lift its head; but the progress of it was opposed by no person with greater force and learning than by our author. For this purpose 1678 he published his *true intellectual System of the Universe*, which admirable work met with great opposition from some of the courtiers of king Charles II. who endeavoured to destroy the reputation of it; nor has it escaped the reproaches of others since that time. He likewise published a sermon on I. Cor. xv. 57. and a treatise, entitled, *Deus justificatus: Or the divine Goodness of God vindicated against the Assertions of absolute and indiscriminate Reprobation*. He was a man of very extensive learning, excellently skilled in the learned languages and antiquity, a good mathematician, and a profound subtle philosopher. He embraced the mechanical or corpuscular philosophy; but with regard to the deity, spirits, genii and ideas he followed Plato, and even the latter Platonists. The late earl of Shaftsbury files him an excellent and learned divine of highest authority at home, and fame abroad.

CUJACIUS (James) of mean parents, the best Civilian of his time, taught at Thoulouse, and went to Turin at the intreaties of Philibert, duke of Saxony; he had several other advantageous offers, but by reason of his age staid teaching at Bourges, where he took great pleasure to communicate with his friends and scho-

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lars the readiest method of attaining the knowledge of the law. He was so singularly obliging to his scholars, that he was called the *father of the scholars*. His works are in high esteem amongst Civilians.

CUMBERLAND (Richard) a very learned English divine and bishop in the latter end of the 17th century, son of a citizen of London, educated at Cambridge. In 1672 he published his excellent *Treatise of the Laws of Nature*. The melancholy prospect of affairs in the reign of k. James II. as it made deep impressions on every man who wished well to our constitution in church and state, so it made deeper than ordinary on Dr. Cumberland, and contributed to the bringing on him a very dangerous fever. In 1686 he published *An Essay towards the Jewish Weights and Measures*. After the revolution he was nominated by king William to the bishoprick of Peterborough, without the least solicitation on his part, and the first account he had of his promotion was from the public news. He pursued his studies to the last; and the world is obliged to him for clearing up several difficulties in history, chronology and philosophy. After the age of 83 he applied himself to the study of the Coptic language, which he made himself master of. He was as remarkable for humility of mind, benevolence of temper, and innocence of life, as for his extensive learning.

CUNÆUS (Poter) born in Zeland 1586, improved first under John Drusius in the learned tongues, by whose assistance he likewise became well skilled in the Jewish antiquities. He also studied law and taught at Leyden in 1615. He read politics there till his death in 1638.

CUPID, the god of love.

CURIAH, three brothers of Alba, maintained the interest of their country against the Romans, who had declared war against those of Alba. Their forces being equal, three brothers on each side were chosen to decide the contest.

contest: the Curiatii by those of Alba, and the Horatii by the Romans. The 3 first were wounded, and 2 of the latter killed; but the 3d joining policy to valour, run away; and having thus tired the Curiatii, he took them one after another and killed them all three.

CURIO, a Roman orator, son to another orator of this name, a. r. 700. He was naturally eloquent, and his sayings sagacious and instructive. In one of his pleadings he called Cæsar every woman's husband, and every man's wife.

CURIUS DENTATUS (M. Annius) was a Roman citizen, and thrice consul: he conquered the Samnites, Sabines, and Lucanians: he gave each citizen 40 acres of land, allowing himself no more. The ambassadors of the Samnites making him a visit, found him boiling turnips in a pipkin; upon which, they offered him gold-plate to come over to their interest; which he generously refused, telling them, his design was not to grow rich; but to command them that were so. He defeated Pyrrhus near Tarentum, a. r. 479, and received the honour of a triumph.

CURTIUS (Quintus) a Roman gentleman, a. r. 392, understanding by the oracle, that a certain gulph in the forum, which boded misfortune to the city, could only be stopped by throwing the most precious thing they had into it: Curtius considering of it, thought his own merit above all others, and leap'd into the abyss, which suddenly closed up.

CYANNIPPUS, of Syracuse; Bacchus punished him with a fit of drunkenness for despising his feasts. He ravished his daughter Cyana, who understanding that the death of the incestuous would stop the plague of her country, obliged her father to die with her.

CYAXARES, k. of the Medes, after his father Phraortes, a. m. 3319, besieging Niniveh, he was forced to return to defend his own country against the Scythians, who defeated

him; however, he did as much for them afterwards, and then made himself master of Assyria, entered into Lydia, which had sheltered the Scythians, and died, after 40 years reign.

CYBFLE, wife to Saturn, called the mother of the gods, has various names, Rhea, Ops, Dindymene, Berecynthia, and Dea bona; she is commonly represented with turrets on her head, and drawn by lions: the pine-tree was consecrated to her after her dearly beloved Atys was metamorphosed into it. Her priests were all eunuchs.

CYCLOPS, were inhabitants of Sicily; they were cruel, and of a gigantic stature; they kept about Ætna, which occasioned the fiction of the poets, that they were Vulcan's smiths, and made Jupiter's thunderbolts.

CYGCNE (Martin du) a Jesuit, the most famous rhetorician of the 17th century: he published, 1661, an Analysis of Cicero's Orations, which has been several times reprinted: he also left an Art of Poetry, and a Rhetoric. He died at Ypres 1699.

CYGNUS, a Ligurian k. whom Jupiter changed into a swan, because he wept for the misfortune of Phaeton and his sisters.

CYLLABARUS, king of Argos, after his father Sthenelus, re-united all the successions of that kingdom that were parcelled into 3 sovereignties; he debauched Egiale in the absence of her husband Diomedes at the siege of Troy.

CYNÆTHUS, a Greek poet of the isle of Chio: he first collected Homer's verses at Syracuse, and recited them in public.

CYNEAS of Thessaly, scholar to Demosthenes; in 125th Olym. Pyrrhus had so high an esteem for him, that he sent him to Rome to solicit a peace, which was denied him; the day after he saluted all the senators and knights by name, so vast was his memory: Pyrrhus and he wrote a treatise of war quoted by Tully.

CYNEGYRUS, an Athenian soldier; in the battle of Marathón against the Persians, he pursued the enemy to their very ships; and taking hold of one with his right hand, held it till the hand was cut off; then he took hold of it with the other; and when that was cut off, he held it with his teeth.

CYNYRAS, king of Assyria or Cyprus, chiefly famous for his having begot Adonis upon his own daughter Myrtha.

CYPRIAN, St. (Cæcilius) born at Carthage, lived in the 3d century, and taught rhetoric before his conversion to Christianity with great reputation: he took the name of Cæcilius to shew his gratitude to a person of that name who converted him: when in the persecution by Decius he was obliged to hide himself, he wrote pious and instructive letters to those that had been his hearers; as also against the Libellatici, for which a priest named Felicissimus accused him of schism; but Cyprian appealed to the clergy of Rome, the see being vacant: under p. Cornelius he strove zealously to oppose the schism of Novatus and Novatianus, and contended earnestly for the re-baptizing of heretics. He died a martyr in the persecution of Valerian and Gallienus in 261.

CYPSELUS, son of Ætion: the oracle foretold his birth, by returning this answer to his father, 'That the eagle should oppress the Corinthians,' which was verified in Cypselus. He reigned 30 years, leaving his kingdom to his son Periander, and his successors held it to the time of another Cypselus, son to Periander II.

CYRIACUS (St.) patriarch of Constantinople in the 6th age; he sent the pope a confession of his faith, who returned him a friendly answer, but forbade his nuncio to assist at his mass, &c. unless he renounced the title of Universal Bishop, which the pope was afraid he would get confirmed. *Cyriacus opposed the emper-*

ror Phocas, who encroached upon the church liberties: Phocas in revenge made an edict, forbidding the name of Oecumenic should be given to any bishop but to him of Rome; which Cyriacus resenting, died of grief in 606.

CYRIL (St.) patriarch of Alexandria, famous for his piety and doctrine, lived in the 5th age, succeeded Theophilus his mother's brother: he began to exercise his episcopacy with great authority, and put S. Chrysostom's name in the ecclesiastical records, at Atticus of Constantinople, and S. Isidore of Pelusium's request. It was he that presided at the general council of Ephesus in 431, wherein Nestorius was condemned; and afterwards wrote against Theodorus of Mopsuestia, Diodorus of Tharsus, and Julian the apostate: he also writ Commentaries on S. John's Gospel, and several other books. He died in 444.

CYRUS I. of this name, king of Persia, was son to Cambyzes a Persian of mean condition, and Mandana, daughter of Astyages k. of the Medes, and was exposed to be devoured in a forest by his grandfather's order, who was told, that one of his grandchildren should dethrone him. Harpagus, who was sent to execute the command, preserved and got him brought up in a shepherd's house; so that afterwards, at the head of some rebellious troops, he dethroned Astyages, and gave a beginning to the kingdom of the Persians, founded upon the ruin of that of the Medes. This happened in the 55th olymp. 195 of Rome, 559 y. before Christ. After this, his great conquests made his way to the monarchy. Cræsus k. of Lydia thinking to stop his progress, was deprived of all his possessions, and run a great risk of his life. God also made use of him to deliver his people from the captivity of the Chaldeans, for having laid siege to Babylon in the 59th olymp. he took it, by turning the Euphrates into another channel

channel dug by his army unknown to the Babylonians. It was then the Persian monarchy begun under Cyrus, who had reigned 21 years. After these exploits he set the Jews at liberty after 70 years captivity, and gave them leave to return to their own country, and rebuild the city and temple of Jerusalem. His death is variously told, but Xenophon's account seems the most probable; Herodotus, whom Justin follows, says, that making war against the Massagetes, he defeated their army by a stratagem, with their general Spargapissus, qu. Tomyris's son; but this princess coming herself some time after with a powerful army, routed the Persians, and got Cyrus's head cut off, and plunging it into a vessel full of blood, bid it satiate itself with what it so much thirsted for. His death is generally put in the 224th or 225th of Rome, 530 before Christ.

CYRUS II. called the Young, son to Darius surnamed the Bastard, and younger brother to Artaxerxes II. called Mnemon: this prince, not satisfied with the government of Asia, which his father had given him, would deprive his brother of the crown, under pretext, that he himself was born since his father was made king. For this design he brought an army into the field, but was defeated in the first battle, a. m. 3653. The Grecians, who from 10000 men were reduced to one half, made their retreat home under Xenophon.

CYRUS, patriarch of Constantinople, a monk of the isle of Amefriada in the 8th century, and was made patriarch through the interest of Justin the Young, to whom he foretold he would be re-enthroned. He went to meet pope Constantine, who came to Constantinople in 710, and was afterwards banished by Philippicus Bardanes, when he usurped the empire in 712.

CYRUS, native of Panopolis in Egypt, lived in the 5th age, raised himself by his wit in the emp. Theo-

dosius's court, and his great facility in making verses got him the esteem of the empress Eudoxia. He commanded the Roman troops at the taking of Carthage: after that time, he was Consul in 441, and Prefect of Constantinople, which he repaired after it had been almost quite destroyed by a terrible earthquake in 446. This got him such favour with the people, that Theodosius confiscated all his goods, and deprived him of all his posts, under pretext that he was an idolater: this disgrace disposed him to embrace Christianity.

CYTHEREA, a name of Venus, so called from Cythera, an island in Greece, where poets say she was formed of the froth of the sea: she had a sumptuous temple there consecrated to her, under the name of Venus Urania.

CYZICUS, k. of the Peninsula of the Propontis, treated the Argonauts sumptuously, who landed there as they went for the golden fleece. These heroes parting from hence, and being a whole day at sea, were driven back again upon the same coast at night by a storm. Cyzicus taking them for Pyrates or enemies, opposed their landing, but was killed in the engagement. Jason distinguishing him the next day among the dead, buried him honourably.

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DACIER (Andrew) born at Castres in Upper Languedoc, 1651, had a great genius and inclination for learning, and studied at Saumur under Tannegui Le Fevre, who was then engaged in the instruction of his daughter, who proved afterwards an honour to her sex. Mr. Dacier could not see the rising merit of this young lady, without being seized with an affection for her; and she contracted no less a regard for
her

her fellow-student; and this was the rise of that mutual tenderness which a marriage of 40 years could never weaken in them. The duke of Montausier hearing of his merit, put him in the list of the Commentators for the use of the Dauphin, and engaged him in an edition of *Pompeius Festsus*, which he published 1681. His edition of *Horace*, printed at Paris in 10 vols in 12°, and his other works, raised him a great reputation. He was made a member of the Academy of Inscriptions 1695, when the history of Lewis XIV. by medals was finished, he was chosen to present it to his majesty, who being informed of the pains which he had taken in it, and of the share which he had in the historical explanations, settled upon him a pension of 2000 livres, and appointed him keeper of the books of the king's closet in the Louvre. He was made afterwards perpetual secretary to the French Academy. In 1717 he obtained a reversionary grant of 10000 crowns upon his place of keeper of the books in the king's closet; and when that post was united to that of library-keeper to the king, he was not only continued in the privileges of his place during life, but the sur vivance of it was granted to his wife, a favour of which there had been no instance before. But the death of Madam Dacier 1720, rendered this grant, which was so honourable to her, ineffectual. He died Sept. 18, 1722, of an ulcer in the throat, which he did not think dangerous, since that very evening he was present at the Academy. In his manners, sentiments, and the whole of his conduct, he was a complete model of that ancient philosophy of which he was so great an admirer, and which he improved by the rules and principles of Christianity.

DACIER (Anne) daughter of Tannegui le Fevre, professor of Greek at Saumur in France; she early shewed a fine Genius, which her father cultivated with great care and satis-

faction. After her father's death she went to Paris, whither her fame had already reached; she was then preparing an edition of *Callimachus*, which she published in 1674. Having shewn some sheets of it to Mr. Huet, preceptor to the Dauphin, and to several other men of learning at the court, the work was so highly admired, that the duke of Montausier made a proposal to her of publishing several Latin authors for the use of the Dauphin. She rejected this proposal at first, as a task to which she was not equal. But the duke having made her a visit, and being charmed with her conversation, insisted upon it; so that at last he gained her consent: upon which she undertook an edition of *Florus*, published in 1674. Her reputation being now spread over all Europe, Christina queen of Sweden ordered count Conigsmark to make her a compliment in her name: upon which Mademoiselle le Fevre sent the queen a Latin letter, with her edition of *Florus*, to which her Majesty wrote an obliging answer; and not long after sent her another letter, to persuade her to abandon the protestant religion, and make her considerable offers to settle at her court. In 1683 she married Mr. Dacier, and soon after declared her design to the duke of Montausier and the bp. of Meaux of reconciling herself to the church of Rome, which she had entertained for some time: but as Mr. Dacier was not yet convinced of the reasonableness of such a change, they retired to Castres in 1684, where they had a small estate, in order to examine the points of controversy between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics; they at last determined in favour of the latter, and made their public abjuration in 1685. After this, the king gave both husband and wife marks of his favour, being informed of their merit by the persons above mentioned. Upon the death of Mr. Dacier's father 1692, she went to Castres alone, to settle their private affairs there; and upon her

her return in 1693, she applied herself to the education of her son and daughter, who made a prodigious progress: the son died 1694, and the daughter became a nun in the abbey of Longchamp. She had another daughter, who had united in her all the virtues and accomplishments that could adorn the sex, but she died at 18. Her mother has immortalized her memory in the preface to her translation of the *Iliad*. Madam Dacier was in a very infirm state of health the 2 last years of her life, and died, after a very painful sickness, Aug. 17, 1720, aged 69. The well known accomplishments of her genius were inferior to the virtues of her mind. She was remarkable for her firmness, generosity, equality of temper, and piety. She was often urged to publish Annotations upon some books of the Scriptures; but she always answered, That a woman ought to read and meditate upon the Scriptures, and regulate her whole conduct by them, but keep silence, agreeably to the command of St. Paul.

DACTYLI IDÆI, the children of Sol and Minerva, and priests of Cybele; five of them were males, and 5 were females, called so, being equal in number to the fingers of a man's hand.

DÆDALUS, an ingenious Athenian artist, who invented divers mechanical instruments, as the saw, &c. and made walking statues, with their eyes rolling as if alive. He threw his brother's son out of a window for fear he should excel him in his art, because he had invented the potter's wheel: whereupon he fled into Crete to king Minos, and carried his son Icarus along with him: then he built the celebrated labyrinth, in which he and his son were shut up, because of his having served Pasiphae the queen in her base amours: but he made himself and his son wings, by which he escaped; but his son, not observing his directions, fell into the sea and was unfortunately drowned. He

fled to Cocalus king of Egypt, who caused him to be choaked in a stove, to prevent Minos's making war against him on his account. He is said to have lived in the year 2750. He made many famous works at Memphis in Egypt, where the inhabitants paid him divine honours.

DAILLE (John) a protestant minister near Paris, was one of the most learned divines of the 17th century, and was the most esteemed by the Catholics of all the controversial writers among the Protestants. He was tutor to 2 of the grandsons of the illustrious Mr. Du Plessis Mornai: he had the happiness to please him, and he made great progress by enjoying the conversation of that great man, who concealed nothing from him of what he knew. Mr. Daille having lived 14 years with so excellent a master, travelled into Italy with his two pupils; one of them died abroad; with the other he saw, besides Italy and Switzerland; Germany, Flanders, Holland, and England, and returned 1621. Mr. Daille had so small an opinion of the usefulness of travelling, that he regretted all his life the time spent therein; but he would have regretted it more, had he not considered the advantages he had enjoyed at Venice, of being familiarly acquainted with Father Paul. He was received minister in 1623, and first exercised his office in the family of Mr. Du Plessis Mornai; but this did not last long, for that lord died very soon after. The memoirs of this great man employed Mr. Daille the following year. In 1625 he was appointed minister of the church of Saumur, and 1626 was removed to Paris. He spent all the rest of his life in the service of this last church, and from thence diffused great light over the whole body, as well by his sermons as by his books of controversy. He lived long, was laborious, and composed several works: his first piece was his master-piece, and an excellent work, *Of the Use of the Fathers*,
printed

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printed 1631. It is a strong chain of reasoning which forms a moral demonstration against those who would have religious disputes decided by the authority of the fathers.

DALECHAMP (James) a physician in Normandy, in the 16th century, wrote a history of plants, and was likewise well skilled in polite learning. He wrote notes on Pliny's natural history, and translated Athenæus into Latin.

DALMATIUS, son of Constantius Chlorus, brother of Constantine the Great, wore the purple, and had the title of Nobilissimus.

DALMATIUS, bp. of Cyzicum, wrote the acts of the council of Nice, and assisted at the council of Ephesus.

DALMATIUS, name of a hermit, who never came out of his cell for 48 years on the most urgent occasions, yet came out to oppose the Nestorians, and was extremely pleased with their condemnation by the council of Ephesus.

DAMASIPPUS, an ignoble Roman, who murdered the noblest citizens of Sylla's faction at their sacrifices like beasts, and carried about the corps of Arvinas a tribune on poles. He was at last slain by Sylla, who proved conqueror.

DAMIANUS, captain of a troop of robbers, who being willing to glorify himself by some bold enterprise, resolved to kill Solyman II. in his tent, in the middle of the army encamped on the bank of the Ionian sea, near the city Butranto in Albania: he engaged the savage people of mount Chlmera, in that province, in his design; but having come down from the mountains, and got up in a tree, the better to discover the Signior's tent, he was found out by the breaking of a branch, and being taken and put upon the rack, discovered the whole plot; whereupon Solyman caused him to be devoured by wild beasts, which he had just taken, and detached some of his troops to cut off his savage accomplices.

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DAMOCLES, a courtier to Dionysius the tyrant, whose happiness he extremely admired; but changed his sentiments, when being invited by this prince to a sumptuous feast, and set upon a magnificent couch, he perceived a naked sword hanging over him by a thread, which made him treat the tyrant to restore him to his former state, that he might enjoy the happiness of a middling condition of life.

DAMON, a philosopher in 354, was so closely connected in friendship with his colleague Pythias, that Dionysius having sentenced one of them to death, and permitted Damon to order his affairs accordingly, on condition of a surety to return, which Pythias undertook. Damon coming at the time appointed, the tyrant admiring their friendship, pardoned them, wishing he might make up the third.

DANAE, daughter to Acrisius, king of Argos, who being informed by an oracle, that he should be killed by her son, shut her up in a castle of brass to prevent it. Jupiter, transforming himself into a shower of gold, got her with child, and had Perseus by her, who afterwards slew his grandfather.

DANAIDES, fifty daughters of Danaus, were married to their cousins-germans, the sons of Ægysthus, who killed their husbands the first night, except Hypermnestra, who saved her husband Linus. The other sisters are punished in hell, by pouring water into a hog's head without a bottom.

DANIEL, the prophet, he died a. r. 3535, aged 110 years. The enemies of christianity finding it impossible to avoid the force of his prophecy concerning the coming of the Messiah, affirm it to have been wrote after Christ's passion.

DANTE, one of the first poets of Italy, born at Florence 1265, of a good family, and was instructed in polite learning with great care under Brunetti, one of the most able men of that time. He consecrated the first of his muse to love; but afterwards

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he undertook a more serious work. He would have been more happy if he had never meddled with any thing else: for being ambitious, and having attained some of the most considerable posts in the commonwealth, he was crushed by the ruins of the faction he embraced. Pope Boniface VIII. sent Charles of Valois thither 1301, to re-establish the peace, Florence being divided into two factions, one named the White, and the other the Black. No better way was found to pacify the city, than to expel thence the faction of the White, which Dante favoured. He endeavoured to revenge himself at the expence of his country, and did all he could to expose it to a bloody war. He died in exile 1321. He applied himself diligently to study during his banishment, and wrote some books, wherein he shewed more fire and spirit than he would have done had he enjoyed a more quiet state of life. The most considerable of his works is the poem, intituled, *The Comedy of Hell, Purgatory, and Paradise*. It has much displeased the church of Rome, as did likewise another book of his, *de Monarchia*; wherein he maintains, that the authority of the emperors ought not to depend on that of the pope's.

DANTE (Ignatius) grandson of the preceding, took the habit of a Dominican monk. The reputation of his learning caused him to be invited to Rome by Gregory XIII, who employed him in making geographical maps and plans; for which the pope rewarded him with the bishopric of Alatri, near Rome.

DANTE (Vincent) his brother, a good mathematician and statuary, composed the lives of those who had excelled in that art, and other works. He was invited by Philip II. of Spain to finish the escorial; but he had not health enough to undertake that voyage.

DANTE (John Baptist) a native of Perugia, an excellent mathematician, called the New Dædalus, for

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the wings which he made to himself, and flew several times with over the lake of Thrasymenus. He fell in one of his enterprizes, and broke his thigh; but it was set by the chirurgions, and he afterwards was called to Venice to profess mathematics.

DAPHNE, daughter of the river Peneus, at her own desire was turned into a laurel by her father, to avoid the amours of Apollo.

DARDANUS, son of Jupiter and Electra, founded the city and kingdom of Troy.

DARIUS I. of the name, king of Persia, son of Hytaspes, and general; he joined with others to dethrone the pretended Smerdis, and so abolished the kingdom of the Magi. Darius, by the cunning of his groom, obtained the kingdom, a. m. 3532. He took Samos, and made Syolon governor, as also Babylon after 20 months siege, by the cunning of Zopyrus. He likewise made head against the Scythians, and laid a bridge over the Bosphorus to pass into Europe. He marched against the Greeks; but was defeated by Miltiades the Athenian commander, a. m. 3562. He punished the rebellious Egyptians, declared his son Xerxes his successor, and died a. m. 3567. In his epitaph he boasts of having been a great drinker: "I could both drink a great deal of wine, and carry it well." *Titulo res digna Sepulchri!*

DARIUS II. called Nothus, had Arsaces by Parisatis his sister by the father, who succeeded him under the title of Artaxerxes Mnemon; he carried on some wars by his generals and son Cyrus, and after 19 years reign, died a. m. 3649.

DARIUS III. Codomannus son of Arsamis and Sytigambis, and king of Persia, a. m. 3718, in Alexander's time, who defeated him thrice; first at Granicus in Phrygia; next in the straits of mount Taurus, where Darius lost his relations, a. r. 421; Alexander refusing to make peace with him, totally overcame him at Arbels.

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Arbela, 11 days after that great eclipse of the moon mentioned by Pliny and Ptolomy. Darius fled into Media, where Bessus the governor of Bactria killed him a. m. 3724, the 6th year of his reign, being the last of the Persian monarchy.

DATAMES, a private soldier in Artaxarxes's guards, and afterwards general of his army; his enemies envying his greatness, did him such ill offices with the king, that he was forced to fly, and put himself at the head of some troops to defend his life. At last he was basely killed by Mithridates, under pretence of friendship.

DATI (Carlo) professor of polite learning at Florence. His native country became very famous, as well on account of his works, as of the eulogies which have been bestowed on him by learned men. He wrote a panegyric upon Lewis XIV. in Italian, published at Florence 1669. He had already published some Italian poems in his praise.

DAVENANT (William) an eminent poet in the 17th century, born at Oxford 1606. After some stay at the university he entered into the service of Frances, first duchess of Richmond, and afterwards of Fulke Grevil, lord Brooke, who having an excellent taste for poetry, was much charmed with him. He got great esteem by writing poems and plays. Upon the death of Ben Johnson he was created poet-laureat. He wrote his poem *Gondibert* at Paris. He formed a design for carrying over a considerable number of artificers, especially weavers, to Virginia, by the encouragement of Henrietta Maria, the queen-mother of England, who obtained leave for him of the king of France. But he and his company were seized by some parliament ships, and he carried prisoner first to the isle of Wight, and then to the tower of London; but by the mediation of Milton and others he got his liberty as a prisoner at large. At this time trage-

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dies and comedies being prohibited, he contrived to set up an Opera, to be performed by declamations and music. This Italian Opera began in Rutland-house in Charter-house-yard 1656; but was afterwards removed to the Cock-Pit in Drury-Lane, and was much frequented for many years. In 1648 his *Madagascar*, with other poems, were printed. He died April 7, 1668, aged 63. He had a great deal of quick ready wit; and as his fancy was ready, so were the products of it remote and new. He corrected his own works more severely than any other man's.

DAVENANT (Charles) an eminent Civilian and writer, eldest son of the preceding, and educated in Cambridge: he wrote several political tracts; and likewise plays. He was (1685) impowered with the master of the Revels, to inspect the plays designed for the stage, that no immoralities might be presented. He died 1712.

DAVID, king of the Jews, one of the greatest men that ever lived, whose history is particularly recorded in the Sacred Writings.

DECENVIRI, ten magistrates of Rome, who took care of the laws of the twelve tables, collected from the best governed and most civilized nations of Greece. But three years after they were set aside for their mismanagement, and chiefly because of the lewdness of Appius Claudius, who was one of them.

DECENTIUS (Magnus) son to Magnentius, which was the occasion of his being emperor after the death of Constant, an. 350. On the news of his brother's death, who killed himself for being overcome at Pannonia, &c. Decentius hanged himself.

DECIUS, born at Bubala in the lower Pannonia, was proclaimed emperor by the rebel legions, who had chosen Marinus after the death of the 2 Philips, a. 249. He persecuted the Christians, which was accounted the 7th persecution; at last he drowned himself

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himself in a marsh, that he might escape his enemies, who had killed his son, and defeated his army, a. 251.

DECIUS, a Roman consul a. r. 411; he contributed to the victory over the Samnites, being consul with Manlius Torquatus. He devoted himself to the infernal deities for his country, during the battles between the Romans and Latins, where he was killed.

DEJANIRA, daughter of Oeneus, king of Ætolia, and wife to Hercules; the centaur Nessus endeavouring to ravish her, was shot by Hercules with a poisoned arrow; Nessus dying gave his bloody shirt to Dejanira, assuring her, That if Hercules wore it, he could not love another woman. Hercules being in love with Jola at the same time, she sends the poisoned shirt to him, which made him so mad, that he threw himself into the fire; whereupon she killed herself.

DEIOTARUS, one of the tetrarchs of Galatia, gradually signalized himself on such a manner, that he encroached on almost all the rights of the other tetrarchs, and obtained of the Roman state the title of King, and the lesser Armenia. He was at last the sole tetrarch. He did the Romans considerable services in all their wars in Asia, and not doubting but Pompey's cause was that of the Roman people, and that Cæsar's party were the rebels, he declared for Pompey, and brought him a good body of forces: when Pompey was defeated he submitted himself to the conqueror, and was forgiven. Afterwards Cæsar deprived him of Armenia and part of Galatia. He was accused of conspiring against Cæsar's life, and defended by Cicero. After Cæsar's murder he took the field for Brutus. His wife, like Sarah in the Old Testament, being barren, she advised him to make use of another woman, and promised to own the children he should have by her; provided a fair captive for him, acknowledged all the children which were the fruit of this com-

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merce, and brought them up tenderly and magnificently.

DEIPHILE, daughter to Adrastus, king of Argos, was wife to Tydeus, and mother to the famous Diomedes.

DEIPHOBUS, son of Priam king of Troy, married Hellen after the death of Paris, who betrayed him to her former husband Menelaus, who used him inhumanly.

DELIUS, one of Anthony's generals, who being sent to Cleopatra persuaded her to appear before that prince in all her best ornaments, which she did accordingly, and by that means conquered her conqueror. He wrote some lascivious letters to Cleopatra. Messala Cervinus calls Delius the deserter of the civil wars, because he went from Dolobella to Cassius, from Cassius to Anthony, and from Anthony to Octavius.

DELRIO (M. Anthony) born in Spain 1551, intimate with Lipsius, published several commentaries on the scripture, as also some law-books.

DEMADES, an Athenian orator, who was first a sailor, appeased Philip of Macedon after his victory over the Athenians by his eloquence.

DEMARATUS, son of Aristo, k. of Sparta, whom he succeeded; but Cleomenes having corrupted the Delphic oracle, made the Lacedæmonians believe he was not Aristo's son: being banished, he was hospitably received by Darius, who designing to make war upon the Lacedæmonians, Demaratus gave them notice by writing on tables, and covering it over with wax: he was one of the most famous Lacedæmonian princes in counsel and action, according to Herodotus.

DEMETRIUS I. Soter king of Syria, son of Seleucus Philopater, who gave him as an hostage to the Romans; his father dying, his brother Antiochus Epiphanes and his son usurped the crown in his absence; escaping from Rome a. m. 3983, he possessed himself of Syria, and sent Nicanor and Bacchidis into Judæa, who wasted the country, and slew Judas Maccabæus in a
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battle.

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battle; afterwards his neighbours fell out with him, and Alexander Bala overthrew him, pretending to be Epiphanes's son. He reigned 11 years.

DEMETRIUS (Nicanor) 2d son to Soter, married Cleopatra daughter to Ptolomy Philometer. Demetrius was taken captive by Triphon in Persia, and carried to Phraates, king of the Parthians, whose daughter he married, and Cleopatra forsook him. Afterwards he recovered the throne; but his subjects desired Ptolomy of Egypt to give them a king of Seleucus's family, who sent them Alexander Zebina. Demetrius being put to flight, was killed not without Cleopatra's concurrence, a. m. 3929.

DEMETRIUS, a Cynic philosopher, a. c. 40, hearing that Caligula would invite him to court by a present, said, 'He should have offered no less than his empire.' He was much esteemed, and Tacitus relates, that when Thracia was condemned to die, he discoursed with Demetrius on the nature of the soul.

DEMETRIUS (Magnes) a Greek author, cotemporary of Cicero. He wrote a book concerning the authors and cities, who bore the same name.

DEMOCRITUS, one of the greatest philosophers of antiquity, was born at Abdera in Thrace: he was educated by the Magi, who taught him astrology and theology. He afterwards heard Leucippus, and learned from him the system of Atoms and a Vacuum. His desire of knowledge induced him to travel into all parts of the world, where he hoped to find any learned men. He visited the priests of Egypt; he consulted the Chaldeans and the Persian philosophers, and went even into India to consult the Gymnosophists. The spirit of travellers was in him; he went far from home, and neglected the treasures there. He was never at Athens, or was known to none there. Some say he lived 109 years; and that he put his eyes out, that he might meditate more profoundly. He laughed at human life

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as a continued farce. He was the forerunner of Epicurus: for the system of the latter differs from that of Democritus only in a very few improvements. He furnished the Sceptics with all they have said against the testimony of the senses.

DEMOSTHENES, the Athenian orator, born a. r. 373; at 17 years old he pleaded against his Guardians, who were ordered to pay him 30 talents, which he forgave. It is said he used to recite his speeches before a looking-glass to form his action. He opposed Philip of Macedon and Alexander, who being dead, the Athenians were desired by Antipater to send him the orators that spoke against him; upon which Demosthenes withdrew into Celauria, where he sucked poison in a quill lest he should be taken alive, in the 114 Olymp. a. r. 432.

DENYS or Dionysius, the Areopagite, a judge of the Areopagus near Athens; being at Heliopolis, he observed the eclipse at Christ's death, and was converted by St. Paul. At Paris, where he was sent by pope Clement to preach the Gospel, he was beheaded, and it is said he walked a while with his head in his hands.

DENYS, or Dionysius I. a tyrant of Syracuse, son of Hermocrates, and first captain of the Carthaginians, charging his fellow-captains with treachery, he made himself absolute, and shortly after beat the Carthaginians out of Sicily, a. r. 349. The Sicilians would gladly have got rid of him: he pretended to poetry; but was mocked for his pretences by the Grecians. He took a gold tissue from Jupiter's statue, saying, 'It was too hot in summer, and too cold in winter.' Such cruelties, sacrileges and abuses forced him to make a house under ground, where he would suffer none to enter, unless they came naked and without arms; at last he died after 38 years reign, a. r. 389.

DENYS, or Dionysius of Halicarnassus, author of the Roman antiquities; he lived in the reign of Augustus.

stus: he came to Rome after Mark Anthony was defeated at Actium, and lived there 22 years to make himself master of the Latin tongue, and to furnish himself with materials for composing his antiquities. His chronology is exact, and much valued; he is a very judicious critic.

DEUCALION, king of Thessaly, son of Prometheus: in his time there happened such a deluge, that the poets took occasion to say all mankind perished. Deucalion and Pyrrha, to re-people the world, cast stones behind them, which turned into men and women, a. m. 2540.

DIAGORAS, a famous wrestler of the isle of Rhodes. He carried two of his sons to the Olympic games: they won the crown, and taking their father on their shoulders, carried him thro' an incredible number of spectators, who threw flowers by handfuls on him, and applauded his glory and good fortune. There is an ode in Pindar in honour of Diagoras, where his many victories in the games are recited. He was said to be the son of Mercury.

DIAGORAS, surnamed the Atheist, lived in the 91st Olympiad. He was not a native of Athens, but he philosophized there. He delighted in making verses, and had composed a poem, which a certain poet stole from. He sued the thief, who swore it was his own, and got glory by it. This tempted Diagoras to deny a providence: he flatly denied there were any gods. The Athenians summoned him to give an account of his doctrine. He fled, and they set a price upon his head, promising a reward to any who should kill him; but he took ship-ping, and was cast away.

DIANA, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, goddess of hunting. She is called Hecate in hell, Diana on earth, and Phœbe in heaven: she was famous for her chastity. Her temple at Ephesus was one of the 7 wonders of the world. It was burnt the same day that Alexander the Great was born.

DICÆARCHUS, a scholar of Aristotle, composed a great number of books which were much esteemed. Cicero and his friend Pomponius Atticus valued him highly. He wrote against the immortality of the soul, and a book to prove, that men suffer more mischief from one another, than from all evils besides. Geography was one of his principal studies. And the work he composed concerning the republic of Lacedæmon was extremely honoured.

DICÆARCHUS, commander of the fleet, which Philip the last king of Macedon fitted out to attack the islands Cyclades against all right and equity, began that unjust enterprize by a most abominable action: for so soon as he set sail he erected two altars, one to impiety, the other to injustice, and celebrated divine service in homage to those two crimes in the same manner as he would have done to the Gods. This impious wretch at last engaging in a conspiracy, expired under the torture, as Polybius informs us, who, if we had him entire, would have acquainted us with the success of that war, and the sequel of Dicæarchus's death.

DICENEUS, an Egyptian philosopher; he polished the Scythians into peaceableness, and a kind of good manners, and the worship of the Gods. The people had such a veneration for him, that they dug up their vines because he said they occasioned disorders.

DICTATOR, a supreme magistrate among the Romans, created in imminent dangers, chosen for six months, was absolute, and after his election the power of all other magistrates ceased, except that of the tribunes of the people.

DICTYNNA, a nymph of Crete, and one of Diana's companions who first invented hunting-nets, from whence she had her name. Others say, because she was taken up by fisher-mens nets out of the sea, wherein she had thrown herself to avoid the love of Minus king of Crete.

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DIDO, daughter to Belus king of Tyre, to prevent the tyranny of her brother Pygmalion, who had killed her husband Sichæus, retired into Afric, where she founded Carthage. Virgil makes her cotemporary with Æneas, and his chronology is justified by Sir Isaac Newton.

DIGBY (Sir Kenelm) became very illustrious in the present age for his virtue and learning. He was descended of an ancient family in England. His great grandfather, accompanied by six of his brothers, fought valiantly at Bosworth-field on the side of Henry VII. against the usurper Richard III. His father also, named Everard, suffered himself to be engaged in the gun-powder-plot against James I. and for that crime was beheaded. His son wiped off that stain, and was restored to his estate. King Charles I. made him gentleman of his bed-chamber, commissioner of the navy, and governor of the Trinity-house. He granted him letters of reprisal against the Venetians, by virtue whereof he took several prizes with a small fleet which he commanded, fought the Venetian one near the port of Scanderoon, and bravely made his way thro' them with his booty. He was a great lover of learning: he translated several authors into English, and his *Treatise of the nature of Bodies, and the Immortality of the Soul*, discovers great penetration, and extensive knowledge. He applied to chymistry, and found out several useful medicines, which he gave freely away to people of all sorts, and especially to the poor. He had conferences with Des Cartes about the nature of the soul. But these were the least of his qualities; his attachment to the royal family, his two embassies to Innocent X. from the queen, widow of Charles I. whose chancellor he was, the firmness with which he owned before the parliament, that he was a Catholic, and the constancy with which he bore the confiscation of his estate and banishment, render him yet more illustrious. He retired into

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France, and there gained the esteem of all persons of merit. On the restoration of Charles II. he returned to London, where he abode, till having been long troubled with the stone, he had a mind to go to France. He set out, but his illness obliged him to be brought back to London, where he died March 11th (his birth day) 1665, aged 60.

DIOCLESIAN, emperor, born at Dioclea in Dalmatia, made free by Annulinus: he was told by a witch, that he should be emperor after he had killed a wild-boar; which came to pass by putting to death Aper, Numerian's father-in-law, a. r. 284. He pacified the rebels, and secured the empire by his subtilty; at last he grew so arrogant, that nothing but divine honours would content him. He began a most cruel persecution of the Christians, which tended rather to their increase than diminution; whereupon he retired to Salona in Dalmatia, where he was so pleased with a country life, that he refused to take the government upon him afterwards; yet others say he did what he could to be restored to the throne.

DIODATI (Jo.) minister at Geneva, turned the Bible into Italian, and added some annotations; as also into French, a. c. 1607.

DIODORUS Siculus; in Augustus's time, he composed his historical library at Rome, and was 30 years about it, and travelled into the places he describes for certain information. His stile is clear and neat, and very suitable to history.

DIOGENES, the Cynic, was one of those extraordinary men who run every thing to extremity, without excepting reason itself, and who confirm the saying, *That there is no great genius without a tincture of madness*. He was expelled from Synope, a city of Pontus, his native country, for coining false money. His father, who was a banker, was banished for the same crime. Diogenes retired to Athens, and studied philosophy under

Antisthenes.

Antisthenes. He not only cheerfully complied with the rigidities peculiar to the followers of that founder of the Cynic sect; but added new degrees of austerity: so that there never was a philosopher who contemned the conveniences of life so much as he. But it was not owing to humility; he looked down with scorn upon all the world: he magisterially censured all mankind, and thought himself much superior to all other philosophers. Alexander found a grandeur in his behaviour. He had much wit: his repartees were very poignant. He seems to have hit off his true character, who called him a Socrates run mad. His way of confuting the philosopher, who denied the reality of motion, by giving him a blow, has been admired.

DIogenes, a native of Apollonia in the isle of Crete, held a considerable rank among the natural philosophers who flourished in Ionia, before Socrates philosophized at Athens. He was scholar of Anaximenes, and taught after him in the Ionic school. He rectified his master's opinion concerning the first cause, in some measure, who ascribed the causes of all things to infinite air. His scholar said likewise, that air was the matter from which all things were produced; but that it was endued with divine reason, without which nothing could be effected.

DIogenes, a philosopher of the sect of the Stoics, was surnamed the Babylonian, tho' he was not of Babylon; but of Seleucia on the Tigris. The nearness of these two cities was the occasion of the surname; besides that the name of the former has been sometimes given to the latter. He was scholar to Chrysippus, and wrote several works: his reputation must have been very great, since the Athenians deputed him ambassador to Rome with Carneades, the chief of the academics, and Critolaus, the chief of the peripatetic school. He lived to 88 years of age.

DIogenes Laertius, from La-

erta in Cilicia, where he was born, an historian in the time of Antoninus the philosopher. He is reputed to have been an Epicurean, and is said to have composed his books for the use of Arria, a woman loved by the emperor.

DIOMEDES, king of Ætolia, was son of Tydeus, and one of the bravest captains among the Greeks at the siege of Troy, where he carried off the Palladium by surprize, and fought with advantage against Æneas.

DION Cassius, of Nice in Bythynia, in the 3d century, commanded in Africa, and governed Pannonia. He was twenty two years in composing his Roman history from Æneas to Alexander Severus: he is judged partial to Cæsar in opposition to Pompey, and to Anthony in opposition to Cicero; and he abuses Seneca: In short, he seems to be an enemy to all the greatest and best men, and a favourer of tyranny.

DIOSCORIDES (Pedacius) a physician of Anaxarba, named since Cæsaria, in Cilicia, lived in Nero's reign, and composed seven books, *de Materia Medica*.

DIOSCORUS I. patriarch of Alexandria, succeeded St. Cyril in 444. He renewed the old quarrel against the patriarch of Antioch about the primacy, and maintained Eutyches's errors, which he approved at the council held at Ephesus in 449. Being returned to Alexandria, he excommunicated pope Leo; but the year following he was deposed in the council of Constantinople, and summoned to appear at the general council of Chalcedon, a. 451. And tho' he refused to appear, he was unanimously condemned, deposed, and afterwards banished. He died miserably in Paphlagonia.

DOLON, a Trojan, swift of foot, who came up as a spy into the Grecian camp, but was found out by Ulysses, who promised him his life, if he would discover to him the designs of the Trojans; which when he had done,

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done, he was slain by Ulysses, that he might tell no more tales.

DOLABELLA (Pub. Cornelius) son-in-law to Cicero, sided with Cæsar against Pompey, and was governor of Syria in the 700th year of Rome: he was proclaimed a traitor for putting C. Trebonius to death, who was of those that murdered Julius Cæsar. Cassius besieging him in Laodicea, he made away with himself.

DOLET (Stephen) a good philosopher, burnt at Paris for his opinions as to religion. He laboured to reform the Latin stile, and composed some tolerably good books on that subject. Some think he was assisted in his commentaries on the Latin tongue by Nangerius, in whose house he lived at Venice. He made an apology for the sect of the Ciceronians, whom Erasmus had insulted. His love of polite literature recommended him to Castellanus, a learned prelate, much beloved by Francis I. who interceded so earnestly for him, that he got him discharged out of prison, when he was first confined: Dolet probably promised to be a good Catholic; but did not keep his word, and being abandoned to the fury of the inquisitors, was condemned to die.

DOMITIAN, the emperor, son of Vespasian, last of the 12 Cæsars. 'Tis thought he made away with his brother Titus: at first he promised fair, but afterwards became the most abandoned profligate. He delighted in sodomy: he deflowered his own niece, took the name of God and Lord upon him. He was a handsome man however, and had a modest look. He died 96 years after Julius Cæsar. He became bald very young, which grieved him much, and therefore he was not represented so on medals.

DONATUS, bishop of Numidia, began the schism in the African church in 306, and was condemned by pope Melchisedes, and therefore *not acknowledged by the Donatists for their founder.*

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DONATUS, a schismatic bishop of Carthage, who succeeded Majorinus. He gave the name to the Donatists, who believed that the son was above the Holy Ghost. His followers swore by him, and honoured him like a God. He died about 368.

DONATUS (Ælius) a grammarian, lived at Rome in the 4th century, and was one of St. Jerom's masters. He wrote notes upon Terence and Virgil.

DONATUS (Marcellus) count of Ponzano, and knight of St. Stephen, was a Florentine; but he settled at the court of Mantua, where he had considerable employments. He died in the beginning of the 17th century, before his *Scholia in Latinos Romanæ Historiæ Scriptores* was finished. His relation Frederic Donatus took care to get the remaining part printed, and they were published at Venice 1604.

DONEAU (Hugh) in Latin Denellus, one of the most learned Civilians in the 16th century. It is said his school-master, a great whipper, had so disheartened him, that neither threats nor promises could make him return to school; but at last he applied himself to his studies. He studied civil law at Thoulouse; was made doctor of civil law at Bourges, and professed it there with Duaren, Hotman and Cujacius. He endeavoured all his life to lessen the reputation of Cujacius. He was invited to Leyden in 1575 to profess law, and discharged it in a handsome manner. But because he was so imprudent as to engage too far in Leicester's faction, he was forced to leave Holland in 1588, and settled at Altorf all the rest of his life. He had so happy a memory, that he knew the whole *Corpus Juris* by heart.

DONNE (John) an excellent poet and divine of the 17th century. His parents were of the Romish religion, and used their utmost efforts to keep him firm to it; but his regard for truth engaged him early in a serious examination of the controversy between

tween the church of Rome and the Protestants, which at last determined him to chuse the latter. He travelled into Italy and Spain, where he made many useful observations of those countries, and learned their languages to perfection. Soon after his return to England Sir Thomas Egerton, keeper of the great seal, appointed him his secretary; in which post he continued five years. He marrying privately Anne, the daughter of Sir George More, then chancellor of the garter, and niece to the lord keeper's lady, was dismissed from his place, and thrown into prison. But he was reconciled to Sir George by the good offices of Sir Francis Wolley, who all this while had entertained Mr. Donne and his wife, and a fortune was settled on him by his father-in-law. He then took a house, near Croydon in Surry, for his wife and children, and for himself a lodging near Whitehall, where he was often visited by many of the nobility, and others of the nation, who used him in their counsels of the greatest moment, and with some rewards for his better subsistence. In 1610 he was incorporated master of arts in Oxford. In 1512 he accompanied Sir Robert Drury to Paris. During this time many of the nobility solicited the king for some secular employment for him. But his majesty, who took pleasure in his conversation, had engaged him in writing his *Pseudo-Martyr*, printed at London 1610, and was so highly pleased with that work, that in 1614 he prevailed with him to enter into holy orders, appointed him one of his chaplains, and procured him the degree of doctor of divinity from the university of Oxford. In 1619 he attended the earl of Doncaster in his embassy into Germany. In 1621 he was made dean of St. Paul's, and the vicarage of St. Dunstan in the West, in London, soon after fell to him, the advowson of it having been given to him long before by Richard earl of Dorset. By these and other prefer-

ments he was enabled to be charitable to the poor, and kind to his friends, and to make good provision for his children. He was chosen prolocutor to the convocation in 1623-4. About that time he was seized with a dangerous sickness, which inclined him to a consumption, and upon his recovery he wrote a book of *Devotions*. His writings shew him to be a man of incomparable wit and learning; and he was highly celebrated by all the great men of that age. Mr. Pope has given us two of his satires in a very beautiful dress.

DORSET (Thomas Sackville) lord treasurer to q. Elizabeth, was descended of an ancient family, and son of Richard Sackville, esq; and born at Withyam in the county of Suffex in 1536. He was educated in the university of Oxford, where he became an excellent poet. He afterwards removed to Cambridge, and thence to the temple, where he took the degree of Barrister, and gave great tokens of his abilities. He was elected one of the knights for the county of Westmorland to the parliament held in the 4th and fifth years of the reign of k. Philip and queen Mary; and in the 1st year of the reign of queen Elizabeth was chosen for the county of Suffex, at the same time that his father was elected for Kent. In the fifth year of that reign he was returned one of the knights for Buckinghamshire. He travelled into France and Italy, where he profited very much in the languages, in matter of story and state; and being prisoner at Rome for 14 days (which trouble was brought upon him for his love to religion, and his duty to his sovereign) he behaved himself so prudently, that he was set at liberty. Upon his return to England he took possession of the vast estate left to him by his father in 1566; the greatest part of which he spent in a short time by his magnificent way of life. In 1567 he was created Baron of Buckhurst in Suffex; and in 1571 was sent embass. to Charles IX. king

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marriage, and she accepted of them, and left Azizus and her religion at the same time. They had a son called Agrippa, who with his wife perished in the flames of mount Vesuvius.

DRUSILLA (Julia) daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, married Lucius Cassius in the 786th year of Rome. She degenerated very much from the virtue of her parents, and led a scandalous life. When very young she dallied with Caligula her brother, who was surprized in the act before he was of age to wear the manly gown : she continued this incestuous commerce all her life, and her passion for Caligula was inexpressibly flagrant, and known to the whole world. He took her from her husband, and lived publicly with her, as if she had been his lawful wife ; and when she died in the 791 year of Rome, he gave into the most impious extravagancies to honour her memory.

DRUSUS (Nero Claudius) brother of Tiberius, descended by the father's and mother's side from Appius Claudius the Blind, was a man of great merit ; in truth, one of the greatest men whom the Roman commonwealth ever produced ; a thunderbolt of war, very capable of managing the affairs of the cabinet ; and when possessed of all the glory a man of his rank could obtain, preserved a surprising modesty, civility and integrity. He procured a dispensation of age, in order that he might be advanced to places five years sooner than the laws allowed. He was sent during his questorship with his brother a. r. 739 to subdue the Rhetians. He afterwards marched into Gaul, where he reduced some provinces which had revolted ; he defeated the Germans, which had advanced on this side of the Rhine ; passing that river he routed the Sicambri, gained a naval victory against the Brueteri on the Ems, subdued the people of Friezeland, and was the first Roman general who embarked on the northern ocean. Upon his return to Rome in 743 he ob-

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tained the pretorship, but did not stay long there ; he departed in the spring for Germany to pursue his glorious successes. Here he subdued three several nations as far as the Weser, and built forts in divers places. This gained him at Rome the honour of an ovation, and the dignity of pro-consul. He was raised to the consulship in 745, and returned to Germany, where he pushed his conquests as far as the Elbe : he endeavoured to pass that river, but without success. He marched back towards the Rhine, and died of sickness before he gained that river 745, aged 30. His brother conducted his body to Rome, and pronounced a funeral oration on him. Augustus pronounced another. All kinds of honours were paid to the memory of Drusus, and the surname of Germanicus was given to him, on account of the victories which he had gained in Germany. He caused a canal to be dug from the sea to the Rhine. He left two sons and one daughter ; one of these two sons was that illustrious prince who was known under the name of Germanicus ; the other that stupid prince who was the emperor Claudius ; their sister Livia was married to Drusus the son of Tiberius, and was a lady of no reputation.

DRUSUS, the son of Tiberius by his first wife Vipsania, daughter of Agrippa, did not resemble his father in dissimulation ; but he was not unlike him in impurity, drunkenness and cruelty. He was questor in 764 : he was sent into Pannonia after the death of Augustus, in order to appease the legions that mutinied. He succeeded very well in this affair, and was created consul soon after his return. He fomented with great address the divisions which sprung up among the Germans, and made considerable advantage of them. The senate decreed him an ovation. He was consul with his father in 774. He had in this post a dignity even superior to the consulship, in which he was the emperor's colleague.

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king of France. In 1687 he was sent embassador into the Low Countries upon a business of a delicate nature, which he executed with great success. Upon his return her majesty, at the instigation of the earl of Leicester, confined him to his own house, which continued for nine or ten months. In 1589 he was elected knight of the garter. By the influence of the queen he was chosen chancellor of the university of Oxford in opposition to the earl of Essex, who was supported by the puritanical party 1591. May 15, 1598, he was constituted lord high treasurer of England. In 1600, there being a great scarcity of corn, the populace reproached him for granting licences to the exporters of corn; upon which he applied to her majesty, who cleared him by a proclamation. K. James I. upon his accession, continued him in that post; and on the 13th of March, 1603-4, created him earl of Dorset. He died suddenly at the council-table of an apoplexy, April 19th, 1608. His grace Lionel, the present duke of Dorset, is lineally descended from him.

DOUSA (Janus) a Dutchman, lord of Nortwick in Holland, where he was born 1545. He was in great esteem for his learning and courage. Being made governor of Leyden by the prince of Orange 1574: he defended that city against the Spaniards with great bravery. The year after, the university of Leyden being founded, he was made first Curator, being very fit for the place. He wrote several tracts, notes on Sallust, Petronius, Tibullus, Catullus, &c. He died of the plague in 1604, leaving four sons behind him; Janus, a poet and philosopher, dying at the age of twenty-six. 2d George, a good linguist, who travelled to Constantinople, and published a relation of his voyage. 3d Francis, who (1600) published the epistles of Julius Cæsar Scaliger, with his annotations on the history of Aristotle. 4th Theodorus Doula, lord

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of Barkenstyen, who (1614) published the *Chronicon of George Logotheta*, with notes; and in 1638 published *Farrago Ethica variarum Linguarum variorumque auctorum*.

DRAKE (Sir Francis) born near Tavistock in Devonshire, bred in Kent, where he was bound apprentice to a master of a ship, who left him a bark when he died. But having ambition, he sold it, and embarked with captain Hawkins for the West-Indies, and was robbed by the Spaniards, which he revenged afterwards to his advantage: he sailed again from Plymouth, entered the pacific sea, and steered round America; he took several Spanish ships, and one worth 400 l. weight of gold, more silver and other commodities, some of which he brought to England, feasted the queen, and was knighted. He made several other successful adventures, and was made vice-admiral of the English navy. He died 1595.

DRUIDES, certain priests in Gaul, called so from oaks, which they held in great veneration. They provided the sacrifices, prescribed the laws for worship, instructed the youth, and decided controversies amongst the people. It is said they sacrificed men to Mercury, which barbarous rite was abolished by Claudius Cæsar. They were consulted by several of the Roman emperors as prophets.

DRUSILLA, wife of Agrippa I. king of the Jews, was but six years old when her father died. She had been betrothed to Epiphanes, son of Antiochus king of Comagena; but this marriage was dissolved before it was consummated, because Epiphanes would not fulfil the promise he had made of embracing the Jewish religion. Azizus, king of the Emeseni, consented to be circumcised, upon condition that he should marry Drusilla. She accordingly was given him in marriage, and he turned Jew. She was a woman of exquisite beauty, and was no sooner seen by Felix, but he fell in love with her. He made offers of marriage.

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marriage, and she accepted of them, and left Azizus and her religion at the same time. They had a son called Agrippa, who with his wife perished in the flames of mount Vesuvius.

DRUSILLA (Julia) daughter of Germanicus and Agrippina, married Lucius Cassius in the 786th year of Rome. She degenerated very much from the virtue of her parents, and led a scandalous life. When very young she dallied with Caligula her brother, who was surprized in the act before he was of age to wear the manly gown : she continued this incestuous commerce all her life, and her passion for Caligula was inexpressibly flagrant, and known to the whole world. He took her from her husband, and lived publicly with her, as if she had been his lawful wife ; and when she died in the 791 year of Rome, he gave into the most impious extravagancies to honour her memory.

DRUSUS (Nero Claudius) brother of Tiberius, descended by the father's and mother's side from Appius Claudius the Blind, was a man of great merit ; in truth, one of the greatest men whom the Roman commonwealth ever produced ; a thunderbolt of war, very capable of managing the affairs of the cabinet ; and when possessed of all the glory a man of his rank could obtain, preserved a surprising modesty, civility and integrity. He procured a dispensation of age, in order that he might be advanced to places five years sooner than the laws allowed. He was sent during his questorship with his brother a. r. 739 to subdue the Rhetians. He afterwards marched into Gaul, where he reduced some provinces which had revolted ; he defeated the Germans, which had advanced on this side of the Rhine ; passing that river he routed the Sicambri, gained a naval victory against the Bructeri on the Ems, subdued the people of Friezeland, and was the first Roman general who embarked on the northern ocean. Upon his return to Rome in 743 he ob-

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colleague; it was the Tribunitian power. Having obtained this important office, he would certainly have succeeded Tiberius, if Sejanus had not prevented it. The ambition of this favourite was boundless; and besides, the box on the ear, which he had received from Drusus, urged him to all manner of wicked attempts; the execution of which was the easier, that he had a criminal commerce with Drusus's wife. In concert with this lady he procured Drusus to be poisoned by the eunuch Lygdus. Nothing is more commendable in Drusus than the friendship which he preserved for Germanicus his cousin-german, and adopted brother.

DRUSUS, son of Germanicus and Agrippina, was at first advanced to public posts before he was of competent age, and that by the recommendation of Tiberius himself; but he was afterwards oppressed by the artifices of Sejanus. That unjust favourite had the satisfaction of procuring him to be imprisoned; but not of seeing him dead; for he died himself before Drusus, whose condition however was not mended by this; for he was abandoned to such a degree to the rage of hunger, that he gnawed the stocks of his mattress. After his death Tiberius had the cruelty to accuse him in the senate, and the imprudence by that means to discover the severity that had been used against that unhappy prince.

DRYADES, the name given by the Pagans to certain female deities of the second rank, who presided over woods. The Hamadryades were closely united each to their tree; but the Dryades had the liberty of walking about, and could survive the destruction of the woods, of which they had the superintendence.

DRYDEN (John) one of the most eminent English poets of the 17th century, descended of a worthy family in Huntingdonshire, born in that county at Oldwincle 1631, educated at Westminster school under Dr. Bus-

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by, translated the third satire of Persius while he was at school for a Thursday-night's exercise. While he was here he wrote a poem on the death of Lord Hastings; hence he went to Trinity-college Cambridge. In 1658 he published *Heroic Stanzas on the late Lord Protector*; written after his Funeral; and 1660 a poem entitled, *Astræa Redux: a Poem on the Restoration*. He was made poet laureat on the death of Dr. William Davenant; and the same year published an *Essay of Dramatic Poesy*. In 1681 he published his *Abdolon and Achitopbel*, in which having exposed the duke of Buckingham under the character of Zimri, it occasioned a story that his grace had procured him to be beaten. In 1682 his *Religio Laici* was published; and the year following, the tragedy of the *Duke of Guise*, written by him and Mr. Nathaniel Lee, gave great offence to the Whigs. In the reign of James II. he reconciled himself to the church of Rome, and 1688 wrote a *Defence of the Papers written by the late King of blessed memory, and found in his strong-box*. In 1687 he published his *Hind and Panther, a Poem*, which was immediately attacked by Mr. Charles Montague, afterwards earl of Halifax, and Mr. Matthew Prior, in a pamphlet, called, *The Hind and the Panther traversed to the Story of the Country-mouse and the City-mouse*. Upon the revolution he lost his place of poet-laureat. In 1693 he published a translation of Juvenal's satires by several hands, and a translation of Persius, done entirely by himself; and prefixed to the whole, a beautiful discourse by way of dedication to the earl of Dorset. In 1695 he published a translation of *Monsieur Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*; and in 1697 a translation of Virgil's works. His last work was his Fables. He died May 1, 1701, at his house in Gerard-street, where he had lived many years, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument is erected

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erected to him by John duke of Buckingham. It is said he had once a design of entering into holy orders; but was refused. Besides these mentioned, he wrote many other poems and pieces of various kinds. He was certainly a great genius, and if he wrote too much, and had not time to correct, it is a reproach to the age in which he lived; he being forced to write for bread.

DUAREN (Francis) professor of civil law at Bourges in the 16th century. He was the first of the French Civilians who cleared the civil law chair from the barbarism of the Glossators, in order to introduce the pure sources of the ancient jurisprudence. He was desirous to enhance this honour to himself, and viewed with envy the reputation of his colleague Eguinard Baron, who blended likewise polite literature with the study of the law. He was a Protestant; but never had courage to separate from the church of Rome. He wrote a curious treatise of Plagiaries.

DUELLIUS (Caius) consul in the 493d year of Rome, vanquished the Carthaginian fleet, and was the first Roman to whom a naval triumph was granted. A column was erected in honour of him, with a fine inscription. It was one of the columns which were called *Rostratae*, on account of the prows of the ships, with which they were adorned. A fragment of this column was dug up at Rome about the end of the 16th century, and still subsists.

DUGDALE (Sir William) born at Shustock in Warwickshire, an eminent English antiquary: he transcribed the epitaphs in St. Paul's, and procured the coats of arms belonging to the monuments, and travelled into the most considerable places of England collecting all the monuments of antiquity as he passed. After the restoration of Charles II. he was knighted. He died 1685.

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DUNS (Joannes) called Scotus, was much esteemed at the latter end of the 13th century. He opposed Thomas Aquinas, which produced these two parties called the Scotists and Thomists.

DURANDUS (William) born at Puimoisson in Provence, in the 13th century, one of the most knowing lawyers of his time. Pope Martin made him one of his nuncio's, and then bishop of Mende and Languedoc. Before this he wrote his *Speculum Juris*, which gave him the name of Speculator: his second piece was his *Rationale divinorum officiorum*, containing eight books. He wrote several others.

DURER (Albert) descended of an Hungarian family, and born at Nuremberg 1471, one of the best engravers and painters of his age. The particular account which we find in Vasari of his engravings is very curious; and it is no small compliment that this Italian author owns that the prints of Albert Durer being brought to Italy, excited the painters of that country to perfect that part of the art, and served them for an excellent model. The emperor Maximilian had a great affection for him, and treated him with a particular regard. His conversation was charming: he was virtuous and wise, and never employed his pencil in obscene representations.

DUUMVIRI, magistrates of the commonwealth of Rome. There were more than one sort of them: some of them being a kind of churchwardens, so to speak, to oversee the repairing of the temples; others inspected the naval preparations, and were judges in lesser disputes of that nature. This office was first appointed in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, for the safe custody of the Sybill's books.

EBED-JESU,

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EBED-JESU, archbishop of Soba, wrote several pieces in Syriac, of which mention is made in the catalogue of Syriac writers by Abraham Ecchellenfis. He was a Nestorian; but when he came to be old, came over to the church of Rome. He succeeded Simon Sulacha as patriarch of the Chaldeans.

ECHELLENIS (Abraham) a learned Maronite whom the president le Jai employed in the edition of his Polyglott Bible. Gabriel Sionita, his countryman, drew him to Paris, in order to make him his fellow-labourer in publishing that Bible. They fell out: Gabriel complained to the parliament, and cruelly defamed his associate; their quarrel made a great noise. The congregation de propaganda fide associated him 1636 with those whom they employed in making an Arabic translation of the scripture. They recalled him from Paris, and he laboured in that translation at Rome in the year 1652. While he was professor of the Oriental languages at Rome, he was pitched upon by the great duke Ferdinand II. to translate from Arabic into Latin the 5th, 6th and 7th books of Apollonius's conics; in which he was assisted by John Alphonso Borelli, a famous mathematician, who added commentaries to it. He died at Rome 1664.

ECHARD (John) an English divine of great learning and wit in the 17th century, bred at Cambridge, author (in 1670) of *The Grounds and Occasions of the contempt of the Clergy and Religion inquired into*. In 1675 he was chosen master of Catherine-hall upon the decease of Dr. John Lightfoot; and the year following was created D.D. by royal Mandate. He died 1696.

ECHARD (Laurence) an eminent English historian of the 18th century, son of a clergyman, who, by the

death of his elder brother, became master of a good estate in Suffolk. He was educated in the university of Cambridge, entered into holy orders, and was presented to the living of Welton and Elkinton in Lincolnshire, where he spent above twenty years of his life, and distinguished himself by his writings, especially his *History of England*, which was attacked by Dr. Edmund Calamy in *A Letter to the Author, upon occasion of his History; in which the true Principles of the Revolution, the Whigs, and the Dissenters are vindicated; and many Persons of Distinction cleared from Aspersions, &c.* And it has since been severely animadverted upon by Mr. John Oldmixon in his *Critical History of England*, and his *History of England during the Reigns of the Stuarts*. His *General ecclesiastical History from the Nativity of Christ to the first Establishment of Christianity by human Laws under the emp. Constantine the Great*, has passed thro' several editions. He was installed archdeacon of Stowe, and prebend of Lincoln 1712. He died August 1730.

ECHO, a nymph in love with Narcissus, but being despised by him, pined herself to death for him, having nothing but her voice left.

EDBALD, a Saxon, king of Kent, was son of Ethelbert, the first Christian Saxon king, and reigned in the 7th age. No sooner was his father dead, than he relapsed into heathenism, and married his father's second wife. Upon this a great part of the people forsook christianity. He fell into a phrenzy; but recovering his senses, he dissolved his incestuous marriage, and re-embraced the Christian religion. He died 640, leaving the kingdom of Kent to his son Eucombent, by Emma the French king's daughter.

EDGAR, king of England, son of Edmund, an. 959, came to the crown at 16 years of age; but was not crowned till he was 30. His quiet reign got him the name of Peaceable. He was just, candid and religious, and a great

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a great friend to the monks. He sent out a fleet of 4500 ships, divided into squadrons, one to sail from East to West, another from West to East, a third and a fourth between North and South, and thus he defended the realm from any foreign invasion. In winter he was with the navy, and in summer riding thro' all the provinces to see justice done, and the poor relieved; however, he was given to wenching, and forced the virgin Wilfrida out of a nunnery to be his concubine; but being reproved by Dunstan, he submitted to seven years penance. He married Egelfida, and afterwards Elfrida. He employed earl Athelwold in inquiring whether she had the beauty which fame had ascribed to her, which the earl finding true, married her himself, till being killed by the king at a hunting, Elfrida became his queen. He reigned 16 years.

EDGAR, the 89th king of Scotland, was son to Malcolm III. The nobility and people being dissatisfied with their king Duncan's administration, Donald of the isles caused him to be murdered; but having betrayed the Western islands to the king of Norway, the people being disgusted at him, sent for Edgar from England, whither he had retired to his uncle Edgar. He soon put Donald's party to the rout, and imprisoned him till he died: so that Edgar came to the crown by the unanimous consent of the States. There was peace with England during his reign, having married his sister to king Henry. He was respected by the good, and feared by the bad, and reigned nine years. He died 1098.

EDMUND, king of England, son to Edward the elder, succeeded Ethelstan his brother, an. 941: he cleared Mercia of the Danes, and took those towns from them where they were placed by king Edward, subdued Northumberland and Cumberland, which *last he bestowed upon the king of Scots to assist him in his wars by sea*

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and land. In 946, as he feasted with his nobles in Gloucestershire, he was stabbed by a thief whom he had banished. He had two sons Edwin and Edgar; yet in their infancy both disinherited by their uncle Edred.

EDMUND (Ironside) so called for his wonderful strength, third son to king Ethelred, an. 1016, was proclaimed after his father's death by the nobility; others made choice of Canute, and abandoned all the family of Ethelred; Edmund however was received king by the West Saxons, and some others. Canute came up with his navy to London, cast a deep trench about the town, and attacked it, but to no purpose: so he failed to the West, where Edmund put him to flight. They met twice afterwards to Canute's loss, who returned to besiege London, Edmund followed him, and chased him with his Danes to their ships, who failed to Mercia, and came back to Kent, where at Olford he defeated them, and drove their horse into the isle of Shepey: but at Ashdown in Essex, Edmund, thro' the treachery of Edric, was beaten, and persuaded to divide the kingdom with Canute. Edmund died the same year at London; whereupon Canute succeeded to the whole kingdom.

EDWARD, king of England, for his piety called the Confessor, son of Ethelred, succeeded Canute II, 1042. By the influence of earl Godwin, whose daughter he promised to marry, he was accepted king: however, there was another Edward still living in Hungary, married to Agatha the German emperor's daughter, and son of Edmund Ironside, who had a precedent right to the crown. Edward was crowned, and remitted the Danish tribute: he raised to high posts the Normans, who had been kind to him in his exile, which provoked the English, and made way for the Norman conquest. Eustace, earl of Belesme, returning from a visit to king Edward thro' Canterbury, one of his harbingers offering to lodge in a house by

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force, was slain; the earl hearing of this, killed the slayer and 18 more, which raised the citizens, who shortly dispatched most of his servants; whereupon Eustace returned with complaints to the king, who aggravated it to earl Godwin. He, displeased to see the king favour strangers more than his own subjects, endeavoured to calm him; and for his own security raised forces out of his own and his son's earldoms, on pretence they were designed against the Welsh. The king, understanding the real design, ordered his and his son's appearance, which they refusing were banished, and his daughter the queen used roughly for his sake. After this William duke of Normandy came into England, was led about the castles and cities, as if they were shortly to be his own, and returned well pleased with the king's entertainment; and now earl Godwin appeared on our coast with a formidable navy, which obliged king Edward to reconciliation, and Godwin, his son, and the queen were restored to their former honours, and the Normans banished the kingdom. After this he vanquished Macbeth the tyrant of Scotland; repressed Griffin, prince of South-Wales, and made the Welsh own him for king, an. 1063. Edward now looked out for a successor, and sent to William duke of Normandy about it; however it was, the duke made it his pretence to the crown. He was the first who cured the king's evil: he rebuilt the abbey of Westminster, in which he was the first interred. He died of age and sickness 1066.

EDWARD, the Elder, king of England, an. 900, son of Alfred, was disturbed by Ethelwald his competitor, who possessed himself of Winchester in Dorsetshire, and being surrounded with the king's forces stole away by night to the Danes of Northumberland, and getting help from the East Angles, defeated his rival's forces at *Crakelade* in Wiltshire: however, in the next battle Ethelwald was slain.

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The next thing of note was the peace concluded an. 907, which broke in three years. Next Edward gave the Danes battle beyond Humber, and overthrew them at Tetnal in Staffordshire; they fought again at Wodenfield, and the three chief leaders of the Danes, and many thousands more fell upon the spot. In 918 they returned with reinforcements, and were beaten by the men of Hereford and Gloucestershire. At last, king Edward made them his subjects, stretched his empire to Scotland, and died at Faringdon 925, and was buried at Winchester.

EDWARD, the Younger, son of Edgar by his first wife, and educated severely under a mother-in-law, made king an. 795. In his reign began the declension of the Saxon glory, which ended in a double victory by the Danes and the Normans, of which there were omens and phenomena seen in the skies. What was most remarkable at this time was the great famine, and the division of the kingdom on account of the secular priests and the monks, which was composed by a fictitious miracle. King Edward was murdered at Corfe-castle in Dorsetshire, by the means of his step-mother, who was impatient to see her son Ethelred upon the throne, of which she repented afterwards. This king reigned 3 years.

EDWARD I. king of England, called Long-shanks, succeeded his father Henry III. 1272. He kept France in awe, Wales and Scotland he brought into subjection: his laws shew him to be an excellent law-giver: he first made his eldest son prince of Wales, which has continued since. The Scots procured inhibitory letters from the pope, and so a peace with king Edward; afterwards he shook off the pope's authority, and left the Scots to shift for themselves. Six years after, this magnanimous king died of a dysentery at Burgh upon Sands, and was buried at Westminster; he was a prudent, courageous

ragious and fortunate prince, and had two wives, Eleonor daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Castile, and Margaret daughter of Philip the Hardy, king of France. By the first he had four sons and nine daughters; but none of his sons survived, but Edward his successor. From the race of his second wife is descended the noble family of the Howards, by inter-marriage with the Mowbrays. His former wife was remarkable for her piety, and with her it was that he resided in the Holy Land, when the crown fell to him. The other circumstances of his reign may be seen in Bruce and Baliol.

EDWARD II. of Carnarvan, king of England, 1307, the first prince of Wales. In the life of his father he was ruled by his favourites, Pierce, Gavestone, and the Spencers, against the directions of his father, and the Barons forced him to resign the crown. At Borough-bridge the rebels were beaten, but at last they murdered the king in Berkley-castle. In his time the Scots recovered their liberty, and routed king Edward's army at Bannockburn.

EDWARD III. of Windsor, king of England, son to the former, whom he succeeded in 1327. His reign proved a kindness to England, and a lash to Scotland and France; he cleared the king of Mortimer, earl of March; took Berwick from the Scots, and forced Edward Baliol upon them for their king, and received homage from him. He stood fair for the crown of France, and being disappointed, made war against Philip de Valois, who had seized the king, marched up to the very heart of France, wasting along the river Seine almost to Paris: here were fought the battles of Cressy and Poitiers; the first in Philip's, the last in John his successor's reign, who was taken prisoner. Edward also overcame David Bruce, king of Scots, about this time, and took him prisoner.

EDWARD IV. king of England,

succeeded Henry VI. 1460, first of the line of York, who dispossessed that of Lancaster. He got his right to the crown by six battles fought by his father Richard, and maintained it by seven of his own. Queen Margaret was resolved to dispossess him, and having got assistance from the Scots and Nevil, the great earl of Warwick, in England, as also from France, she gave him several battles with various success; at last, after the battle of St. Albans, Edward was proclaimed king by the Londoners, June 23, 1461; but was not crowned till after the battle of Tewkesbury, where king Henry was foiled, and afterwards disinherited, and 140 others were accused of high-treason upon his account. However, queen Margaret, with an army of Scots, passed into the bishopric of Durham, who was defeated by Edward at Hedgley-moor and Hexam, king Henry escaping into Scotland: after this, being taken in disguise at Waddington-hall, he was conveyed to London with his legs bound to the stirrups, and committed to the tower. Soon after Edward married in a frolic the lady Jane Gray, tho' but a kt's daughter, which created a disgust in the people. The earl of Warwick, who had courted the duke of Savoy's daughter for him, and the king's second brother, George duke of Clarence, provoked with such a match, laboured to restore king Henry to the crown, and defeated king Edward's forces near Banbury, 1469. After this king Edward being surprized by Warwick, was carried prisoner to Warwick-castle, and thence to Middleham-castle in Yorkshire; but making his escape he renewed the battle at Stamford wells, called Lost-coat-fields, where he was victorious against Clarence and Warwick, who fled into France, and returning with aids landed at Dartmouth, the last marching towards London, proclaiming Henry king, and commanding all from sixteen to sixty to take up arms again.

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against Edward, who hereupon escaped beyond sea. Warwick released Henry from the tower, and placed him upon the throne, calling a parliament, and settling the kingdom on him and his heirs. Edward returns with aids from the duke of Burgundy, and getting his brother also to his side, marched up to London, where the gates were set open to him, and Henry made his prisoner again. Warwick marches up after him, where the king meets him at Gladmore near Barnet; in which battle the earl, after a fair prospect of victory, was entirely routed, and himself slain, with 10000 others in that fight. The last battle, which cleared king Edward's title to the crown, was fought at Tewkesbury. He confined queen Margaret till she was ransomed by her father. King Edward kept three concubines; one merry, another crafty, and a third holy, because she wholly devoted herself to his bed, and her beads. He was valiant in war, and soft in peace; yet he was a lover of mercy and justice, and had not much pride in him. He granted a number of Cotswold sheep to Henry of Castile, and John of Arragon in 1465, which has turned to the disadvantage of England.

EDWARD V. king of England, son of the IVth, whom he succeeded in 1482, at 12 years of age. Richard duke of Gloucester, his uncle, quickly got the protectorship from the lord Rivers, as also prince Richard the king's brother, into his own hands, with a design of securing the crown to himself. In order to which he commanded the king's coronation, while he contrived with the duke of Buckingham to place the crown upon his own head. Buckingham forced the city to proclaim Richard king of England. The duke pretended that king Edward was a bastard, and that in all likelihood his father was no better; so that the protector was the only heir remaining. He refused the crown when it was offered him at first, with a counterfeit severe look,

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but when it was said, if his Grace would not accept the crown, they would find one that should, he took it upon him: thus Edward reigned but three months. See RICHARD.

EDWARD VI. king of England, son of king Henry VIN, whom he succeeded 1547, at ten years old. he was cut out of the womb like Cæsar; but he wanted his good luck, and length of life; yet he was a promising prince of a good judgment and capacity. First his uncle-protector, the duke of Somerset, gave a signal defeat to the Scots at Mussleburg; but by the peace between France and Scotland, he was forced to restore Bologne and its territory to the French. The reformation begun by his father went on successfully; thro' archbishop Cranmer and the protector. King Edward died at Greenwich, having reigned a little above six years. In his reign were provided the famous Hospitals of Christ-church in London, and St. Thomas in Southwark.

EDWIN, king of England, son of Edmund; after his uncle Edred's death he was crowned at Kingston. He was called Fair for his handsomeness. Malmesbury says he married or kept as concubine his near relation Algiva; that he banished Dunstan for reproving him, rifled his monastery, and put in secular priests. The Mercians and Northumbrians deposed him, and set up his brother Edgar; at last he had no more than the West Saxons. He died soon after, and was buried at Winchester.

EGBERT, first monarch of England, last of the Saxon Heptarchy, and 18th of the West Saxons; son of Alemond brother of king Ina. He was hopeful betimes; but Bithric fought his life, so that he fled to Offa the Mercian king, and escaped to France to Charles the Great. Bithric dying he was sent for and proclaimed king of the Saxons in 800. He first undertook to subject the Britains in Cornwall and beyond the Severn, and accomplished

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accomplished it, next he defeated Bernulf of Mercia, and put him to flight at Wilton, whence he retreated to the East Angles, where they slew him; but fearing the event they yielded themselves to Egbert as their supreme lord. Kent also was subdued by his son Ethelwulf, as also the South Saxons and Essex, an. 283, together with Eanred king of Northumberland, who submitted without resistance, and became tributary: then he subdued the remainder of North Wales: and now the Danes gave him disturbance, at a time when he never dreamt of enemies, having disbanded his soldier; besides that, our nation was unskilled in sea-engagements: the Danes landed at Shepey in Kent, which they wasted, and retired. Next year they landed at Charmouth in Dorsetshire, where Egbert sent forces, and lost the day, with the two chief leaders of his army; however, two years after, the Danes with their allies, the Cornishmen, were routed and put to flight. Soon after Egbert died, and was buried at Winchester, an. 819.

EGERIA, a nymph in high reputation among the Romans, whom Numa Pompilius pretended to have consulted when he set about introducing religious ceremonies and other laws into Rome.

EGERTON (Thomas) natural son to Sir Richard Egerton of Ridley in Cheshire knight, became so famous for his knowledge of law, that queen Elizabeth, in the 23d year of her reign, made him her solicitor-general, afterwards her attorney-general, and in the 38th year of her reign lord keeper of the great seal. In the first of James he was advanced to the degree of Baron of this realm, by the title of lord Ellesmere, and made chancellor of England; and 14th of James he was raised to the dignity of viscount Brakely. His eldest son Thomas dying in his life-time, his second son succeeded him in his honours, and was in 1617, 15th of James, created earl of Bridgewater.

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He wrote several books relating to the law. When he saw king James excessively liberal to some of his courtiers, he advised him to preserve his crown-lands for his own support, since he or his successors might meet with parliaments which would not supply his occasions but on such conditions, as would not be very agreeable to him.

EGINA, or rather *Ægina*, daughter of Alcippus king of Boeotia, being caressed by Jupiter in a flame of fire, had *Æacus* and *Radamanthus* by him, who were afterwards two of the three infernal judges.

EGINHART, secretary to the emperor Charles the Great, was a German. He is the most ancient historian of that nation, and wrote very eloquently for a man of the 9th century. It is said, that he insinuated himself so well into the favour of Imma, daughter to Charles the Great, that he obtained from her whatever he desired. Charles the Great, having found out the intrigue, did not do as Augustus, who is thought to have banished Ovid, because he believed him to be too much favoured by Julia; for he married the two lovers together, and gave them a fine estate in land.

EGNATIUS (John Baptist) one of the most learned men in the 16th century, taught the *Belles Lettres* with great reputation at Venice, his native country. He obtained in his decrepit age the discharge of *Emeritus*, which he desired, and received from the commonwealth a glorious and profitable testimony of the particular esteem they had for him, a yearly pension of 200 crowns during his life. His works did not answer the character he had from his lectures and conversations.

ELECTRA, daughter of Agamemnon, persuaded her brother Orestes to revenge her father's death upon his murderer *Ægisthus*.

ELEUSINIA, sacred rites in honour of Ceres, performed with lighted torches

torches, not to be revealed upon pain of death. They were so called from Eleusin a town of Attica, whither Ceres came after she had been long in quest of Proserpina her daughter.

ELIDURE, king of Britain, and brother to Archigallo, was king three several times. First when his brother was deposed, whom after five years he generously restored to the kingdom. Secondly, after his brother's decease, when he re-assumed the government in his own right. Thirdly, after he had been unworthily dispossessed by his two younger brothers, Vigenius and Peredure, who having divided the kingdom, died both in a little time, and made way for his restoration.

ELIJAH, a famous prophet in the time of Ahab and Ahaziah, kings of Israel; he was a hairy man, and girt about with a girdle, zealous for the worship of God, and wrought several miracles.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, was 2d daughter of Henry VIII, by Anne Boleyn, one of the most illustrious persons mentioned in history. There have been but few kings whose reigns can be compared with hers: it is the most beautiful period in the English history, and was the nursery of a great many able ministers, statesmen and warriors. Her life is so well known as to the great transactions of it, that it will be better here to take notice of some curious circumstances not so generally known. When Holland and Zealand offered to acknowledge her for their sovereign, she told their ambassadors, that it would not be handsome for her to invade other peoples property, and that the Dutch did wrong to raise so many disturbances for the sake of the Mass. She continued that conversation in a very comical manner. It was perhaps in that audience that a young man, who had followed the ambassadors, expressed in a very unpolite manner the thoughts which the sight of so beautiful a queen raised in him. He was

not the worse for it; but, on the contrary, was particularly distinguished for it. The great resentment she shewed against Buzenval, who had ridiculed her manner of speaking French, may serve for a lesson. When she came to the crown she was wavering between the two religions, and chose at last the reformed, which was prudently done, even with regard to this world. She had never reigned had not the king of Spain hated France much more than he was zealous for the Catholic religion. This saved Elizabeth's life. It is pity that she may be justly accused of having broken the promises she made when she succeeded to her sister. She promised to preserve Popery, which was then the national religion, and yet she soon after abolished it. She was sadly calumniated by the Papists. They have represented her as a monster of cruelty, avarice and lasciviousness, which was unavoidable, considering the severe laws she was obliged to put in execution against the Papists. Pope Sixtus said to an Englishman, says Mr. Jurieu, "That he could have wished to lie only one night with queen Elizabeth, being persuaded they would make together a new Alexander the Great." The same pope said, "That queen Elizabeth was very happy for cutting off a crowned head, and that he envied her happiness." It is said he held a secret correspondence with her to the king of Spain's prejudice. Her glorious reign, in which providence had for such a long time poured out innumerable blessings, ended in the most dismal melancholy that ever was heard of. Some will have her deep sorrow to have been occasioned by the earl of Essex's death. She died in the 45th year of her glorious reign, aged 70, in 1603, and was buried in Henry VII's chapel.

ELYOT (Sir Thomas) a gentleman of eminent learning in the 16th century, educated at Oxford, travelled into foreign countries, and upon his

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his return was introduced to court. His learning recommended him to Henry VIII. who conferred the honour of knighthood on him, and employed him in several embassies, and particularly in 1532 to Rome, about the divorce of queen Catherine, and afterwards to Charles V. about 1536. He wrote *The Castle of Health. The Governour. Banquet of Sapience. Of the Education of Children. De Rebus Memorabilibus Angliæ*, and other books; and was highly esteemed by all his learned cotemporaries.

ELPENOR, one of Ulysses's companions, who with the rest of his company was turned into a hog by Circe. Being restored to his former shape, he fell from a ladder and broke his neck.

EMAMUEL I. Comnenus, son of John Comnenus, emperor of Constantinople; he was cruelly disposed and very passionate: he murdered Gertrude the sister of Conradus, emperor of Germany; who, together with Ludovicus the younger, made an expedition into the East. But so jealous was the perfidious Greek, that he destroyed both his friends, by kneading up the meal which he supplied the soldiers with lime and plaister; and gave them up into the hands of the Turks, an. 1147, so that few in the army escaped. Roger, king of Sicily, drove him into Constantinople: the Venetians made him sue for peace. At last, trusting in judicial astrology, he waged an unlucky war with the Turks and Hungarians, and died in 1180, having reigned 37 years.

EMANUEL, Philibert, duke of Savoy, called Iron-head, son of Charles III, and Beatrix of Portugal: he was sent into Germany at 20 years old, and Charles V. made him knight of the Golden Fleece in 1548, he was general of the German forces at the siege of Metz, and at St. Quintins, where he conquered the French in 1557; and a peace concluded, he married Margaret, daughter of Francis I, and regained the territory his

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father had lost. He was wise, valiant, fortunate and pious, and a great admirer of learning; he attended Philip king of Spain into England, and was created knight of the Garter in 1554. He died an. 1580.

EMPEDOCLES, a celebrated philosopher and poet among the ancients, born at Agrigentum, the most considerable city, next to Syracuse, in Sicily, between the 70th and 80th Olymp. Suidas says, he followed the Pythagorean philosophy, which is confirmed by some verses of his still extant. Aristotle tells us he was a great lover of liberty, and averse to states and command, and refused a kingdom offered to him. His principal work was *of the Nature and Principles of Things*. Aristotle says he was the inventor of Oratory. His death is variously told. The common account is, that he leaped into mount Ætna, that he might leave behind him an opinion that he was a god. Horace mentions it in his Art of Poetry.

ENCOLPIUS, the author of an history of the emperor Alexander, by whom he was very much beloved. The English writer Thomas Elyot, who pretended that he had translated this history out of Greek, justly passes for an impostor.

ENDYMION, the 12th king of Elis, being expelled his kingdom, retired into Caria to mount Latmos, where he studied the heavenly bodies, but chiefly the moon, which gave rise to the fable of the poets, that he was beloved by the moon, who visited him every night as he lay asleep upon the top of that hill.

ENNIUS (Quintus) an ancient Latin poet, born at Rudii, a town in Calabria, in the year 514. He came first to Rome when M. Porcius Cato was questor, whom he had instructed in the Greek language in Sardinia, and by whom he was brought to Rome. By his genius and behaviour he gained the esteem of the most eminent persons in the city. He contract-

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ed the gent by the immoderate use of wine, which he always drunk very freely of when he applied himself to writing. He was interred in Scipio's sepulchre, who had a great esteem and friendship for him, and caused a statue to be erected to him upon his monument. He endeavoured to introduce the treasures of the Greek tongue among the Latins, and was the first among the Romans who made use of heroic verses. He wrote the *Annals of Rome*: he translated several tragedies from the Greek, and wrote others. He published likewise several comedies.

EPAMINONDAS, of Thebes, son of Polymnus, learned music and philosophy from the Pythagorean Lyfis: he was learned, generous, well skilled in war, brave, modest and prudent; he would not tell a falsehood even in jest. Serving first under the Lacedæmonians, then in league with Thebes, he rescued Pelopidas in battle, after he had received 7 wounds; and persuaded him to free the Thebans from Lacedæmonian cruelty by seizing Cadmea the citadel. Epaminondas was made general of the Thebans, and routed the Lacedæmonians at Leuctra.

EPEUS, of the line of Endymion, the inventor of the battering ram, an engine of great service in sieges to make a breach. He is thought to have built the Trojan horse, and to have founded the city Metapontum.

EPHÆSTION, chief favourite of Alexander the Great; he was privy to his secrets, equal in age, but taller and handsomer, yet often mistaken for Alexander himself. Alexander told one that asked him pardon for it, that he was not mistaken, for that he was another Alexander: when he married the eldest daughter of Darius, he bestowed the youngest on Ephæstion. He died before Alexander, *who would not eat for three days, owned him as a god, and bestowed 12000 talents on his funeral.*

EPHIALTES, son of Neptune, a

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giant of incredible strength, grew the breadth of nine fingers every month. He with his brother Ochus making war against the Gods, was thrown down into hell by Jupiter.

EPHORI, magistrates of Lacedæmon, set up by Theopompus, king of Sparta, to be a curb upon the regal power. Nine were chosen at a time, tho' never above 5 met together. All other magistrates, even the kings themselves, obeyed their summons, if charged with male-administration. They took care of religion, made war and peace, and had the charge of the public treasure.

EPHORUS, an orator and historian, was of Cumæ in Æolia. Iſocrates, whose disciple he was, advised him to write an history. Ephorus, who would not meddle with the darkness and trifles of the fabulous times, began at the return of the Heraclides into Peloponnesus, and carried his history to the 20th year of the reign of Philip king of Macedon, a term of 750 years. He composed other books, and was charged with Plagiarism. He refused to follow Alexander's court, tho' pressed to do it.

EPHREM SYRUS, an ancient Christian writer in the 4th century, a native of Edessa, or of Nisibe in Syria, under the emperor Constantine. He had an extreme aversion to the errors of Sabellius, Arius and Apollinarius. He wrote explications upon every one of the sacred books.

EPICHRMUS, an ancient poet and philosopher, born in Sicily, was a scholar of Pythagoras. He and Phormus are said to have invented comedy in Syracuse. He presented 55 plays. Horace commends Plautus for imitating him, in following the chase of the intrigue so closely, as not to give the readers or spectators time to trouble themselves with doubts concerning the discovery. He wrote likewise treatises on philosophy and medicine. He died aged 90, according to Laetius, who has preserved four verses inscribed on his statue.

EPICETUS,

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EPICETUS, a celebrated ancient philosopher, born near the end of Nero's reign, at Hierapolis in Phrygia: he was a slave to Epaphroditus, a freedman of Nero's, and one of that emperor's guards. Upon Domitian's edict, banishing all philosophers from Italy, about a. c. 94, he withdrew to Nicopolis, a city of Epirus. After this he probably never returned to Rome. He lived to a considerable age. Marcus Aurelius mentions it as one part of his happiness, that he had read his writings. He was a philosopher in practice, and lived up to his excellent rules. He seems, of all the ancient philosophers, to have made the nearest approaches to the Christian morality, and to have entertained more just notions of God and providence than any other Heathen philosopher. He had nothing of the moroseness of the Stoics, whose principles he maintained, rejecting their impracticable chimerical professions.

EPICURUS, the greatest philosopher of his age, was born at Gargettium in Attica, in the 109th Olympiad: he settled at Athens, where he set up a school in a fine garden he bought, where he lived with his friends in great tranquility, and educated a great number of disciples. They lived all in common with their master. The respect which his followers preserved for his memory is admirable. His school was never divided, but his doctrine was followed as an oracle. His birth-day was still kept in Pliny's time, and the month he was born in was kept as a festival. They placed his picture every where. He wrote a great many books, and valued himself upon making no quotations. He raised the atomical system to a great reputation, tho' he was not the inventor of it; but had only made some change, not to the better, in that of Democritus. What he taught with respect to the Gods is *most impious*. As to his doctrine concerning the supreme good or happiness, it was very liable to be misrepresent-

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ed; and some ill effects proceeded from thence, which discredited his sect. He was charged with subverting the worship of the Gods, and inciting mankind to debauchery; but he did not forget himself on this occasion: he published his opinions to the whole world, he wrote some books of devotion, he recommended the veneration of the Gods, sobriety and chastity; and it is certain that he lived in an exemplary manner, and conformably to the rules of philosophical wisdom and frugality. Timocrates, a deserter of his sect, spoke very scandalously of him. Gassendi has given us all he could collect from the antients concerning the person and doctrine of this philosopher. He died in the 127th Olympiad, of a suppression of urine, aged 72.

EPIMENIDES, an ancient poet and philosopher, a Cretan, who, tho' contrary to the custom of his country, always wore his hair long. It is said, when he was a boy, being sent by his father into the country to fetch a sheep, he went out of the road at noon into a cave, where he slept 57 years, or according to some only six years. At last waking, he fancied he had only taken a short nap, and begun to look about for his sheep; but not finding it, he proceeded to his father's house, and finding the face of things strangely altered, he ran back with amazement into the city. Here his younger brother, now grown an old man, told all that had passed, and how long he had slept. Some authors say he wandered all this time in order to improve himself in natural philosophy by the knowledge of simples. And perhaps this sleep of his might be only a politic fiction to gain authority to his art; for he seemed to delight in imposing upon the people, pretending, as often as the fit took him, to die, and revive again at his pleasure. The report of this got him the reputation of a favourite of the gods; and the Athenians being afflicted with a plague, they sent for Epimenides

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Epimenides to come to them. He came, and performed the lustration of the city, commanded by the oracle. Here he contracted acquaintance with Solon, and instructed him in the proper methods for the regulation of the Athenian commonwealth. He returned to Crete, and refused all presents from the Athenians; but a little branch of the sacred olive, preserved in the citadel. He died soon after, aged 157. He was a great poet, and wrote many things in verse. St. Paul quotes a line out of his book of *Oracles and Responses*, "The Cretans are always liars, evil beasts, slow belies."

EPIPHANIUS, patriarch of Constantinople in 520, opposed the Eutychians obstinately. Pope Hormisdas impowered him to receive all the bishops that returned to the Roman church, if they would sign a certain *Formula*, and send him their submissions.

EPISCOPIUS (Simon) one of the most learned men of the 17th century, and the chief support of the Arminian sect, born at Amsterdam in 1583.

ERASMUS (Desiderius) born at Rotterdam 1467. He lost his father and mother at 14 years of age, and was committed to the care of certain guardians, who would force him to be an ecclesiastic, which he refused for a long time. However, he was obliged to assume the religious habit among the canons regular in the monastery of Stein near Tergou. He took the degree of doctor of divinity in the university of Tübingen; and lived long at Basil. He published a great many books there; and died the 12th July, 1536, was buried honourably, and there his memory is still had in veneration. He was one of the greatest men that ever appeared in the republic of letters, yet he had a great many enemies. Julius Cæsar Scaliger employed the most injurious expressions in writing against him; but yet did not call him a bastard of a priest,

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for which there was some foundation. There was a design to make him a cardinal under pope Paul III. As Erasmus did not embrace the reformation of Luther, and yet censured a great many things in popery, he has been treated very injuriously both by Catholics and Protestants.

ERATQ, a muse, the goddess of love-poems.

ERATOSTRATUS, an Ephesian, who, to get himself a name, set fire to the temple of Ephesus, in the 398th of Rome: for which the Ephesians made a law, that no body should presume so much as to repeat his name.

EREBUS, called by the poets the god of hell, born of Chaos and Tenebræ. It is likewise the name of an infernal river.

ERECTHEUS, the 6th king of Athens, in the year of the world 2655, and reigned 50 years. Cecrops II. succeeded him. Boreas, a Thracian, stole his daughter Orithya, three years before Eunalphus instituted the rites of Ceres in Eleusine.

EREMBERT, wrote a history of the Lombards in the reign of Lewis II.

ERICHTHONIUS, 4th king of Athens, born with dragon's feet; he is feigned to have invented chariots to hide the deformity of his legs withal; as also silver, and the Pen-Athenaic games.

ERIGONE, daughter to Icarius, died for grief on her father's death, and was translated into heaven, and makes the sign Virgo.

ERISICTHON, a Thessalian, who for cutting down the grove of Ceres, was so persecuted by Ceres, that being reduced to the greatest famine, he was forced to prostitute his own daughter for bread; and at last eat his own flesh.

EROPUS, a king of Macedon after Philip I. his father, a. m. 4356, yet an infant. The Illyrians taking advantage of his minority, attacked the Macedonians, and defeated them; whereupon they carried the infant in-

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to the field, which project took, and rather than leave it exposed, they fought desperately and carried the day.

ERPENIUS, born at Gorcum in Holland, 1584, had a wonderful knowledge of the Ethiopic tongues. The king of Morocco admired his Arabic epistles so much, that he could not leave off reading them, and shewing them to the natives. He left an Hebrew and Arabic Grammar, and other works.

ESDRAS, a Jewish priest, and doctor of the law. Artaxerxes Longimanus sent him with rich presents for the use and ornament of the temple at Jerusalem, re-built under Zerubbabel; the king also ordered the neighbouring governors to provide him with what conduced to the pomp of the Jewish religion, and to exempt the priests from paying taxes. He is supposed to be the collector of the Canon of Scripture; and that, by divine inspiration, he added some things which happened after the death of the authors. It is guessed he wrote the Chronicles, besides those which bear his name, the two last of which are exploded even by the church of Rome.

ESPAGNE (John D') born in Dauphine, and minister of the French chapel in London, in the 17th century, published several tracts, and one among the rest entitled, *Popular Errors with regard to the general points which relate to the understanding of Religion*. He is thought to have explained very happily the doctrine of the eucharist. He has censured Calvin with great freedom.

ETEOCLES, son of Oedipus and Jocasta, who agreed with his brother Polynices to take their turns on the throne every year, but when his was out he would not surrender; where upon his brother made war upon him, and they slew each other fighting hand in hand.

ETFINUS, the 6th k. of Scotland, son to Eugenius VII. succeeded Mordacus, a. c. 730. He kept the kingdom in peace for 31 years, and in his old age appointed 4 vicegerants.

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ETHALIDES, son of Mercury, who being allowed by his father to wish for whatever he had a mind to (immortality excepted) desired that he might have the faculty of remembering all the transmigrations of his soul after his death. Heraclides Ponticus, to gain credit to his doctrine of the transmigration, affirmed himself to be this Ethalides.

ETHELBALD, king of England, after Ethelwolf his father, in 857, with his brother Ethelbert; he was undutiful to his father, and fell very violently in love with his widow, and married her. He did nothing memorable, the Danes being quiet in his reign.

ETHELBERT, king of England, 2d son to Ethelwolf, and succeeded his brother in the whole kingdom, an. 860. The Danes landed in the West, and sacked Winchester; but Osni, earl of Southampton, and Ethelwolf, of Berkshire, beat them back to their ships, and forced them to leave their booty. Five years after they returned to Thanet: the Kentish men agreed with them for a sum of money, which not being paid in time, the Danes rose in the night and wasted all the East of Kent. About this time Ethelbert died, and was buried at Sherburn. He was a virtuous prince, and guilty of no extravagance.

ETHELBERT, 5th king of Saxon race, after Emeric his father, in the 6th age, the first Christian Saxon. Before his conversion he married Bertha a Christian, and daughter of the French king. His conversion happened thus; the Northumbrians used to sell their children into foreign parts; two youths brought thence to Rome, Gregory the archdeacon had a sight of and admired; and being told they were Angli, of the province of Deira, under Alla king of Northumberland, and Heathens, he fell into this allusion, that the Angli, so like angels, should be snatched out of Deira, i. e. from the wrath of God, to sing Hallelujah, and resolved to come over

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and preach the gospel to the Saxons ; but being chosen pope, he sent Austín and others upon that errand, who sent the king word, that he was come to offer him heaven by another God than the Saxons knew. Ethelbert being surprized, went to meet them, who came onward singing anthems, with a silver cross, and the image of Christ carried before them. After Austín's sermon he told them those things were new to him, and therefore he would proceed leisurely in his determination ; however he allowed them to convert as many of his subjects as they could. They resided at Canterbury, and gained many profelytes. The king seeing the purity of their lives and doctrine, was baptized. Austín was made archbishop of Canterbury, and established the church of Rome in this island, which was disowned by the British clergy in Wales before, and at that time. King Ethelbert died an. 616, aged 56.

ETHELRED, king of England, 3d son of Ethelwolf, and reigned after his brother Ethelbert, an. 866. The Danes invaded him betimes under two brothers, Hingwar and Hubba, who led them the next year by land as far as York, and vanquished as far as the river Tine. Next year they returned into Mercia near Nottingham, in 868, where they durst not fight, but wearied out their enemies into a peace with them. Then they returned to York, and into Lincolnshire, wasting all before them. They invaded the East Angles ; overthrew earl Wulketel and king Edmund, whom they shot to death with arrows. In 871 they came with a prodigious army towards the West Saxons, and encamping at Reading, between the Thames and the Kennet, sent great bodies of horse to forage in the country. Ethelwolf, earl of Barkshire, defeated them at Englefield. *At last, the king himself, and his brother Alfred, gave them battle ; the engagement was sharp, and the event dubious. They met*

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again at Ashdown ; each embattled in two great bodies. Alfred, who governed part of the army, at the first onset made the Danes fly ; and the king coming from prayers, slew Basci, one of their chief leaders. Fourteen days after they came again, headed by Aguerus and Hubba, brothers of the slain Basci, and at Basing got a victory over the English. Again king Ethelred and his brother fought them at Merton, and who had the worse is unknown ; however it was followed by a plague, of which they say the king died ; but the Danes will have it that he had his death's wound from them, an. 872.

ETHELSTAN, king of England after his father Alfred, 925 ; he reduced the Danes ; and, says one, over-ran Scotland in search of Gudfort, who raised the Danish war, and forced Constantine king of Scots, and Eugenius king of Cumberland, to do him homage for their kingdoms, which occasioned the bloodiest war this island has seen, in which Ethelstan got the better, but lost Edwin and Ethelstan, his two cousin-germans ; it is said no less than five-kings were slain in that fight. Ethelstan made Wales tributary, took Exeter from the Cornish Britains, and died after fifteen years reign. He was handsome, and of excellent parts. He married three of his sisters to Otho the emperor's son, Hugh king of France, and Lodawick king of Equitain.

ETHELWOLF, 2d king of England, after Egbert his father, an. 836. The Danes took the advantage of his mild unwarlike temper, and continued the invasion begun in the time of his father. He first forced them back with vast loss to Southampton ; at Portsmouth they rallied and got the better. At Merswar earl Herebert the general, and most of our army were killed, an. 838. Next year the Danes came on to Rochester, Canterbury and London, committing outrages all the way. Again at Churmouth in Dorsetshire they landed, and

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and got the victory; however they were totally defeated in the West: and after nine years silence renewed the invasion, but to little purpose; for king Ethelwolf and Ethelbald his son gave them a signal overthrow. Ethelwolf and Alfred took a journey to Rome, and married Judith, daughter of Charles the Bald, k. of France, for both which his eldest son Ethelbald, and others suspecting his design of making Alfred his youngest son k. conspired against him, which the k. prevented by allowing Ethelbald the best part of his kingdom. At last, after a reign of about 20 years, he died, and was buried with his father at Winchester.

EVAGORAS, king of Cyprus, restored the Athenians to their liberty by assisting them against the Lacedæmonians, and they erected a statue to him.

EVAGORAS II. son of the former, sent by Artaxerxes Ochus to recover Cyprus; he was charged with a design of doing it for himself; being cleared, he had another province in Asia assigned to him; but misbehaving in it, he fled to Cyprus, and was killed there.

EVAGRJUS, surnamed Scholasticus, an eminent historian in the 6th century, wrote an Ecclesiastical History, which begins where Socrates and Theodoret left off, about the year 431, and concludes in the 12th year of the emperor Mauricius. He is very credulous in narrating upon all occasions fabulous stories relating to miracles by the cross and relics of saints.

EVAGRIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, chosen to that see after the death of Eudoxius, an Arian bishop. The emperor Valens obliged him to retire from his see, and afterwards banished him. This rigorous usage encouraged the Arians to treat the Catholics with the last degree of barbarity.

EVAGRIUS, patriarch of An-

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tioch, in the 4th century, was intimately acquainted with St. Jerom.

EVANDER, son of Mercury, so called by reason of his eloquence; having slain his father ignorantly, he sailed into Italy, a. m. 2707. Fannus, king of the Aborigines, bestowed a country upon him, and built Pallantium, so called in honour of his great grandfather, and set up a statue to Pan, the Arcadian god. He taught the Latins the use of letters and husbandry.

EVARICUS, king of the Goths in Spain, son of Theodoret I. and brother of Theodoret II. to whom he succeeded, as it is said, not without some foul play. He wasted all Portugal, ravaged all the upper Spain and Navarre, took Arles and Marseilles, and entering into Avergne, laid siege to Clermont, defeated Anthemius the emperor, tho' joined with Reothimus king of the Britons, harraffed all Touraine and Provence, and died 484.

EUCHERIUS, the son of Stilico and Serena, was a Pagan and enemy to the Christians. His father designed to have advanced him to the empire, and dethroned Honorius; but his designs being discovered, Stilico was killed at Ravenna and Eucherius soon after strangled at Rome.

EUCHERIUS, bishop of Lyons, a wealthy senator, who retired to Lerins to prevent his being chosen to the see of that church, to which however he was promoted, 434. He assisted at the council of Orange, 441. He wrote some books.

EUCLID, of Megara, a disciple of Socrates, whom he so much delighted to hear, that, during the war between the Athenians and the Megarensees, he disguised himself in women's apparel, that he might not be hindered from coming to school. After the death of Socrates, Plato was his scholar, when all the rest of the philosophers were fled for fear of the tyrants. He admitted but one chief

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good; which he called sometimes Providence, sometimes God, and sometimes spirit.

E UCLID, a mathematician of Alexandria, where he taught in the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, in the 120th Olymp. He wrote, besides his 15 books of *Elements*, many other things relating to geometry and music.

EUDO, count of Paris, and duke of France, defended Paris against the Normans in 887, and caused them to raise the siege. Some time after he was crowned king of West France, and the next year cut to pieces 19000 Normans, and pursued the rest as far as the very frontiers. He forced Charles the Simple to retire into Neustria, and died 898.

EUDO, duke of Aquitain, in the 8th age. He envied the grandeur of Charles Martel, and therefore succoured Chilperic II. against him. But being defeated by Charles, engaged himself with the Sar. Munuza; upon which Martel entered his country, and laid waste all before him as far as Garonne; at the time that Abderamus having taken Munuza prisoner, fell into Aquitain also, and took Bourdeaux. But then Eudo complying with Martel, joined with him against the Barbarians, and was at the battle of Tours. Their old animosities revived again, to which nothing but Eudo's death put an end, which happened in the year 735.

EUDOXIA, the wife of Arcadius, took part with Theophilus of Alexandria against Chrysostom, whom she caused to be expelled the city, offended perhaps with his severe inveighing against the vices of the court. She recalled him in a short time. But he shewing displeasure at the setting up of her statue, she sided with Theophilus, and banished him again in 414. After which she miscarried and died.

EUDOXIA, the daughter of an Athenian philosopher, whose name was Leontius, and wife of Theodosius the Younger, whom her father had so well instructed in mathematics and

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philosophy, that he left her at his death no other portion. She complaining of this injustice to Pulcheria, this lady was so taken with her wit, that she adopted her for her daughter, had her baptized, and her name Athenais changed to Eudoxia; and afterward married her to her brother, with whom she lived in a conjugal friendship, till rendered suspected to him by Chrysapius the eunuch, by reason of an apple sent to Paulinus; she retired into Palestine, where she fell into the Eutychian heresy, till better instructed by Simeon Stylite, and the abbot Euthymius. She died in 460, aged 67.

EUDOXIA, the daughter of Theodosius Junior, the wife of Valentinian III. slain by Maximus the Usurper, who married his widow by force 455. In revenge of which injuries, Eudoxia called Genseric into Italy, who sacked Rome, and carried her and her two daughters into Italy; but afterwards released her with Placidia her daughter, at the request of Martian and Leo.

EUDOXIUS, first patriarch of Antiochia, then of Constantinople, a great favourer of the Arians, who having baptized the emperor Valens in 367, made him promise to defend the Arians, and so ordered it that the Arian doctors were sent to the Goths, who had made a peace with Valens.

EUDOXUS, of Gnidus, son of Æschines, flourished in the 97th Olympiad; he was an astronomer, geometrician and legislator. Architas taught him geometry, and Philistion of Sicily physic. He travelled into Egypt to consult the learned of that country, and returning home gave laws to his own. He died in the 107th olymp. a. r. 401.

EVE, the mother of all mankind, being deluded by the serpent, occasioned the fall, and all its dismal consequences.

EVEPHENUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, who being condemned to death by the elder Dionysius, for having

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having dissuaded the Metapontines to join in a league with him, was so far from being terrified at the sentence, that he only desired the tyrant to let him go home and marry his sister, and he would return in a little time, and deliver himself up to execution. The tyrant asked bail. He offered his friend Eucritus, who readily undertook for his return in six months. This piece of confidence and friendship was much admired; but all the court was more surprized when Euephenus returned and presented himself to the tyrant, who being charmed with the virtue of two such friends, desired to be admitted a third person into their friendship.

EUMENES, king of Asia and Pergamus, succeeded his father Attalus in the 556th year of Rome, and agreed so well with his brothers, that they were always quoted as an example of fraternal amity. He was deeply engaged in friendship with the Romans, detected the designs of Perseus, vanquished Antiochus, the son of Seleucus, made his name famous, and reigned 40 years.

EUMENES, born of poor parents, of a scribe became a famous captain; highly esteemed by Alexander the Great; after whose death, Perdiccas entrusting him with forces, he overcame Craterus and Antipater, who strove in vain to gain him by presents. Being driven out of Asia by Antigonus (437) he kept his footing in the more Eastern provinces, at the head of the Argyraspides, and not being able to draw Seleucus into his party, he invaded his territories. He was at last betrayed into the hands of Antigonus by his own soldiers, and put to death.

EUPHEMIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, at variance with the popes Felix and Gelasius, because he refused to raise the names of Accius and Flavitas out of the diptychs of the Constantinopolitan church. At length, Anastasius the emperor, from whom he had exacted a writing, wherein

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he promised to observe the decrees of the synod of Chalcedon, banished him out of Constantinople in favour of the Eutychians.

EUPHORBUS, a noble Trojan, slain in the Trojan war by Menelaus, whose soul Pythagoras affirmed to be transmigrated into himself.

EUPHORION, of Chalcis, a poet and historian, born in the 126th Olympiad. Suetonius says that Tiberius composed verses in imitation of Euphoriion, Rianius and Parthenius, with whom he was charmed to that degree, that he ordered their writings and their pictures to be kept in all the public libraries among the ancient and celebrated authors.

EUPOLIS, an Athenian comic poet in the 85th olympiad. He took the freedom of the ancient comedy in lashing the vices of the people. He lost his life in a sea-fight between the Athenians and Lacedaemonians, and his death was so lamented, that a statute was so enacted, that no poet should serve in the wars. Some say Alcibiades had him put to death for his satirical freedom in writing.

EUPHRATES, a disciple of Plato, was in such prodigious favour with Perdiccas, king of Macedon, that he was as much monarch as he. He was a wicked man and an informer, and excluded from Perdiccas's table all persons who were not skilled in geometry and philosophy. Parmenio put him to death in the reign of Philip, successor to Perdiccas.

EVREMOND. (Charles de Saint Denis) born at St. Denis le Guast in Lower Normandy 1613; was designed for the gown, and sent early to Paris to be educated a Scholar. As soon as he had gone thro' a course of philosophy he entered upon the study of the law; but he soon quitted that study, and was made an ensign before he was 16. After he had served two or three campaigns he got a lieutenant's commission, and soon after had a company of foot given him. A military life did not hinder him from

cultivating polite literature, and he signalized himself by his politeness and wit as much as by his bravery. He made several campaigns. After the taking of Furnes, in 1646, the duke de Enguien pitched upon him to carry the news of it to court, to propose his design of besieging Dunkirk to cardinal Mazarine, and settle all with him necessary for so great an undertaking. He managed this affair so dextrously, that the prime minister consented to all the duke demanded. Sometime after he wrote two or three little pieces upon occasion of some discourse which had passed between him and his friends, which were reflections on some maxims. The duke de Longueville, when he declared against cardinal Mazarine, used all his efforts to engage our author in his party, made him great offers, which he refused, as he himself tells us in a satirical piece, entitled, *The duke of Longueville's Retreat to his Government of Normandy*; with which the cardinal was so well pleased, that in his last sickness he several times engaged M. de St. Evremont to read it to him. The civil war breaking out, the king made him a Marechal de Camp, and gave him a pension of three thousand livres a year. He served under the duke of Candale in the war of Guienne; but upon the reduction of that province, was committed prisoner to the Bastile, where he was confined some months. In 1657 he fought a duel with the marquis de Fore, which obliged him to retire into the country, till his friends could obtain his pardon. It was in this retirement he wrote his *Discourse on Pleasures*. He served in Flanders till the suspension of arms was agreed on between France and Spain; and afterwards accompanied cardinal Mazarine when he went to conclude the peace with Don Luis de Haro, the king of Spain's first minister. He wrote, as he had promised, a long letter to the marquis de Crequi, afterwards marshal of France, of this

negotiation, in which he shewed that the cardinal had sacrificed the honour and welfare of France to his own private interest, and rallied him in a very satirical manner. This letter falling into the hands of the cardinal's creatures some time after his death, it was represented as a state-crimine, and he was obliged to fly to Holland. He had too many friends in England, (where he had taken a tour the year before with the count de Soissons, sent to compliment Charles II. upon his restoration) to make any long stay in Holland, and therefore passed over into England, where he was received with great respect, and admitted into intimate friendship with several persons of distinction, especially the duke of Buckingham, and lord d'Aubigny. Here he wrote several pieces, which, with the rest of his works, have been printed several times. He made a trip into Holland in 1665, for his health, where he visited some learned men. Hence he went to Breda, and from thence to Spaw and Brussels. He intended to pass the rest of his days in Holland, when Sir William Temple delivered to him letters from the earl of Arlington, informing him that king Charles desired his return to England. He went, and the king gave him a pension of 300*l.* a year. He had a great desire to return to his native country, and after the peace of Nimieguen wrote a letter in verse to the king of France to ask leave, but in vain. Upon the death of king Charles he lost his pension. He did not rely much on king James, tho' that prince had shewn himself extremely kind to him. He wrote to the king of France again; but it had no more effect than his former epistle. In 1686 the earl of Sunderland proposed to king James to make him secretary of the Cabinet, to write the king's private letters to the foreign princes. The king approved the motion, but M. de St. Evremont thought it did not become him to accept such an office. The revolution

was advantageous to him. K. William, who had known him in Holland, gave him substantial marks of his favour. He now thought of nothing but ending his days in peace in England, when he received letters from the count de Grammont, telling him that the king of France had declared that he might return, and should be well received. But he returned for answer, that the infirmities of his age would not permit him to undertake such a journey, and to leave a country where he lived agreeably. He sustained an irreparable loss by the death of the duchess of Mazarine, with whom he had lived in the most unreserved friendship. He died of a strangury 1703, aged 90, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory. He drew his own character perfectly well, in the year 1696, in a letter to count de Grammont. He was a philosophical voluptuary.

EURYDICE, wife of Orpheus, who flying from Aristaeus, was slain by a serpent: Orpheus took his harp, and went to Hell, and by the magic of his melody obtained her of Pluto, upon condition that he should not look back upon her till they saw light; which he failing to do, lost her again.

EURYDICE, wife to Amyntas king of Macedon, brought him four children, three sons, Alexander, Perdiccas and Philip, father to Alexander the Great, and a daughter Euryone. That queen was a most detestable woman. She fell so distractedly in love with her son-in-law, that, in order to marry him she promised to raise him to the throne, and murder her husband. But Euryone discovered, and informed the king of her adultery and wicked designs. The king, tho' convinced of his wife's crimes, pardoned her out of love to the children she had brought him. After his death his son Alexander succeeded him; but Eurydice, fired with lust and ambition, got him murdered; as also Perdiccas her second son, who succeeded him.

brother Alexander. Historians tell us no more of her.

EURYDICE, daughter to Amyntas, the son of that Perdiccas king of Macedon, who was brother to Philip, father to Alexander the Great, married her uncle Arideus, natural son of the same Philip who was declared king of Macedon after Alexander's death. But Eurydice his queen concerned herself more with the administration than he did; particularly, when Olympias, Alexander's mother, was to be opposed; for she, on that occasion, was more jealous of the regal authority, than if a man had been her competitor for it. She placed great confidence in Cassander, and ordered Antigonus and Polyperchon to resign to him the command of the forces, for which reason he complied with her will in all things. She was deserted by her soldiers at her endeavouring to hinder Olympias from returning into Macedon. By this desertion Arideus fell into the hands of Olympias; and Eurydice, having fled to Amphipolis, was taken prisoner there soon after. Olympias shut them both up in a dungeon, where they were treated with great inhumanity. When she saw the Athenians murmured at this cruelty, she caused some Thracians to murder Arideus. This rigour could not bridle Eurydice's tongue; for which reason Olympias sent her a halter, a sword, and a cup of hemlock-juice, and commanded her to die by which of them she pleased. Eurydice, without shewing the least disturbance, took the girdle and strangled herself, after beseeching the gods that such presents might be sent to Olympias. Cassander solemnized the funeral obsequies of Arideus and Eurydice in a royal manner.

EURYDICE, an Illyrian lady, whom Plutarch proposes as a pattern, because, that tho' she was of a barbarous country, and advanced in years, she applied herself to study, that she might be qualified to educate her children.

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head of the Gibellines, and having made himself master of Verona and Padua, and some other cities of Italy, became a most outrageous tyrant. He contemned the anathema's of Gregory IX, Innocent IV, and Alexander IV; and hearing that the citizens of Padua were in rebellion against him, he put 12000 of the people of the country, which he had in his army, to death in one day. At length, being taken by the confederate princes of Lombardy as he was going to make an attempt upon Milan, he was carried to Soncin, where he died mad in 1259, after he had exercised his tyranny for forty years together.

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FABIANUS, born at Rome, succeeded Anterus in the bishopric of that city, an. 236. In his time sprung up the Novatian heresy. He suffered martyrdom in the reign of Decius, after he had sat above 14 years. It is said, that during the ceremony of his election, a dove hovered over his head.

FABII, an ancient family in Rome, and of long continuance, dignified with seven dictatorships, five masterships of horse, seven censorships, 48 consulships, 10 tribuneships with consular power, five princes of the senate, 13 triumphs, and two ovations. Called Fabian, because in ancient times, when the Romans addicted themselves to agriculture, there was one of it observed to have great skill in bringing up beans, as the Pifa's, Cicero's and Lentul's derived their names from Pifa, Cicerus and Lentuli. The power of this family was so great, that they offered to make a considerable war

at their own expence against the Veii. This honourable design did not succeed; 306 of the family falling in the battle fought near Cremera.

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a. r. 277, there remained but one, who was advanced to the highest employments of the commonwealth.

FABIUS Maximus, general of the horse, a. r. 429: he gained a perfect victory over the Samnites, but without orders, chusing rather to risk his head, than lose to his country the opportunity of a victory: for which Papyrius would have put him to death, but the people obtained his pardon. He was 5 times consul, censor once, and dictator, a. r. 450. He prevailed over the Lucerians, Samnites, Gauls, Umbrians, Marfi and Tuscans, and instituted the procession of the Roman knights on white horses from the temple of honour to the capitol; once a year.

FABIUS Maximus Quintus, wearied out Hannibal by keeping upon the defensive, called from hence Cunctator. Hannibal sent him word, that if he was so great a captain as he would be thought, he should come down into the open field and fight; to which he returned answer, That if Hannibal were so great a captain as he would be thought, he should do well to force him to fight. He was five times consul, in the first of which he defeated the Ligurians, and in all the rest did eminent services to his country. He was called its supporter and buckler.

FABIUS Pictor, the first of the Romans that began to write history in prose. However, that piece we have under his name is an imposture of Annius Viterbo's forgery. The family he descended of had the name of Pictor, because the first of it painted the temple of Health at Rome.

FABIUS Maximus, consul with Julius Caesar, and by him sent into Spain; he subdued Pompey's faction, and took all Spain by composition.

FABIUS Rusticus, an historian, lived in the reigns of Claudius and Nero, commended by Tacitus in his annals, and in his life of Agricola.

FABRETTI (Raphael) a very learned antiquary, born in Umbria, of

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of a noble family in 1619, in favour with pope Alexander VIII, after whose death Fabretti retired, and applied himself to study, the fruits of which are his excellent works upon *Aqua-ducti*, *Columna Trojana*, &c.

FABRICIUS (Caius) was often consul; he slighted the promises of Pyrrhus, who offered to corrupt him, gave him battle, and put him to flight. Afterwards the king's physician came to Fabricius, offering to make away with his enemy; but he sent him back, and told the king the treason, whom he left to deal with him as he pleased.

FABRICIUS (Jerom) surnamed *Aquapendente*, because a native of that city, disciple of Fallopius, a celebrated physician, towards the end of the 16th age. He had a great pension settled upon him by the republic of Venice, and died 1603, leaving several anatomical and chirurgical works behind him.

FABRICIUS (Veiento) a Roman praetor under Nero, who first put masks to the chariots in the Circensian games. He wrote several scandalous invectives against the senators and the priests; and abusing Nero's favour, sold places of trust and dignity; for which he was expelled Italy, and his books burnt.

FABROT (Charles Hannibal) one of the most eminent lawyers in his time. He published in 1647 the *Basilica*, or *Constitutions of the Eastern Emperors*, in 7 vol. folio; adding a Latin translation of his own to the Greek original.

FABULINUS, a certain deity, to which the Romans offered sacrifices when their children first began to speak.

FAKREDDIN, prince of the Druses in Syria, was expelled his dominions by the Turks, and took refuge at Malta, then at Florence, and afterwards at Rome, 1620.

FALCIDIUS, a tribune of the Roman people, instituted a law called *Falcidia*, by which a father could

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dispose of his means to whom he pleased, so that he reserved a fourth part for the lawful heir.

FALEO, a mathematician of character in the 16th century, a knight of the order of Montesa, a Spaniard.

FALETRE (Marin) doge of Venice in 1354, having governed the commonwealth 9 months, he formed a design of rendering himself absolute, and assassinating the senators; one of his party detesting so horrible a crime, acquainted the senators with their common danger, who managed so well that they seized 16 of the chief of the conspirators with Faletre that night; and in less than eight hours above 400 other accomplices, whereof some were hanged, some drowned, and others with Faletre beheaded. He that made the discovery was not only pardoned, but made a noble Venetian, and had a yearly pension of a thousand crowns settled upon him; but not satisfied with this reward, upbraiding the senators with ingratitude, he was banished for 10 years to Ragusa, whence endeavouring to make his escape to Hungary, he perished.

FALETRI (Orosolapho) duke of Venice, elected in 1102, assisted Baldwin, king of Jerusalem, with a potent fleet to regain a part of Syria. After that, he reduced under the dominion of the Venetians all Dalmatia, Croatia, and several other provinces remote from the sea; the city of Zara revolting to the king of Hungary, he sailed thither with a powerful fleet, and as he was encouraging the soldiers in storming the town, was killed.

FALLOPIUS (Gabriel) of Modena (1523) a very famous physician, a great herbalist, astronomer and philosopher; but particularly skilled in anatomy; he died in the 39th year of his age.

FANNIUS, surnamed Strabo, twice consul of Rome: in his first consulship (593) he enacted a law for moderating of expences, allowing no more than ten asses to be spent in the ordinary Roman feasts; only upon

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the more solemn feasts called Saturnalia, or when any public games were exhibited, he allowed a hundred asses. A thing almost incredible till we reflect that at those times ten asses was the price of a sheep, and a hundred the price of an ox.

FANNIUS (Caius) the son of the preceding, distinguished himself by his eloquence. He was consul with Cn. Domitius Ænobarbus in the 632d year of Rome, and though he was indebted to Caius Gracchus for the consulship, yet he resisted this tribune's factious designs, and published an oration against him, which Cicero has commended.

FANNIUS (Caius) the son of Marcus, and first cousin to the foregoing, was quaestor in 614, and prætor two years after. He bore arms in Africa under Scipio Africanus the younger, and in Spain under Fabius Maximus Servilianus. He was disciple of Panætius, a great philosopher of the Stoic sect, and married Lælius's daughter. He wrote annals which were esteemed.

FANNIUS QUADRATUS a Latin poet, whose poems, tho' they were ridiculous, were put with his picture in the library which Augustus had caused to be collected. Horace, his cotemporary, mentions him with a great deal of contempt, and called him a Parasite.

FANNIUS (Caius) a Latin author, who lived in the time of Trajan, and had a great share in Pliny the younger's esteem and friendship. He wrote a collection of Nero's cruelties, or rather gave an account of the last moments of those whom Nero had put to death or banished. The 3 books on this subject he had published were so well relished, that he laboured the continuation. But death prevented him from completing his work.

FANSHAW (Sir Richard) famous for his embassies and writings. He distinguished himself so early by his abilities, that in 1635 he was taken into the employments of state by king

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Charles I. and then sent resident to the court of Spain; whence being recalled in the beginning of the troubles in 1641, he adhered to the royal interest, and was employed in several important matters of state. During his vacant hours he wrote divers poems, and made several translations. At the restoration it was expected he would have been made one of the secretaries of state; however, he was made master of the requests, a station in those times of considerable profit. Afterwards, on account of his skill in the Latin language, he was made secretary for that tongue. In 1661 he was sent envoy to the king of Portugal, with a dormant commission to be ambassador, which he was to make use of as occasion should require. In 1662 he was again sent to that court with the title of ambassador, and negotiated the marriage of his master king Charles II. with the Infanta Donna Catherina, of the late king Don John VI, and only sister to the present Don Alfonso. Upon his return he was made one of his majesty's privy-council. In 1663-4 he was sent ambassador to both the courts of Spain and Portugal; in which time the foundation of peace between those crowns and England was laid by him. His conduct, during his former employments in those courts, gained him such high esteem there, that his reception was vastly magnificent, exceeding all that were before, which those kings declared was done as a particular respect to the person of the ambassador, and was not to be a precedent to succeeding ambassadors. He died at Madrid July 16, 1666, the very day he had fixed for setting out to return to England.

FARAMUND, or Pharamond, first king of the Franks, who settled that monarchy about the year 418; but never entered France. He is supposed to have been the institutor of the salique law. He died after eight or nine years reign.

FAREL

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FAREL (William) of a considerable family in the neighbourhood of Gap in Dauphine, where he was born 1489. He studied at Paris, and was one of the first Lutherans in France. Afterwards he travelled into Switzerland, and conversed with Zwinglius. He was a minister at Geneva before Calvin. He was a person of learning, and his elocution was very extraordinary for the time he lived in.

FARIA D' SOUSA (Emanuel) a Portuguese knight, born in 1590. He was much esteemed by the men of learning in the court of pope Urban VIII. He published in his lifetime some discourses; and since his death, the Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Portuguese America, are published.

FARNABIE (Thomas) son of a carpenter at London, born there 1575, staid a short while at Oxford, where being enticed to abandon his religion, he went to Spain, and was there educated in a college belonging to the Jesuits. Being weary of their severe discipline, he went with Sir John Hawkins and Sir Francis Drake in their last voyage 1595. He was afterwards a soldier in the Low Countries; but being reduced to great want, returned to England, where wandering about for some time under the name of Thomas Bainrafe, the anagram of his surname, he settled at Martock in Somersetshire, and taught a grammar-school there with good reputation. He removed to London, and opened a school there with large accommodations for young gentlemen. While he taught this school he was made master of arts of Cambridge, and incorporated into the university of Oxford. Thence he removed (1636) to Severnoak in Kent, and taught there the sons of several noblemen and gentlemen, who boarded with him, with great success, and grew rich. His works gained him reputation. Upon the breaking out of the civil commotions in 1641, he was cast into prison. It was debated in the house

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of commons, whether he should be sent to America; but this motion being rejected, he was removed to Ely-house in Holbourn, and there he died 1647, aged 72.

FAUNUS, king of the Aborigines, in the country of the Latins, the grandchild of Saturn, succeeded his father Picus about the year of the world 2794. He is said to have been the author of several religious ceremonies.

FAUSTA, daughter to Maximianus Herculeus, and wife of Constantine the Great, who falling in love with Crispus the son of her husband by Minervina, was so incensed at his refusal to gratify her passion, that she accused him to his father of attempting her chastity. Upon which Constantine put Crispus to death; but afterwards discovering the falshood of his wife, caused her to be stifled in a hot bath.

FAUSTINA, the emperor Antoninus the philosopher's wife, noted in history for her lasciviousness. Falling in love with a gladiator, she confessed it to her husband. He consulted the Chaldeans, who advised him to put the gladiator to death, and order Faustina to wash herself with his blood; which, when she had done it, it quenched her inordinate desires; but the same night she conceived Commodus, who had all the ill qualities of a common gladiator. Antoninus was so far from taking notice of her debauchery, that being counselled to divorce her, he only answered, that then he must return her dowry.

FE or FO, the name of the chief God of the Chineses, whom they adore as the sovereign of heaven. They represent him shining all in light, with his hands hid under his robes, to shew that his power does all things invisibly. He has at his right hand the famous Confucius, and at his left Lanza or Lanca, chief of the second sect of their religion.

FECIALES, officers at arms, or heralds among the Romans to denounce war, or proclaim peace. Their

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office was to dissuade the Romans from any unjust war; and if any nation injured the Romans, they were sent as ambassadors to persuade them to make satisfaction, which if they did not do in 30 days, then they denounced war against them, by casting a spear within the limits of their territories, which was either chequered with iron, or besmeared with blood, in the presence of three lads of 14 years of age.

FELICITAS, a Roman goddess, to whom Lucullus built a temple. She is represented in the figure of a woman of quality sitting upon a throne, with a Caduceus in one hand, and a Cornucopia in the other.

FELIX I. a Roman by birth, succeeded Dionysius in the papal chair about 271. He ordained that mass should only be said in consecrated places. During his pontificate, one Manes, a Persian, pretended to be the Christ. At the same time, Saturninus, relying upon the assistance of his army, enterprized the building of a new Antioch; but when it appeared that he designed to invade the empire too, he was slain at Apamea. Felix sat 4 years, 3 months and 15 days, and was martyred in the reign of Aurelian. An epistle of his against Sabellius and Paulus Samosatenus is extant among the acts of the council of Chalcedon.

FELIX II. set up in the room of Liberius, about 356, by the Arians, pronounced the emperor Constantius a heretic. Liberius being afterwards restored by Constantius, Felix was put to death after he had sat one year, 4 months, and 2 days.

FELIX III. succeeded Simplicius I. 483. He condemned Peter Mongus and Acacius in a council called by him, and ordained that churches should only be consecrated by bishops. Three years after, the emp. Zeno testifying that they were penitent, he sent two bishops to enquire into the truth of their repentance, and absolve them, who neglecting their com-

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mission, were excommunicated. He sat 8 years and 11 months.

FELIX IV. by birth a Samnite, succeeded John I. excommunicated the patriarch of Constantinople for revolting from the faith, ordained extreme unction, sat 4 years, 2 months and 13 days, and died 530.

FELIX, bishop of Urghel in Catalonia, revived the heresy of Nestorius about the end of the 8th century. He was condemned at a synod at Ratisbon in 792.

FELIX, proconsul and governor of Judaea in the first age, was the brother of Pallas, Claudius Cæsar's freed-slave, and married Drusilla, the grand-daughter of Marc Anthony, who dying, he married the daughter of king Agrippa, whose name was also Drusilla, of whom mention is made in the Acts of the Apostles c. 24. His male-administration in Judaea made Nero turn him out, and put Porcius Festus in his place.

FELL, a very learned English divine and bishop, entered a student of Christ-church Oxford 1636, at eleven years of age, where he took the degree of master of arts 1643, about which time he was in arms for his majesty within the garrison of Oxford, and afterwards was an ensign. In 1648 he was ejected out of his place in the college by the parliamentary visitors, being then in holy orders; and from that time to the restoration lived at Oxford a retired and studious life, kept up the devotions and orders of the church of England, and administered the sacraments to the Royalists then in Oxford. Upon the restoration he was installed canon of Christ-church July 1660, and the year following dean of that church; in which places he did services to the college, and reformed several abuses. He was consecrated bishop of Oxford 1675, and had leave to hold his deanry in *Commendam*, that he might continue his services to the college and university. He published several works, and died July 10, 1686.

FERRALLA,

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FERALIA, feasts celebrated by the Romans on the 21st of January, in honour of their Household-Gods, instituted by Numa; the ceremonies consisted in throwing small offerings into the fire, which was kindled with nose-gays and garlands, and laying meat on the tomb of the dead, where they also sacrificed victims. On that day they offered no sacrifices to their celestial Gods, nor celebrated any nuptials.

FERDINAND I. brother of Charles V. married Anna, daughter of Ladislaus VI. king of Hungary and Bohemia; he succeeded Charles in both empires, being then 55 years of age; and presided at a diet at Worms, in 1545. He made peace for 8 years with Turkey, reconciled Sweden and Denmark; and became in 1527 king of Hungary and Bohemia; was made emperor in 1558, and died at Vienna 1564. He was learned, and a favourer of learning, affable, temperate and peaceful; yet he proved severe upon the Bohemians, for leaguings with Frederic of Saxony, against Charles V, and ordered the consul of Prague to be beheaded.

FERDINAND II. born in 1578, son of Charles, archduke of Gratz, in Stiria, made king of Hungary and Bohemia in 1618; he defeated Frederic elector palatin at Prague in 1619, and set up Maximilian, the duke of Bavaria, in his room. He routed the k. of Denmark, Christern IV, 1625. But the Protestants, jealous of his designs, leaguings themselves with Lewis XIII. of France, and Gustavus Adolphus, this last overcame Tilly his general at Leipfick, and subdued two thirds of Germany; afterwards the emperor's son put a stop to the victories of the Swedes at Nortlingen, in 1634; whereupon a peace was struck up at Prague. He died of an apoplexy an. 1637.

FERDINAND III. called Ernest, born in 1608, king of the Romans and Bohemia, son of the former, whom he succeeded. At first he was

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too hard for the Swedes, but Bernard of Saxony defeated him near Rhinefeldt in 1638, and made himself master of Brissac. Banier, the Swedish general, routed general Salis in 1639, near Kemnitz in Misnia, and laid siege to Ratibon, where a diet was held; however, the emperor got the day at Tutlingen in Swabia, and Mariendal in Franconia: at last he made a peace with the Swedes at Munster, in 1648, and lived without disturbance, till he died at Vienna, an. 1657.

FERDINAND V. called the Catholic, king of Castile and Leon, son of John II, king of Arragon, married Isabella of Castile; he foiled Alphonso V. king of Portugal, at Toro, and subdued the king of Granada; he also drove the Moors out of Spain, an. 1516, and got a victory over Pignon de Velez, and Oran in Africa, and subdued the kings of Naples and Navarre, and died, an. 1516, of a potion which his wife gave him to make him capable of generation.

FERDINAND, of Cordova, a person of prodigious learning; besides he had the Bible, and the works of Nicholas Lyra, St. Thomas, Bonaventure, Alex. D' Ales, Scotus, Avicen, Galen, Aristotle, Hippocrates, and other legislators by heart; he was also a great soldier, sung and danced to admiration, and painted as well as the best artist in Paris; he foretold the death of Charles the Rash, duke of Burgundy; and writ a treatise, entituled, *de Omni Scibile*, a. c. 1501.

FERDINAND (John) a Jesuit of Toledo, was a very good philologer, and wrote an excellent book called, *Divinarum Scripturarum, juxta Patrum Sententias locupletissimus Thesaurus*, in 1594, and promised 3 other vol. in Folio; but was prevented by death.

FEREDETHUS, a king of the Picts, cotemporary with Alpinus, the 68th king of Scotland, against whom he made war. The armies meeting at Restenot, a village of Angus, he

redethus, perceiving his men to fly, with a select band of the nobles broke thro' the main battle of the Scots; but was surrounded and slain with the flower of his nobility, in the 9th century.

FERGUS I. king of Scotland, being very eminent for counsel and action, at the time when the Scots, who had lived formerly in tribes or clans without a sovereign, being fallen into war with the Picts (with whom they had intermarried) had recourse to Fergus, son of Ferchard king of the Irish Scots, to strengthen themselves by his alliance. Fergus arriving was chosen king by the public consent of the people: as he was preparing his army for battle, the Picts and Scots having notice that the Britains intended to destroy them both by joining whatever party should happen to conquer, made a peace on all sides. The Britains being thus disappointed, drove away the Picts cattle privately; and ambassadors being come to demand restitution, they told them, they ought to seek amongst the Scots, who were used to such depredations; which so affronted the two nations, that they invaded the Britains, and returned with much booty; afterward the Britains made head against the confederates, but were routed again, and Coilus, the king of the Britains, killed in the fight, in memory of whom the country was called Kyle: after this Fergus took a trip into Ireland, to settle a sedition, but in his return was drowned by a sudden storm not far from Carickfergus. He came into Albion about the time when Alexander the Great took Babylon, a. c. 330.

FERGUS II. king of Scotland after Eugenius: the Scots being expelled Britain by the Picts and Romans, he was carried along with his relations into Scandia, where the king entertained them with civility. Fergus improving in military affairs, gave a proof of his courage in the expedition of the Franks against the Gauls; the Picts concluding a peace with

Scotland, made choice of him as king of the Scots, in order to shake off the yoke of the Romans, whom he went to attack in Britain, a. c. 404; but his troops were repulsed with great slaughter, and afterwards defeated at the river Carron, near Severus's wall; after this the Romans went back into Gaul, whereupon the Scots and Picts demolished the wall under the conduct of Graham, father-in-law to Fergus. The Romans returning under the command of Maximianus made a great slaughter amongst the Picts and Scots; but these, encouraged by Dionethus, put the Romans to flight. Afterwards in another engagement, the Romans detaching some troops of veteran soldiers, fell upon the Scots, who being surrounded, drew themselves into a ring, where they bravely defended themselves against the whole force of the Romans, till they were overpowered and every man slain. Fergus fell in this battle, an. 420, having reigned 16 years. He was a prince of great valour and conduct, and the second founder of the Scottish kingdom.

FERGUS III. king of Scotland, succeeded Eugenius VIII; counterfeited virtue at first, but afterwards proved very vitious. His wife strangled him in the night in the 3d year of his reign, about 767.

FERIÆ, certain holy days on which the Romans discontinued all work; one sort of them were the Festi, or days consecrated to the Gods, in which there was an absolute cessation from work. There were public Ferie celebrated by all the people in general, and private observed but by some particular families, as Claudie Ferie.

FERITHARIS, 2d king of Scotland, brother and successor to Fergus I. for whose eldest son yet in infancy he governed. Ferlegus his nephew wanted to wrest the crown from him, which he was willing to resign; but the states would not consent to it. He died a few months after, by the treachery of his nephew, who was condemned for it, and his brother

Maïnus set on the throne. Feritharis reigned 15 years with universal love, a. c. 260.

FERNEL (John) physician to Henry II. king of France, born at Amiens in Picardy, and died 1558; a very learned physician, mentioned with great applause by Thuanus, and has left several excellent pieces behind him. He was equally famous for his practice and his lectures.

FERONIA, a goddess who had care of the woods, according to the Pagan theology. When her grove on the mountain Soracte, near Rome, was burnt down, the people carried thither her image, and presently the wood sprung afresh. She was likewise the goddess of the enfranchized, because in her temple they received the eap as a token of their liberty.

FERRANDUS (John) born in Angjou 1510, wrote a book of the rights and privileges of the kingdom of France, which he dedicated to Lewis XII.

FERRAND (James) doctor of physic, and a native of Agen, wrote a book of Love-sickness, printed at Paris 1622.

FERRARA (Renata) famous for her virtue and her attachment to the reformed church, was daughter of Lewis XII, and Anne of Britany. In 1527. She married Hercules d'Este, the second of the name, duke of Ferrara and Modena. The injuries she pretended the king her father had received from Pope Julius II. had inspired her with an aversion to the court of Rome. She left Italy on account of her religion, so soon as her husband was dead, and returned into France, where she was allowed to profess it.

FERRARI (Octavian) a learned writer in the 16th century, born at Milan 1518, taught philosophy at Padua and Milan, and was extremely well skilled in polite literature. His works are upon *Aristotle's Exoterica*, and the origin of the Romans. He translated Athenæus into Latin.

FERRARI (Octavio) a very learned writer in the 17th century, born at

Milan 1607. After the death of Joseph Ripamonte, historiographer of Milan, he was appointed to write the history of that city, and a pension was settled on him. He began that work, and composed eight books, but finding they would not communicate the pieces necessary for him in the archives of Milan, he desisted from it, and ordered his heirs never to publish what he had done. His writings *de re Vestiaria, de Lucernis, &c.* procured him presents and pensions from several princes. Christiana, queen of Sweden, in whose honour he had made a public discourse upon her mounting the throne, presented him with a chain of gold worth a thousand crowns. Lewis XIV. of France gave him for seven years a pension of 500 crowns.

FERRARI (Francisco Bernardino) born at Milan 1577. His vast acquaintance with books, and his abilities in all kinds of learning induced Frederic Borromeo archbishop of Milan, to appoint him to travel into divers parts of Europe, to purchase books and manuscripts with a design to form a library at Milan. Ferrari passed over part of Italy and Spain, and collected a great number of books, which laid the foundation of the Ambrosian library at Milan. He left many learned works, which are highly esteemed.

FERRARIENSIS. It is under this name a scholastic philosopher, whose name was Francis Sylvestre, is usually quoted. He was general of the Dominicans, and died 1528.

FERRET (Æmilius) one of the learned Civilians in the 16th century, a Tuscan. He went into France, and taught the law with such reputation at Valence, that Francis II. made him counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and afterwards envoy to the Venetians, and to the Florentines. He wrote several books on the civil law.

FERRI (Paul) one of the most learned divines in the 17th century, born at Metz, published poems before he was nineteen; and afterwards others, which gained him great reputation.

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tation. His *Essay on the Orthodoxy of Schoolmen*, in which he shewed that the doctrine of the Protestants, with regard to grace, has been taught by the schoolmen, gained him the esteem of the illustrious Mr. du Pleffis Mornai.

FERRIER (Arnold) president in the parliament of Paris, under the reign of Henry II, and employed in several embassies by Charles IX. He harangued in the council of Trent, where he was sent ambassador by the Most Christian king. He expressed himself in a very strong and bold manner, which vexed the zealous Papists. He went afterwards to Venice, and while he was there used to go to Padua to read public lectures. Monsieur du Pleffis Mornai, who knew his thoughts, pressed him so earnestly on his return from that embassy, that he declared himself openly a Protestant. The king of Navarre made him his chancellor. He was assistant to father Paul in making collections for his history of the council of Trent, whence father Paul was charged with drawing out of a poisoned fountain.

FERRIER (J. remy) a minister and professor of divinity at Nimes in the beginning of the 17th century. In 1602 he maintained in a public disputation, that pope Clement VIII. was properly the Antichrist. He changed his religion afterwards, and was made a counsellor of state. Cardinal Richlieu had a particular esteem for him. He made all his children before he died promise they would live and die in the Catholic faith.

FERRIER (John) a French Jesuit, a native of Rouergue, succeeded father Annat as confessor to the king of France in 1670. He was reckoned one of the antagonists of Janfenius's followers. His Thesis concerning probability made a great noise.

FERVAUX (John) the true author of the *Annals of Bavaria*, which have been published under the name of John Adlreitterus, a native of Lorraine.

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FERUS (John) superior of the Gray-Friars at Mentz, a celebrated preacher in the 17th century, who wrote several commentaries on the Bible. Few Roman Catholic writers are more esteemed by the Protestants than he is.

FESTUS (Porcius) proconsul and governor of Judæa in the first age, before whom St. Paul was accused; but the apostle appealing, as a Roman, to Cæsar, Festus sent him to Rome.

FETHELMACHUS, k. of Scotland, succeeded Angusianus, invaded the Picts, and harassed their country, defeated them in a battle, and wounded their king; but Hergustus, the next Pictish king, corrupted his musician, who used to play him asleep, and murderers being let into his room, they assassinated him about the middle of the 4th century.

FEUARDENT (Francis) a famous Franciscan friar of Normandy 1541, who preferred the monk's habit to a large estate. His temper agreed well with his name; for he was one of the most bitter persecutors the Protestants ever had to deal with amongst the clergy. He wrote several commentaries on the Bible, and translated several of the fathers into French. He taught at Paris the maxims called, *Bucbanan's against Henry III. and Henry IV.*

FEVRE of Etaples (James le) was one of those who began to expel the barbarism which reigned in the university of Paris; the author of a French translation of the four gospels, and a Latin version of St. Paul's Epistles, with critical notes, and a commentary not much relished by the Sorbonne. He did not outwardly depart from the Church of Rome; but at the bottom of his heart he was a Protestant. He was protected by the queen of Navarre, sister to Francis I. and dining with her in company with some other learned men, whose conversation pleased the queen, he began to weep; and when the queen asked him the reason of it, he answered, the

The enormity of his sins threw him into that grief. It was not the remembrance of any lewdness he had been guilty of, since at the age of 101 he had never known woman; and with regard to other vices, he felt his conscience easy enough. But he was pricked in his conscience, that having known the truth, and taught it to several persons, who had sealed it with their blood, he had had the weakness to keep himself in an asylum, far from the places where crowns of martyrdom were distributed. He went to bed, where he was found dead a few hours after, in the year 1537.

FEVRE (Tanegui le) of Caen in Normandy 1615, an excellent scholar in the Greek and Roman learning. Cardinal de Richlieu gave him a pension of 2000 livres to inspect all the works published at the Louvre, and designed to have made him principal of a college he was about to erect at Richlieu. But the cardinal's death put off our author's hopes. Cardinal Mazarin having no great relish for learning, his pension was ill paid. He retired, and wrote the works he afterwards published. The marquis de Franciere, governor of Langres, who was one of his friends, took him along with him to his government, and there he left the church of Rome for that of the Reformed. He was admitted regent in the university of Saumur: but had afterwards a contest with the university and consistory of Saumur, on account of his having said in one of his books, that he could pardon Sappho's passion for those of her own sex, since it had inspired her with so beautiful an ode upon that subject, which Catullus has translated almost entire. He was invited to the university of Heidelberg by the prince Palatine, and was preparing to go thither, when he was seized by a fever, which proved mortal to him. He died September the 12th, 1672, aged 57 years.

FICINUS (Marcilius) of Florence, born 1433, applied himself particu-

larly to the study of the Greek and Latin tongues, followed the platonic sect, and translated into Latin the works of Plato, and several great men, who maintained that philosophy, as Plotinus, Jamblichus, Proclus, &c.

FIDDES (Richard) a learned divine and polite writer of the 18th century, esteemed by many of the finest writers his cotemporaries, wrote a body of divinity, the life of cardinal Wolsey, an epistle concerning the iliad of Homer, addressed to Dr. Swift, and a defence of the epitaph in Latin of the duke of Buckingham, composed for his own monument; a treatise of morality, formed upon the principles of natural reason only; and a book on the sacrament. He was a man of prodigious application to study, and would frequently pass whole nights in writing.

FIDERI, emperor of Japan, succeeded his father Taicko in 1598. His guardian Ongoschio dethroned him, being young, and married him to his daughter. Fideri raised an army against him; but being reduced to extremity, he sent his wife to intercede in his behalf; but Ongoschio would not see her: and having taken the city of Ozacha, where Fideri had shut himself up in the palace with his wife, and several persons of quality, set fire to it, and burnt them alive.

FIDIUS, a god which the Romans borrowed from the Sabines, called also Sanctus Sabus, and Semi-pater.

FIENUS, of Antwerp, 1566, professor of physic at Louvain, wrote *de viribus imaginationis, de formatione factus, &c.* and died 1631.

FIESCHI (John Lewis) a young count of Citta Lavinia, who envying the power of the family of the Doria's, entered into a conspiracy to make himself lord of Genoa; but as he was going to set the galley-slaves at liberty to make use of their assistance, he fell into the sea and was drowned. The palace was rased, and the family banished.

FINE (Orontius) a professor of mathematics in the royal college at Paris, a native of Dauphin 1494, famous for his mechanical inventions; but meddled a little with astrology, as most of the geometers and astronomers of that time did.

FIRMICUS MATERNUS (Julius) lived under Constantine's sons, and wrote a treatise *de profanarum religionum erroribus*. He is supposed to be the author of 8 books of astrology, printed by Aldus Manutius.

FIRMILIAN, bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia, Origen's disciple in the 3d century, assisted at the council of Iconium in 356, where he maintained, that heretics, who left their errors, ought to be baptized; for which Pope Stephen I. deprived him with his followers of his communion.

FIRMUS, the emperor, to uphold Zenobia's party, laid hands upon the empire; but was beaten by Aurelian, and hanged himself. He was famous for his extraordinary size and strength.

FISHER (John) in the 16th century, bishop of Rochester, confessor to the countess of Richmond, who persuaded her to erect St. John's and Christ's colleges in Cambridge. He was in favour with Henry VIII. till adhering to the queen and the pope's supremacy, he provoked him so that he and Sir Thomas More were beheaded to strike terror into the rest.

FLAMINES, certain priests chosen by the Romans out of the nobles, ordained by Numa to perform divine service to Jupiter, Mars, and Romulus; whence the first was called Flamen Dialis, the second Flamen Martialis, and the third Quirinalis, so called from Flama, the mitre which those priests wore on their heads.

FLAMINIUS (Caius) a Roman consul and general at the fight of Thrasymene, where he was run thro' with a lance, and a great many senators were cut off by Hannibal's troops.

FLAMINIUS (Titus Quintus) be-

fore he was 30 years of age, was consul of Rome, and general against Philip king of Macedon, whom he worked; and then at Nemea, restored liberty to Greece by public proclamation: Being dispatched to Prusias, who had sheltered Hannibal, he rid the Romans of that dangerous enemy, a. r. 540.

FLAMINIUS (Marc Anthony) one of the best Latin poets in the 16th century, of Imola in Italy, son and grandson of very learned men. The pope had chosen him secretary to the council in 1545; but he refused that employment, because favouring the new opinions, he would not employ his pen in an assembly, in which he knew these opinions were to be condemned.

FLAMSTEED (John) an eminent English astronomer in the 18th century, born at Derby in Derbyshire, August 19, 1646. He had early read a great deal of civil and ecclesiastical history. But happening to see John de Sacrobosco's book *de Sphaera*, this gave him a turn to astronomy, which study he afterwards prosecuted with great vigour, and in 1667 collected some remarkable eclipses of the fixed stars by the moon; which would happen 1670, which piece procured him the thanks of the royal society. From this time accounts were sent him of all the mathematical books published either at home or abroad. His father finding him in correspondence with several learned men, advised him to go to London, that he might be personally acquainted with them. He went and became acquainted at Cambridge with Dr. Barrow, Mr. Newton and Dr. Wroe. He entered himself a student of Jesus-college there; and in 1672 excerpted and translated several observations from Mr. Gascoigne's and Mr. Crabtree's letters, which had not been made public. When the weather permitted he employed himself in his observations, and in preparing advertisements of the appulses of the moon and planets to fixed stars

for the following year 1673, which were printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*. In 1673 he wrote a small tract concerning the true diameters of all the planets, and their visible, when at their nearest or greatest distances from the earth. In 1674 he wrote an *Ephemeris*, in which he shewed the falsity of astrology, and gave a table of the moon's rising and setting, carefully calculated, together with the eclipses and appulses of the moon and planets to fixed stars. This fell into the hands of Sir Jonas More, for whom, at his request, he made a table of the moon's true southings. In 1674, passing thro' London, Sir Jonas having informed him that a true account of the tides would be highly acceptable to his majesty, he composed a small *Ephemeris* for the king's use. He made several observations upon barometers and thermometers. Sir Jonas having shewed the king and duke of York our author's telescopes and micrometer, and recommended him strongly, March 4, 1674, he brought Mr. Flamsteed a warrant to be king's astronomer, with the salary of 100*l.* per annum. The Easter following he was ordained. August 10, 1675, the foundation of the royal observatory at Greenwich was laid, and during the building he lodged at Greenwich, and his quadrant and telescopes being kept in the queen's house there, he observed with them the appulses of the moon and planets to the fixed stars. His *Doctrine of the Sphere* was published 1681, in a posthumous work of Sir Jonas More, intitled, *A new System of the Mathematics*. In 1684 he was presented to the living of Burfrow in Surrey, which he enjoyed till he died 1719. His *Historica Caelestis Britannica*, was published at London 1725, in 3 volumes. The said Mr. Flamsteed has likewise composed the British catalogue of the fixed stars, says Dr. John Keil, containing about 3900 stars, which is twice the number that are in the catalogue of Hevelius,

to each of which he has annexed its longitude, latitude, right ascension and distance from the pole, together with the variation of right ascension and declination, while the longitude increases a degree. This catalogue, together with most of his observations, is printed on a fine paper and character, at the expences of the late prince George of Denmark.

FLAVIAN I. patriarch of Antioch in the 4th age, of noble birth and eminent virtue; he appeased Theodosius when the inhabitants of that city had thrown down the statue of the empress Placilla, and dragged it about the streets, expelled the Mesfalian heretics out of his diocese, and died, an. 404.

FLAVIAN, patriarch of Constantinople 447. In his time sprung up the Eutychian heresy, which he condemned in a synod held at Constantinople, for which he was deposed in a pseudo-synod held at Ephesus by Dioscorus of Alexandria, and kicked by him in the assembly to such a degree, that he died of his bruises.

FLAVIGNI (Valerian de) doctor of the Sorbonne, and professor of the Hebrew tongue in the university of Paris. He wrote a censure against Jay's Polyglott-bible, with a great deal of heat.

FLAVITAS, a priest in the 5th century. Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople, being dead, Zeno the emperor caused a blank paper to be laid under the altar, desiring God that an angel might write the name of the person who should succeed Acacius: Flavitas having intelligence of it from an eunuch, whom Zeno intrusted with the church, wrote his own name, and was advanced: the cheat was discovered, but his death prevented his punishment.

FLEETWOOD (William) a very learned English divine in the beginning of the 18th century, of an ancient family in Lancashire. He distinguished himself during king William's reign by his *Inscriptionum antiquarum*

Aquarum Sylloge, and by several sermons he preached on public occasions, and his *Essay upon Miracles*. He was designed by king William to a canonry of Windsor: the grant did not pass the seals before the king's death, but the queen gave it him, and he was installed 1702. In 1703 he took a resolution to retire, and in 1707 published without his name his *Chronicon preciosum*. In 1708 he was nominated by the queen to the see of St. Asaph. The change of the queen's ministry gave him great regret. In 1710 he published a pamphlet, entitled, *The 13th Chapter of the Romans vindicated from the abusive Senses put upon it*. In 1714 he was translated to the bishopric of Ely. He died August 4th, 1723, aged 67. He published several other sermons and tracts, and was a man of great learning and exemplary piety.

FLETCHER (John) an English poet of the 17th century, educated at Cambridge, and died of the plague in London 1625, aged 49. "He was," says Mr. Edward Philips, one of "the happy triumvirate (the other two being Johnson and Shakespear) of the chief dramatic poets of our nation in the last foregoing age, among whom there may be said to be a symmetry of perfection, while each excelled in his peculiar way." He wrote, in conjunction with Ben Johnson, Philip Massinger, Thomas Middleton and James Shirley. Mr. Fletcher meeting once at a tavern to contrive a rude draught of a tragedy, undertook to *kill the King* therein; and his words being over-heard, he was seized and charged with high-treason, till the mistake soon appearing, since the plot was only against a dramatical king, it occasioned a great deal of mirth.

FLORA, a lady of pleasure, who having gained great wealth by prostituting herself, made the Roman people her heir, and ordered that the produce of a certain fund should be employed in solemnizing her birth-

day by games, which from her name were to be called

FLORALIA, these games were celebrated in a very scandalous manner: they were in some sense the festival of the Courtizans. To hide the shameful origin of this festival, the senate made the people believe that Flora was a goddess, who presided over the flowers, and that in order to have a good crop, it was necessary to honour that goddess every year. This is the account Lactantius gives: But it is more probable that she was a goddess worshiped by the Sabines before Rome was built, since the worship of Flora was established at Rome by Tatius king of the Sabines, and Romulus's colleague.

FLORA, a famous Courtizan of Rome, who was tenderly beloved by Pompey, and had so much regard for him, that she would never yield to the pressing entreaties of another lover till Pompey himself desired her to do it. He recommended another lover, who had begged to speak to Flora in his favour; since that time Pompey no more visited his mistress, which threw her into such a melancholy, that she was ill for a long while. She used in her old age to take pleasure in talking of Pompey's embraces; and he is said to have been remarkable for gaining the love of women. Flora was so beautiful, that Cecilius Metellus caused her picture to be drawn, and kept with several others in the temple of Castor and Pollux.

FLORUS (L. Annæus) a Latin historian, lived 200 years after Augustus, who writes in a very florid style an epitome of the Roman history.

FOHI, first king of China, in the time of Heber and Peleg. He reformed the manners of the Chinese from barbarism, and gave them laws. He cultivated astronomy, and is said to have reigned 115 years.

FOIX (Francis de) bishop of Aire, was a great mathematician, and wrote a commentary upon Euclid. He died at Bourdeaux 1594.

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FOIX (Odet de) lord of *Lautrech*, was dangerously wounded at the battle of *Ravenna*; after his recovery he was made governor of *Milan* by *Francis I.* He took *Brescia*, *Verona*, and raised the siege of *Parma* 1521. But losing the battle of *Bicoque*, fell under the imputation of losing all the *Milanoise*; yet in 1528, being made general of the league against *Charles V.* he took *Pavia*, and besieged *Naples*, where he died the same year.

FONTE (MODERATA.) It was under this name that a Venetian lady published her works. Her true name was *Modesta Pozzo*. She was author of a poem, entitled, *Il Florido*, and of another Italian poem on the passion and resurrection of *Jesus Christ*. Besides which she published a book in prose, in which she maintains that the female sex is not inferior to the male.

FONTINALIA, a festival of the Romans on the 13th of October, celebrated in honour of the nymphs, who presided over fountains and wells. The ceremony was performed by throwing nosegays into the fountains, and crowning the wells with flowers.

FORMOSUS, bishop of *Porto* in *Hetruria* after *Stephen VI.* he crowned *Guy* of *Spoleto*, and the emperor *Arnulph*, who protected him till he died. *Stephen VII.* had his body taken up again, despoiled him of his pontifical ornaments, and threw him into the *Tyber* with a stone about his neck, because *Formosus* had hindered him by his simony from the chair, which he thought his due long before. However *John X.* condemned these acts of *Stephen*, confirmed the acts of *Formosus*, and restored him to a full reputation among the Roman Pontiffs.

FORNACALIA, Roman feasts, instituted by *Numa*, in honour of the goddess *Fornax*, who presided over ovens.

FORTESCUE (Sir *John*) lord chief justice and high chancellor of

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England in the reign of *Henry VI.* was descended of an ancient family in *Devonshire*. He studied the principal laws of *England* in *Lincoln's-inn*, of which he was made one of the governors in the 4th and 7th years of king *Henry VI.*'s reign. His dignity of chancellor is not found recorded in the Patent-rolls, because being with *Henry VI.* driven into *Scotland* by the fortune of the wars with the duke of *York*, he was made chancellor of *England* while he was there. He published several books upon the law of nature and the laws of *England*, held in great esteem.

FORTIUS, commonly called *Sterk*, a good philosopher, mathematician, and Grecian, in great reputation at the court of the emperor *Maximilian*, and left several treatises behind him.

FOX (*John*) an eminent church-historian in the 16th century, born in *Lincolnshire*, and bred at *Oxford*. In his younger years he distinguished himself by his genius for poetry, and wrote several comedies in an elegant Latin stile; but afterwards applied himself to the study of divinity. Dissatisfied with the state of religion in king *Henry VIII.*'s reign, he travelled into *Germany*, and returned upon this king's death; but queen *Mary* succeeding, he went and studied at *Basil* till her death; and at queen *Elizabeth*'s accession he came to *England*, and published his *Acts and Monuments of the Church*. He refused considerable preferments in the church. But tho' he was a non-conformist, he was a very moderate one, and disapproved much of the heats of the rigid Puritans. He was a pious good man.

FRACASTORIUS (*Jerom*) an eminent poet and physician at *Verona*, an intimate friend of cardinal *Bembo*. He wrote, besides poems, several other treatises upon contagious diseases, antipathies and sympathies, &c.

FRACHETTA (*Jerom*) a native of *Rovigo* in *Italy*; gained great reputation by his political works, the most considerable of which, is, *Il Sc*
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minario de' Governi di Stato, & di Guerra.

FRANC (Martin) provost and canon of Lausanne, and secretary to pope Fœlix V. flourished about the middle of the 15th century. He was one of the best French poets of that age. He wrote a poem against the *Romance of the Rose*, and entitled it, *The Champion of the Ladies*. In it are several lines relating to pope Joan, extracted from the history of that she-pope, in which she is called the Priestess of Priests. It is a dialogue between an adversary of the ladies and their champion. The adversary objects against pope Joan, and the champion makes the best apology he can for her, and recriminates on several other popes. He wrote likewise *Estrif de fortune & de vertu*, printed at Paris 1505, which is a mixture of prose and verse.

FRANCIS I. the Great, king of France after Lewis XII. 1515. By the famous battle of Marignan against the Switzers, he added Milan to his empire; he took Parma and Placentia from the pope, who forced the French out of Milan, but Francis regained it; yet routed by the Imperialists, he was taken captive, and kept in Spain till he was pleased to resign the king of Naples the counties of Flanders and Burgundy; then he leagued against Charles V. and began a new war with different fortune; the Germans take and plunder Rome; the French besiege Naples, take the Imperial generals, and had taken the city too, had not a great disease prevented them. Francis makes himself master of Savoy, and the Germans enter Provence and Picardy. Francis raises the sieges of Peronne and Turni, takes Hesdin and St. Paul, and forces Suza; but looses Guise and Montrevil. A peace was concluded for nine years, but broken in one; whereupon Francis enters Italy, *Luxemburg*, &c. and loses the battle of *Cerizoles*. A peace succeeded, and soon after the death of Francis, at the castle of Rambouillet, an. 1547,

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aged 52, in the 32d year of his reign. He left a great sum behind him, and all his debts paid, notwithstanding his expensive wars and sumptuous way of living, he was a great patron of learning, and founded the royal college at Paris. He sent men of capacity into foreign parts to buy curious manuscripts, and loved his people very tenderly.

FRANCIS II. son of Henry II, born 1543, married Mary Stewart of Scotland, daughter of James V; he was crowned king of France after his father's death, in 1559; being yet under age, the duke of Guise, and his brother a cardinal, managed the affairs of the state as they pleased; at which Anthony of Bourbon, and the prince of Conde were highly disgusted; but the king died an. 1560, aged 17; and his death ushered in a new scheme of affairs.

FRANCIS, duke of Alençon, Angou, &c. youngest son of Henry II. king of France; being refused the employment of lieutenant-general, he made war upon his brother; at last, he was humoured, and was called into the Low-Countries, where he took Bins in 1578. Soon after he was received prince of the Low-Countries, whither he marched, raised the siege of Cambray, drove the enemy out of Sluse and Arleux, and forced Chateau Cambresis to surrender at discretion. He sailed into England on a design to have married queen Elizabeth, but without success. In 1582 he was crowned duke of Brabant at Antwerp, and count of Flanders at Gaunt; and now he began to destroy those whom he came to protect, and seized Dunkirk, &c. but being repulsed from Antwerp, he fled into France, and died at Chateau Thierry, 1584.

FRANCIS, of Lorraine, duke of Guise and Aumale, &c. He gave eminent proofs of his courage on several occasions; took Calais from the English, and Thionville from the Spaniard; and coming to have great authority in France, occasioned the con-

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spiracy of Amboise. He foiled the Germans at Renty, and forced the Spaniards to a peace with Paul IV. The French being worsted at the battle of St. Quintin, sent for him, who did wonderful service, for which he was made lieutenant-general of the king's armies in 1557; and afterward had the title given him of preserver of his country; but Charles IX. not shewing him much favour, he left Paris, and joining with some others, in 1562, took Roan and Bourges, and defeated the Hugonots at the battle of Dreux, laid siege to Orleans, where he was shot, or as others say, assassinated by John Poltrot Mese, which his children revenged.

FRANCIS, of Assisi, a great saint of the Romish church, and founder of one of the four orders of Mendicant friars, was born at Assisi in Italy 1181. He prevailed with great numbers of people to devote themselves, as he had done, to the poverty enjoined by the gospel, and draw up a rule or institute for their use, which was approved by the Roman Pontiffs. To extinguish the fire of his lust, he used to lie upon ice or snow; but durst not venture so far as St. Aldhelme, who from being a friar was made a bishop in England about the close of the 7th century, and made his victory over his lascivious lusts more compleat by lying with girls, that he might triumph over the most dangerous temptations. Ferrand has wrote an apology for this saint at the expence of the prophet David. One of the most extraordinary things we are told of St. Francis of Assisi, is, that Jesus Christ, as it is pretended, imprinted on him the marks of his five wounds: there is a festival in memory of those holy prints, and an office for it. He is said to have killed a physician's son in a place called Nuceria, to have the pleasure of raising him to life. And indeed one can hardly forbear imitating Democritus or Heraclitus, when he images to himself Francis of Assisi, after hav-

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ing committed such mad actions in his life-time, enjoying divine honours after his death. His preaching to the fishes to make them Christians, and his conversion of millions of them, is famous; as is his mercy to worms and lice. His amours with brother Maceus are no less so, which he called sacred. The order he founded, and which bears his name, was approved by Innocent III. in 1215, and confirmed by Honorius III. 1223. It has since branched into several others, as Minims, Recolets, Capuchins, &c. called in Roman Catholic countries, *Bratres Minores*.

FRANCIS (de Paule) founder of the order of the Minims, approved by Sixtus IV. 1473. He died 1507, and was canonized 1519.

FRANCIS (Sonnus) bishop of Bois l' Duc, and afterwards of Antwerp, a celebrated divine in the 16th century, in the university of Louvaine, assisted at the council of Trent, and by the order of the emperor Ferdinand had a conference about religion with Melancthon, Flacius Illyricus, and some others. He left several books behind him.

FRANCIS (Victoria) an eminent divine, who was a very considerable Dominican, and left several works behind him. He lived in the 15th and 16th centuries.

FRANCIS (Xavier) surnamed the Apostle of the Indies, born in the kingdom of Navarre, studied at Paris, and taught philosophy in the university there, where he and Ignatius Loyola formed the design of founding the order of the Jesuits. At the request of John king of Portugal, he was sent by pope Paul III. to preach in the Indies, where he converted a great number of infidels, for which he was canonized by Gregory XV. in 1622.

FRANCISCA or FRANCES, a devout lady, who was canonized 1608, born at Rome 1384. She prevailed with a great number of maidens to leave the secular life, and founded a convent for them in Rome, accord-

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ing to St. Benedict's rule. They were called Oblates, and were of the congregation of the Olivetans. Many miracles were wrought by her in her life, and after her death. An odd story is told of her checking her stimulations of the flesh, by dropping scalding bacon on the pudenda.

FRANCUS (Sebastian) an Anabaptist in the 16th century, published several pieces filled with errors. The divines of the confession of Augsburg, assembled at Smalcald 1540, appointed Melancthon to refute the chimeras of this man. He published a very satirical piece against the fair-sex, which John Frederus and Luther refuted.

FRATRICELLI, heretics who arose in Italy about the end of the 13th century. They performed their devotions in secret places, where they used to assemble in the night; and there, after singing psalms, they put out the candles, when every male dallied with his female, as chance jumbled them together. The children that sprung from this commerce were carried into the assembly, and handed round till they expired, and the person in whose hands it breathed its last was chosen high-priest. They used to burn one of these children, and throw the ashes into a vessel, where they poured wine, and gave a cup of it to all those whom they initiated into their fraternity. They exclaimed against separate property, and asserted that the faithful ought not to accept of any magisterial dignity, and that the souls of the blessed do not see God till after the resurrection. Some have said, that the Fratricelli did not lie with women to enjoy them, but to triumph over temptation, and give merit to continency.

FRAUWENLOB (Henry) a German author, who died at Mentz in 1317, famous for the manner in which he was buried. Having wrote great encomiums on the fair-sex, the women carried him from his house to

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the church weeping and groaning thro' the streets; after which they poured so great a quantity of wine over his grave, that they quite overflowed the church.

FREDERIC I. (Barbarossa) emperor of Germany in 1152; having pacified the affairs in Germany, he took Tortona in Italy, obliged Verona to acknowledge him, and pay him a sum of money; forced Trivoli to submit to the church; besieged Milan, and was crowned by Adrian IV. at Rome. He reconciled Arnold bishop of Mayence, and Herman the Palatine. He constrained the king of Poland to sue for a peace; repasses into Italy, takes Milan, and had certainly destroyed it then, but that the citizens sued for pardon with their naked swords hanging about their necks. Alexander III. Adrian's successor, excites the Venetians against him, who takes and levels Milan, and strews it with salt; but hearing that the Venetians, the pope, &c. were in confederacy against him, he takes Rome, and sets up Calixtus instead of Alexander; but the Venetians routing Otho the emperor, reduced Frederic into such straits, that they made him sue for a pardon at Alexander's feet. Afterwards he defeated Saladin, &c. and was drowned 1190, in the 38th year of his reign.

FREDERIC II. son of Henry VI. chosen emperor in 1210. Otho his competitor dying, he held an assembly to consult measures for the pacifying of Germany, and was crowned at Rome by Honorius III. gave Spoleto and Tuscany to the holy see, and marched against the Saracens in Asia. He fell out with Richard and Thomas, counts of Agnani and princes of Tuscany, which displeased the pope, who threatened to excommunicate him for offering to depose those princes whom he owned. The emperor answered, that, as king of Sicily, he was the sovereign judge of his subjects, yea even of ecclesiastics in secular causes; so the pope excommunicated him.

him, but soon after made peace, on his promise to attack the Saracens, which the emperor failing to perform, was again excommunicated by pope Gregory IX. for which he attacked the territory of the church, and went for the holy Land; and after some difficulties, made peace with Meladin, Sultan of Babylon, who restored him Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c. The emperor gave the Saracens the great church at Jerusalem; seized upon the estates of the templars, and invested Rome with the pope in it, and retired to Capua without attempting any thing farther. The pope made peace with him, which he broke in a short time, and wrote both against the pope and religion. He then routed the Milanese, conquered Sardinia, the Genoese, &c. and made an attempt upon Rome. Innocent IV. now pope, retired into France, and excommunicated him. Frederic wrote to Lewis king of France, and complains of the injustice in his proceedings against him, and that all the princes of the earth ought to think themselves concerned in his cause; however, the confederate princes of Italy beat his forces; he became contemptible to his subjects, who chose Henry of Thuringia in his place, whereupon he died of the spleen and disappointment in Puglia 1250, in the 57th year of his age. He spoke six languages, had a quick penetrating genius, and a great deal of courage; yet he was a loose prince, and little minded his promise.

FREDERIC IV. the Pacific, son of Ernestus duke of Austria, in 1440. In the 12th year of his reign he received the crown from the hands of pope Nicholas V. John Hunniades invaded Austria, and wasted all before him, so that he was forced to surrender his pupil Ladislaus to his uncle Ulric, who demanded him. He opposed Matthias Corvinus, refusing him the investiture of the kingdom of Bohemia, who took Vienna, as the king wandered up and down Germa-

ny, writing upon the walls of the ruins, *Rerum irrecuperabilium summe felicitas oblivio*: at last Matthias made a peace, and a new war arose between him and Charles duke of Burgundy, which was ended by the marriage of Charles's daughter to the emperor Maximilian's son. Frederic died at Lintz in 1493; a prince of a generous ingenuity and prudence, and naturally a lover of peace.

FREDERIC II. king of Denmark after Christian III. In 1559 he reduced the province of Dithmarschen, and defended Livonia against the king of Sweden. The pope desired him to send some one or other in his behalf to the council of Trent, but he told him neither he nor his father had kept any correspondence with the popes of Rome. He was a great favourer of learned men, and died in the year 1588.

FRIEND (John) a most learned English physician and writer in the 18th century, born at Croton in Northamptonshire 1675, bred under Dr. Bosby at Westminster-school, whence he was elected into Christ-church, Oxford, 1691, where he prosecuted his studies with such vigour, as soon distinguished him to great advantage. In 1696 he published, in conjunction with Mr. P. Foulkes, an edition of two Greek orations, one of *Æschines against Ctesiphon*, and the other of *Demosthenes de Coronâ*, with a new Latin version. In 1699 he wrote a letter to Dr. Sloan, concerning an *Hydrocephalus*, published in the *Philosophical Transactions*; and another letter in Latin to the same gentleman, *de Spasmi varioris historia*, printed in the same *Transactions*. In 1703 his *Ennemiologia* appeared, which gained him great reputation. In 1704, he was chosen professor of chemistry in the university of Oxford. In 1708 he attended the earl of Peterborough to Spain, as physician to the army there; and upon his return in 1709 published an *Account of the Earl's Expedition and Conduct*. The same

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year he was created doctor of physic by Diploma. In 1709 he published his *Chymical Lectures*. In 1712 he attended the duke of Ormond in Flanders, as his physician. In 1716 he was admitted a fellow of the college of physicians in London. This year he published the first and third books of *Hippocrates de Morbis Popularibus*, with a *Commentary on Fevers*, written by himself. This piece being animadverted upon by Dr. John Woodward, professor of physic in Gresham-college, our author wrote a letter to Dr. Richard Mead in Latin, in defence of it, and he is supposed to be the author of a pamphlet, entitled, *A Letter to the learned Dr. Woodward by Dr. Byfield*, in which Dr. Woodward is rallied with great spirit. He sat as a member for the borough of Launceston in Cornwall, in the parliament called 1722, where he distinguished himself by his opposition to the administration. March 1722, he was committed to the tower on a charge of high-treason. In June 21, he was admitted to bail. While he was under his confinement he wrote a Latin epistle to Dr. Mead, *de quibusdam Variolarum Generibus*, and began his *History of Physic*, the first part of which was published 1725, and the second 1726. Upon the accession of his present majesty to the throne he was appointed physician in ordinary to her majesty, who shewed the utmost regard and esteem for him. He died at London July, 1728, aged 53, and has a monument erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey. His works were published together in Latin at London, 1733, in folio, and dedicated to the queen. His character is represented to great advantage in the *Harveian Oration* of Dr. Edward Wilmot, physician to her late majesty.

FREINSHEMIUS, a learned author, born at Ulm 1608. He made suppliments to Livy, Tacitus, and Q. Curtius, in 60 books, printed at Stralsburg 1654. He wrote likewise

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notes upon Q. Curtius, Florus, Tacitus, and some other Latin authors; and died in 1660.

FRESCHVILLE (John) of Stavely in Derbyshire, esq; for his extraordinary service to king Charles I. was advanced to the degree and dignity of baron of this realm by Charles II, to the heirs male of his body, under the title of lord Frescheville of Stavely.

FREWEN (Accepted) educated at the free-school at Canterbury, thence removed to Magdalen-college, Oxford, where he was fellow and divinity-reader. He went chaplain to John earl of Bristol into Germany and Spain, where he was when the great match between Charles I. then prince of Wales, and the infant of Spain, was in agitation. And when the said prince came over thither *incognito*, preached before him on these words: "Why halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, serve him; and if Baal be God, serve him, 1 Kings xviii. 21." The king upon his accession to the throne, called for him by name, and put him into the list of chaplains with his own hand. He was 18 years president of Magdalen-college, and was four times vice-chancellor. In 1644 he was made bishop of Coventry and Lichfield; and upon the restoration of Charles II. he was translated to York, where he died 1664.

FRIART (Rowland) an eminent architect in 1606. His works are a translation of the books of Palladio, and a parallel between modern and ancient architecture.

FRISCHLIN (Nicolas) born in the dutchy of Wertemburg 1547, wrote notes upon the eclogues and georgics of Virgil, and upon Persius and Horace's epistles; some comedies; and translated Oppian, Aristophanes, and Callimachus.

FROBENIUS of Franconia, set up a printing-house at Bale, and was a famous printer. He understood Latin and Greek well. He died of a
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fall from a ladder 1527. Erasmus wrote his epitaph.

FROBISHER (Martin) a famous English sailor, born in Yorkshire in the 16th century, discovered the new promontory or cape, which he called the Queen's-foreland 1576. Between this promontory and an island to the south there is a freight now called Frobisher's freight. He found it not in his power to settle in that country, and returned with his ship laden with a metal resembling gold in 1578. Queen Elizabeth knighted him, and made him vice-admiral under Sir Francis Drake.

FROISSARD (John) a native of Valenciennes in Hainault, in the 4th century. He wrote amorous poems; but his chief work is his history extending from 1326 to 1399. He was much esteemed by Philippa of Hainault, queen of England, and dedicated his Chronicle to Edward III. king of England. It has been epitomized in Latin by John Sleidan.

FRONTO (Marcus Cornelius) was chosen for his eloquence to instruct the emperors Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus in rhetoric, in recompence of which he was promoted to the consulate, and a statue was erected to his honour. He taught Marcus Aurelius not only eloquence, but the duties of kings, and excellent morals. Some say he wrote against the Christians. A sect was formed of those who looked upon him as a model of perfect eloquence, and these were called Frontoniani. The Civilians, whose names are Fronto, mentioned in the Pandects, were very probably descended from him.

FRUMENTIUS, called the apostle of Æthiopia, because he founded christianity there. A Tyrian merchant going into India, put into the Æthiopic shore, and there died, leaving two children behind him, Frumentius and Edeus, who for their learning were much favoured by the king, who dying, trusted them with the education of his son, being a Mi-

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nor. They by their good behaviour brought the Christian religion into good esteem among the courtiers, and the people of Abyssinia. This foundation being laid, Athanasius ordained him bishop of Æthiopia.

FUGGER (Huldric) born of a very ancient family at Ausburg, a great lover of learning and learned men, was chamberlain to pope Paul III. but afterwards turned Protestant; he bought good manuscripts of ancient authors. His friends incensed at him, for laying out his money on books and manuscripts, brought an action against him, and got him declared incapable of managing his affairs. He retired to Heidelberg, and died there 1584, bequeathing his library, which was very considerable, to the elector Palatine, and a fund for the maintenance of six scholars, and other foundations for the poor.

FULGENTIUS, bishop of Ruspe in Africa, a great opposer of the Arians, for which he was banished into Sardinia by Thrasimund, where he lived in exile, and wrote several treatises upon predestination and grace. He was counted the St. Austin of his age, and died 533.

FULGINAS (Sigismund) is ranked among the learned of the 15th century. He wrote a history of his own times. He was in the service of Julius II. and he is one of the chief interlocutors in Bembo's dialogue *de Urbini Ducibus*.

FULLER (Thomas) a learned English divine in the 17th century, wrote *The Church-history of Britain, from the Birth of Christ to the year 1648*; and a *History of the Worthies General of England*, and several other works. Wonderful stories are told of his memory, as that he undertook once in passing to and fro from Temple-bar to the farthest conduit in Cheapside, at his return to tell every sign as it stood in order on both sides of the way, repeating them either backwards or forwards, as he should be

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be desired; which he exactly did, not missing or misplacing one.

FULLO (Peter) an heretical pretended bishop of Antioch in the 5th century. He had been a monk, and was expelled his monastery for favouring the Eutychian heresy. His life was as faulty as his doctrine; being a sort of Libertine at Constantinople, he insinuated himself into the favour of Zeno, son-in-law to the emperor Leo, by a shew of piety, with whom he went to Antioch, where he accused the bishop Martyrius of Nestorianism, cited him to Constantinople, and took his see; here, tho' he was deposed, his party had the face to assassinate the bishop Stephen at the altar. Zeno restored him to that see, where he propagated a strange heresy, making the three persons of the Trinity to have suffered, and added to the hymn called Trisagion these words, *Who was crucified for us*. In which heresy he persisted obstinately to his death, tho' often admonished by the bishops of the church to recant.

FULVIA, a Roman lady, who, Sallust tells us, discovered the conspiracy of Catiline. **Q. Curius**, who had long carried on a criminal correspondence with her, was one of the accomplices. She got into his secrets, and informed several persons of what she had learned concerning Catiline's designs; but she had the discretion not to discover or betray her gallant. She was made use of to gain her gallant by a thousand fair promises, and he made use of her to discover the designs of the conspirators to Cicero.

FULVIA, wife of Marc Anthony, had no more of her sex but the body; for she breathed nothing but war and public affairs. Female passions had a chief hand in the war which she raised against Octavius. She had two husbands before she married Marc Anthony; the first was C. Claudius, Cicero's mortal enemy; the second Curio, who was killed in Africa on Caesar's side, before the battle of Phar-

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salia. She seconded her cruel husband, during the massacres of the triumvirate, and put several persons to death out of her own head, even people whom her husband did not know. When Cicero's head was brought to Anthony, Fulvia spat on it, and drew out the tongue, and pierced it several times with her bodkin. In her chamber kingdoms and provinces were put to auction. As violent and brutal as Marc Anthony was, he met with his master in Fulvia; she made him so tame, that Cleopatra found no great trouble to get the better of him.

FULVII, or Gens Fulvia, the family of the Fulvii, one of the most noble and ancient of Rome. To it this city was beholden for several consuls, who by their victories extended the limits of her empire.

FULVIUS (Lucius Curius) in the year of Rome 432, consul with Fabius Rullus, triumphed over the Samnites.

FULVIUS (Caius Fulvius Centumalus) consul in the 456th year of Rome, defeated the Samnites near Boviano.

FULVIUS, his son, of the same name, dictator in 490, and consul in 524, subdued Corsica, defeated the Illyrians, and won several other remarkable victories.

FULVIUS (Nobilior) consul, took Ambracia near the gulph of Larta, and constrained the Etolians to sue for peace.

FULVIUS (Q. Flaccus) one of the greatest captains of his time, and four times consul.

FULVIUS (Marcus Flaccus) was consul with Plautius Hypsæus in 609, defeated the Ligurians; but joining with M. Gracchus to the disturbance of the commonwealth, Opiarius Nepos fell upon them in the city of Rome, where they had entrenched themselves under mount Aventine, and slew them both. Fulvius had also one son killed in the same place, and another put to death

in prison; by which means the whole family became extinct.

FURETIERE (Anthony) abbot of Chalivoy, obliged the commonwealth of learning by his *Universal Dictionary*, explaining the terms in all arts and sciences, tho' he was not so happy as quite to finish it. He died 1688, aged 68.

FURIUS (*Bibaculus*) a Latin poet, born in the 170th olymp. wrote annals in verse, of which Macrobius recites some fragments. Suetonius also relates some verses of his upon Valerius Cato, in his *Illustrious Grammaticians*.

FURSTEMBURG (William) grand master of the order in Livonia, called the Porte-glaiyes. He opposed the Muscovites in Livonia, and took the archbishop of Riga prisoner; but the Muscovites took the fortress of Yelin, and carried away the grand-master prisoner into Muscovy, where he died.

FURSTIUS (Walter) a Swiss of the canton of Uri. He was one of the three that shook off the yoke of the archdukes of Austria, and united the three cantons of Uri, Schwitz and Unterwald, in the league that has lasted till this time. This was done in 1308.

FUSCHIUS (Leonard) a German physician, born at Wemdingen in Bavaria 1501, wrote sundry treatises both in physic and chirurgery.

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GABINIUS governor of Syria and Judæa for the Romans, a little before the birth of Christ. He restored Hyrcanus to the high-priesthood, and settled the peace of Judæa. Afterwards he opposed Aristobulus, took him prisoner, and sent him to Rome; restored Ptolemy Auletes to his kingdom, defeated Alexander, who usurped the sove-

reignty of Judæa, and resigned his governments to M. Crassus.

GABRIEL (Sionita) a learned Maronite, and professor of the Oriental languages at Rome, whence he was sent for to Paris to assist Mr. Jay in his Bible. He brought with him Syriac and Arabic bibles, which he had written with his own hands from the manuscripts in Rome, which were printed the first time in Jay's bible with points; and afterwards in the English Polyglotton, with a Latin version by Gabriel Sionita. He likewise wrote an Arabic geography called *Geographia Nubiensis*, which was printed at Rome.

GABRIELLE, daughter of Lewis the first of Bourbon. This princess had a great deal of wit, and wrote several tracts; as *The Temple of the Holy Ghost*; *The Girls Instruction*; *The Penitents Voyage*, &c.

GABRINI (Nicolas) the son of a miller, but bold and eloquent, raised himself to be tyrant of Rome in 1346, when the holy see was translated to Avignon. He made himself master of the capitol, and assuming the title of Tribune of the people, summoned the Romans, and cited princes before him, as chief of Rome, the mistress of the world. He took the title, in all his acts, of Nicolas severe and mild, deliverer of the city, lover of the world, Tribune August. Sometime after being expelled Rome, he was taken and sent to Avignon, where Clement VI. imprisoned him; escaping from thence in 1353, he was received at Rome with general applause; but next year was assassinated on account of his tyrannies.

GABRINUS (*Fundulus*) took part with the Cavalcabos, who made themselves masters of Milan about the year 1411; but afterwards aspiring to the sovereignty himself, invited Charles Cavalcabo, chief of the family, with nine or ten more of his kindred, to a feast at his country-house, where he murdered them all, and then seizing the government, left

no cruelty unexercised to preserve himself; but being taken by Philip Visconti, successor to John duke of Milan, he had his head cut off.

GAFFAREL (James) a learned man, who has been much talked of. He understood the Oriental, and several other languages, and pretended to know every thing, but chiefly the Cabbalistic and occult sciences. Cardinal Richlieu made choice of him for his library-keeper, and sent him into Italy to collect the best manuscripts and books. He published a book, intitled, *Curiosities Inouïtes*, i. e. *Unheard-of Curiosities*. It is said cardinal Richlieu designed to employ him in his grand project for the re-union of religions; and that, in order to try if it were feasible, he authorized him to preach against the doctrine of purgatory. He died 1681, aged 80. He had been labouring for many years, and had almost finished a history of the subterranean world.

GAINAS, a Goth, who by his valour became general of Arcadius the emperor's army. In 395 he put Rufinus to death as an usurper. Upon the emperor's favouring Eutropius he became so jealous, that he called the Barbarians out of Asia, and forced Arcadius to deliver up his favourite into his hands, as likewise the heads of severals of his faithful ministers. Being an Arian, he demanded a church for the Arians at Constantinople, and had a design to have burnt the imperial palace, and to have made himself master of the empire. These insolencies compelled the emperor to proclaim him an enemy to the public weal; upon which he ravaged all Thrace, but being vanquished by sea in the Hellespont, and taken in his sight, his head was sent to Constantinople.

GALANUS, a Theatin monk, who having lived long in Armenia, collected all the acts he could written in the Armenian language, which he translated into Latin, printed at Rome with his Latin translation in 1650,

under the title of *A Reconciliation of the Armenian with the Church of Rome*. He likewise wrote an *Armenia historica ecclesiastica & politica*, being a translation out of the Armenian language.

GALANTHIS, Alcmena's woman. 'Tis said Juno turned her into a weasel, for being so bold as to get her mistress delivered.

GALAS (Matthew) of Trent, from a page to the baron of Beaufrémont, chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine, rose to be general of the imperial armies. His first attempts upon Burgundy, in 1636, proved unsuccessful, the duke of Lorraine and he being defeated at St. John de Luna. He was more fortunate against the king of Sweden: but being at last utterly defeated by Torstenson, and disgraced with the emperor, he died 1647.

GALATÆA, a nymph and sea-goddess, daughter to Nereus and Doris. Ovid mentions another of that name, with whom Polyphemus was in love.

GALBA, of an ancient Roman family, but no way of kin to the Cæsars, succeeded Nero in the empire. So Augustus had prophesied; for Galba, being yet a young lad, came with others of his age to salute Augustus, who gently nipping his cheek, said, *And, thou child, shalt taste of the empire*. His grandfather also, from a particular omen portending his coming to the empire; *Yes*, said Galba, smiling, *when a mule shall bring forth*. He attempted nothing all Claudius's reign; nor did he stir in Nero's time, till hearing that a mule had brought forth indeed, and that Nero had given private orders to put him to death, he began to think of a revolt; and upon the news of Nero's death, assumed the title of Cæsar. But he obtained the empire with more favour and authority than he managed it. For giving himself up to be governed by favourites, he fell into cruelties. The Germans provoked at their being defrauded of the promised rewards of their services against the Gauls and

Vindici,

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Vindex, were for a new emperor. Upon this Galba adopted Piso, a nobleman of great hopes; but Otho's faction increasing, he was murdered by horsemen sent to dispatch him, not one of those who attended him attempting his defence, except Sempromius Drusus a centurion.

GALE (Dr. Thomas) a very learned English writer in the 17th century 1671, published at Cambridge in 8vo a collection of *Opuscula Mythologica, Ethica & Physica* in Greek and Latin. In 1672 he was chosen head master of St. Paul's school in London, and was employed by the city in writing those elegant inscriptions on the monument erected in memory of the conflagration in 1666. He had a correspondence with most learned men both at home and abroad. He left several other learned works behind him, which are highly esteemed: *Historiæ Poeticæ Antiqui Scriptores*. An edition of *Herodotus*. *Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores quinque ex vetustis Codicibus MSS. nunc primum in lucem editi*. *Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Anglo-Danicæ Scriptores quindecim ex vetustis cod. MSS. editi, &c.*

GALEN (Cristopher Bernard de) bishop of Munster. In 1665 he took part with the king of England against Holland, and in 1672 was at variance with the States for detaining the seignior of Borkloe from him, and joining with the French, took several places from the Dutch, and the elector of Brandenburg, their confederate; but the Imperialists obliged him to make peace. He also seconded the king of Denmark against Sweden, and took several places from them.

GALENUS (Claudius) of Pergamus, a city of Asia, a celebrated physician in the reign of Claudian. From Alexandria he went to Rome, and returning was recalled by the emperors Verus and Antoninus, who dying, he retired to his native country, and prolonged a sickly constitution to the age of 70 by temperance. He died in 140. He began that method

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of physic most in vogue till lately; He was the author of 200 volumes, which perished with the temple of Peace. He was accused of magic on account of the cures he performed.

GALERIUS (Armentarius) born in Dacia near Sardica. Dioclesian made him his partner in the empire, whose daughter he married. Having failed of a victory against the king of Persia, he was but coldly received by Dioclesian at his return. He was so provoked that he returned and routed him. Afterwards he reigned with Constantius Chlorus, and attempting without success Constantius's share, he died of an ulcer that began to swarm with worms.

GALILÆI (Galileo) a native of Pisa in Italy. He early gave himself wholly to the study of Euclid, and afterwards of other mathematicians of the best esteem; and in this he made a vast progress almost entirely by the effort of his own genius. In 1592 he was made professor of mathematics in the university of Padua. Cosmo II, duke of Tuscany, called him to Pisa, and afterwards to Florence, and gave him the title of principal philosopher and mathematician to his Highness. His assertion of the earth's motion exposed him to the inquisitors, who obliged him to retract that opinion. Having heard that glass was found out in Holland, by means of which objects at a great distance were rendered as visible as if they were near at hand; without ever seeing this instrument he at last invented the telescope, by which he made several important discoveries in astronomy. His diligence in these observations cost him his eyes. He was blind three years before he died, which happened in 1642, aged 77. He has left several books behind him. He took great delight in architecture and painting, and played admirably on the lute. Many of his works were unfortunately lost by his wife's devotion, who, solicited by her confessor, gave him leave to peruse her husband's manuscripts, of which

he tore and took away as many as he said were not fit to be allowed.

GALLIGAI (Leonora) was the daughter of a joiner, and of Mary de Medicis's nurse. This princess loved her tenderly, and carried her with her into France, when she went to be married to Henry IV. Galligai, under the title of bed-chamber-woman to the queen, governed her just as she pleased. She was excessively ugly, but had a great deal of wit. She married Concino Concini, a domestic to the queen, and they made a prodigious fortune together. They had fomented the discord between Henry IV. and the queen; and their tale-bearing and artifices made life very bitter to Henry the Great. After his death they found it still more easy to govern the queen, and glutted themselves with places and riches, and became outrageously proud. But the issue of all this was very tragical. She was sent to the Bastille, and afterwards committed to the prison of the parliament; by which court she was tried, and beheaded 1617, for high-treason against God and the king, and divers other crimes.

GALLIENUS, son of Valerian, (who being made prisoner by Sapor, was made emperor) was an effeminate prince. He neglected the enlargement of his father; and when he was told that Egypt was revolted, and Gaul lost, he answered, *What I can't see live without the flux of Egypt, or the jippo's of Arras?* He sojourned at home while the Goths and Scythians subdued the Roman provinces in Asia; and therefore his subjects began the anarchy of the 30 tyrants. He was killed by Cæropius, captain of the Dalmatians near Milan. He was however reckoned the best orator and poet of his time.

GALLONIUS (Anthony) priest of the oratory at Rome, composed, among other works, a treatise *de Martyrum Cruciatibus*, which is very curious; describing the forms of the instruments made use of by the Pa-

gans to torture the martyrs of the primitive church. He died 1505.

GALLUS (C. Vibius Trebonianus) succeeded Decius, and made his son Volusius partner in the empire; but making peace with the Scythians on this strange condition, that the Romans should pay a yearly tribute to the Barbarians; he was deposed from the empire, and almost from the title of emperor.

GALLUS, the favourite of Mars, whom he ordered to keep guard while he caressed Venos, left Apollo should catch them. But Gallus falling asleep, the sun discovered them, and told Vulcan, who caught them in his net, and made a shew of them to divert the gods, in their naked condition as he found them, for which Mars turned Gallus into a cock, who has ever since been so diligent, that the sun cannot rise but he gives warning of him.

GAMBARA (Laurence) born at Brescia in Italy, was a good Latin poet of the 16th century. He composed a work, wherein he lays the poets under a severe restriction; for he will not allow them to meddle with the heathen fables.

GANYMEDES, son of a king of Troy, was the most beautiful boy in the world. Jupiter was charmed with him, and made him his cup-bearer in the room of Hebe, and made use of him for other very criminal purposes. Some say he caused him to be carried away by an eagle, and others affirm he was himself the punisher under the form of that bird. He deified this youth, and made a present to his father of some very swift horses, which were some of those that the gods rode upon. Authors are not agreed as to the place from whence he was taken. Salmasius has censured the painters, who represent him as carried away on the eagle's back: he says, that according to the ancient poets the eagle took him by the hair with his talons.

GARA (Nicolas) Palatine of Hungary, a man of mean birth, but of uncommon valour, who raised himself to the greatest offices of the kingdom of Hungary, inasmuch that the Hungarians, after the death of Lewis I. having acknowledged the queen his widow for their sovereign, Gara had the command of the whole kingdom. But oppressing the nobility, they took arms against the queen, and having deposed her, conferred the crown upon Charles king of Naples, grandson of Lewis I. But Gara having cut off Charles, he led the queen and her daughter into the provinces, to make her subjects acknowledge her once more. The governor of Croatia laying hold of this opportunity to revenge Charles's death, assembled the nobility and people, met and killed Gara, and sewed the queen in a sack, cast her into the river near Bozola, and sent Mary her daughter to prison; whence she was delivered Sigismund, marquis of Brandenburg, to whom she was promised in marriage, who entered Croatia with a strong army, and put the rebellious governor to a cruel death.

GARDINER (Stephen) bishop of Winchester, and lord chancellor of England, born at St. Edmunds in Suffolk, natural son to Richard Woodville, brother to queen Elizabeth, wife to Edward IV, was learned in the canon and civil laws, and in divinity. He signed the divorce of k. Henry VIII, from Catherine of Spain, abjured the pope's supremacy, and writ *de vera & falsa obedientia*, in behalf of the king; yet in Edward's reign he opposed the reformation, and was punished with imprisonment; but queen Mary coming to the throne, she enlarged him. He drew up the articles of marriage between the queen and Philip II. of Spain, which were very advantageous to England. He was violent against the Reformers; but on his death-bed was dissatisfied with his life, and often repeated these words: *Erravi cum Petro, sed non fleui cum Petro*. He died Oct. 23, 1555.

GARTH (Sir Samuel) an excellent English poet and physician, descended of a good family in Yorkshire. He was admitted into the college of physicians in London 1693. He at that time zealously promoted and encouraged the erecting the dispensary, being an apartment in the college for the relief of the sick poor, by giving them advice gratis, and medicines at low rates. This work of charity having exposed him and many other physicians to the envy and resentment of several persons of the same faculty, as well as apothecaries, he ridiculed them with a peculiar spirit and vivacity in a poem called the *Dispensary*, in six canto's, highly esteemed; and therefore raised our author a high reputation. He was one of the most eminent members of the famous society called the Kit-Cat-Club, which consisted of above 30 noblemen and gentlemen, distinguished by their excellent parts, and their affection to the succession in the house of Hanover. Upon his late majesty's accession he was knighted, and made physician in ordinary to his majesty, and physician general to the army. Mr. Pope styles him, *the best natured of men*; and tells us in one of his letters, that "his death was very heroic, and yet unaffected enough to have made a saint, or philosopher famous. But ill tongues and worse hearts have branded even his last moments, as wrongfully as they did his life, with irreligion. You must have heard many tales on this subject; but if ever there was a good christian without knowing himself to be so, it was Dr. Garth."

GASSENDUS (Peter) of Provence, and the boast of his nation, born 1592, and died 1655, writ three volumes of Epicurus's philosophy, and six others of his own, with astronomical works, lives, and epistles. All the learned men of his time courted his friendship, and the cardinal of Lyons procured him a chair of royal professor of the mathematics.

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GATAKER (Thomas) a very learned English writer in the 17th century, of an ancient family in Shropshire, highly esteemed very early for his learning and piety. In 1619 he published his *Discourse of the Nature and Use of Lots*; and in 1624 a treatise against transubstantiation. The earl of Manchester offered him, in consequence of his usefulness in the assembly of divines, of which he was appointed one 1642, the mastership of Trinity-college in Cambridge, the greatest preferment of that university; but he refused it, his health now greatly declining. He continued however to prosecute his studies; for, while confined to his bed-chamber, he wrote *de Nomine Tetragrammato*; and his discourse *de Diptibongis five Bivocalibus*. He declined ecclesiastical dignities and court-preferments, and was a person of exemplary charity as well as piety. His house was a private seminary for divers young gentlemen of this nation; and many foreigners resorted to him and lodged at his house, in order to receive advice from him in their studies. He justly had from foreigners the character of the best of critics; none being superior to him in the talent of explaining authors.

GAY (John) an excellent English poet in the 18th century, of an ancient family in Devonshire. He had a small fortune at his disposal; but far from being able to support him in that independent condition of life, to which the freedom of his spirit adapted his desires. In 1712 he was made secretary to the duchess of Monmouth. He went to Hanover with the earl of Clarendon in 1714, upon whose death he returned to England, and lived in the highest esteem and friendship with persons of the first quality and genius. In 1724 his tragedy, entitled, *The Captives*, was acted. In 1726 he published his *Fables*, dedicated to the duke of Cumberland. In 1727 he wrote several other works of humour with great success, particularly the

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The Shepherd's Week, *Trivia*, the *What d'ye call it*, *Fables*, and the *Beggars Opera*. His *Opera* intitled, *Polly*, which was designed as a sequel to the former, was prohibited by the lord chamberlain from being represented on the stage, when every thing was ready for the rehearsal of it; but it was soon after printed. He wrote several other poems, printed at London in two volumes in 12mo, *The Wife of Bath*, *Three Hours after Marriage*, and *Achilles*, an Opera. He died at the duke of Queensbury's house of a fever, December 1732, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where a monument is erected to his memory by the duke and duchess of Queensbury, with an epitaph by Mr. Pope, who had the warmest friendship for him on account of his many amiable qualifications.

GAZELLUS, governor of Syria, formerly prince of Apamea, a town of the same province. At first he opposed the Turks; but perceiving that Selign had defeated Tomambey, sultan of Egypt, he submitted, and was made governor of Syria. After Selim's death he sent to Cayerbey, governor of Egypt, with a design to restore the government of the Mameluc's, who executed his ambassadors. However Gazellus fought the bashaw Faracta near Damascus, where he behaved with great gallantry, but lost his life.

GEHAN-GUIR, king of the East-Indies in 1604. His two sons Kosrou and Kourom, tired with his long reign, sought to dethrone him; to that purpose Kosrou raised a powerful army, but being defeated and taken prisoner, his father put out his eyes, designing to leave his kingdom to his grandson Bolaki, the son of Kosrou; to prevent him, Kourom raised a great army, put his brother Kosrou to death, and assumed the title of king of the world. Upon this Gehan-guir marches against his rebellious son, but died by the way.

GELASIUS

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GELASIUS, born in Africa, succeeded Felix III. excommunicated Anastasius the emperor for favouring Acacius, expelled the Manicheans out of Rome, anathematized the king of the Vandals an Arian, and died 496, having fat somewhat above four years.

GELASIUS II. succeeded Paschal II. in 1118, in a troublesome pontificate, which he enjoyed but one year and a few days; in which time he was twice expelled Rome, once by Cinci Frangipani, for madness that a creature of his own was not chosen. The second time by the emperor Henry V, who set up Gregory VIII. against him: so that being forced to fly into France, he died at the abbey of Cluny, in 1619.

GELDENHAUR (Gerard) archbishop of Utrecht, embraced the reformation of Luther, and retired into Germany, where he wrote the histories of the Low-Countries, and of the bishops of Utrecht, and was killed by highwaymen in 1542.

GEMISTUS (George) a Platonic philosopher and mathematician, in great esteem at the court of Florence, in the 15th age. He wrote a commentary on Zoroaster's magic, and several other pieces.

GENII, certain spirits amongst the old Heathens, believed to be guardians, of which every man had two; one good and another bad. They are supposed a middle sort of beings, between gods and men. The Heathens commonly offered wine, flowers, and frankincense, and sometimes a pig to them. The Romans used to swear by the genius of their emperors; and the punishment of perjury in this case was very ignominious.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, defeated Hermenric king of the Suevians, and crossed over into Africa in the year 428, to the relief of count Boniface, who had desired his assistance; but the count afterwards changing his opinion, fought Genseric, and was defeated by him.

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This Genseric vanquished Aspar, sent against him by Theodosius the younger, and forced Valentinian to desire peace; who being killed by Maximus, his widow Eudoxia, whom Maximus had married by force, called in Genseric into Italy to revenge her husband's death; upon which Genseric took Rome, plunders it for 14 days together. The immense treasure brought there by the emperor Titus, made part of his rich booty. He carries away Eudoxia and her two daughters, marries the mother himself, and gives one of the daughters to his son Huneric, sending back the other to Constantinople. Returning into Africa himself, being an Arian, he cruelly persecuted the orthodox. After he had ravaged all the West, he invaded Illyrium, Peloponnesus, Greece, and the islands of the Archipelago, which last he destroyed entirely. The emperor Marcian not finding himself strong enough to resist him, was forced to conceal his resentment. His successor Leo, in 468, raised an army of 100000 foot, and sent a fleet consisting of a thousand ships against him, under Basilicus, who being corrupted by that Barbarian, this gallant army perished. Historians say he was a successful prince, and cry him up for taking the two most renowned cities of the universe in his time, Rome and Carthage. He died in 476.

GENTILIS (John Valentine) a native of Cosenza in the kingdom of Naples, left his country on account of religion, about the middle of the 16th century, and retired to Geneva, where several Italian families had already formed a church. Amongst those Italian refugees some would needs subtilize about the mystery of the trinity, and the words essence, person, coessential, &c. Gentilis engaged in these disputes, and not a little contributed to encourage those innovators. This occasioned the articles of faith, which were drawn up in the Italian consistory the 18th of May 1555.

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1558. Gentilis subscribed them; but yet propagated his errors clandestinely. Thereupon the magistrates took cognizance of the affair, and put him in prison. He was convicted of having violated his subscription, which he endeavoured to excuse by pleading conscience. He wrote several things to palliate his opinions, and at last confessed and abjured his errors; in consideration whereof the magistrates sentenced him only to throw his writings into the fire with his own hand, and to engage not to stir out of the city without permission. However, he fled, and wandered thro' Dauphin, then into the canton of Bern, where he was imprisoned, but made his escape. He went into Moravia to Blandrata and Alciatus his associates; but upon Calvin's death he returned to Bern; where the bailiff, who had committed him before, was still in office, and failed not to seize him. And being convicted of having obstinately, and contrary to his oath, attacked the mystery of the trinity, he was condemned to lose his head. He gloried in suffering, as he pretended, for the glory of God the father. He seems to have been very unstable in his opinions on this subject, and to have held very different ones at different times.

GENTILIS (Albericus) professor of civil law at Oxford, an Italian by birth. He had quitted Italy with his father on account of religion. He wrote several works; three books in particular *de Jure Belli*, which have not been unserviceable to Grotius. He died at London in 1608.

GENTILIS (Scipio) brother to the former, and as celebrated a civilian as he, forsook likewise his native country to go elsewhere, that he might openly profess the Protestant religion. He was a counsellor of the city of Nuremberg, and professor of law with great reputation till he died 1616. He was a great humanist; and in his lectures, as well as books, mixed the flowers of polite learning with the thorns of the law, which

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gained him a great fame, and drew on invitations to him from several universities.

GENTILLET (Innocent) a native of Vienne in Dauphiné, in the 16th century, published some books of controversy, which displayed much learning, and gained him great esteem from the Protestant party. He was a Civilian by profession, and an advocate in the parliament of Toulouse.

GERMANICUS (Cæsar) the son of Drusus and Antonia, Augustus's niece, was adopted by the emperor Tiberius, his uncle by the father's side, was questor 5 years before the laws allowed it, and presently after that consul. Being sent to the army in Germany, when the legions, upon the news of Augustus's death, would have made him emperor, he quieted them, and prevented their revolt; and soon after vanquishing the enemy, had the honour of a triumph allowed him. Being sent into the East, he overthrew the king of Armenia, and reduced Cappadocia into a province. He died at Antioch of a lingering disease, not without suspicion of poison given him by Piso's contrivance, and the fraudulent connivance of Tiberius himself.

GERMANUS, born at Auxerre, where he was bishop in the 5th century. He was master of a great deal of Elocution. In 429 he was sent by the French bishops into Britain, with Lupus bishop of Troye, to oppose the errors of Pelagius and Celestius; these two prelates managed their mission with great diligence and success. Germanus returned a second time into Britain, and 'tis said worked miracles among the Britains.

GERMANUS (John) bishop of Nevers, and afterwards of Chalon, upon the Saône, was one of the most eminent prelates in the 15th century. His merit recommended him to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, who procured him his bishopric, and made him chancellor of his own order of the golden fleece.

GERGON,

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GERVASE of Tilbury, an Englishman in the 13th century. He was nephew to king Henry II. of England, and very much in favour with the emperor Orto IV. He wrote somewhat of the history of England, and likewise the history of the Holy Land, a treatise of the original of the Burgundians, and another called *Mirabilia Orbis*.

GERYON, son of Chrysaorus, was king of the three islands on the coast of Spain, now called Majorca, Minorca and Yvica, which gave the poets occasion to feign that he had three bodies. But there are other idle conjectures about the use of this fable.

GESNER (Conrade) of Zurich in Switzerland, surnamed the Pliny of Germany; for he applied himself chiefly to natural history. But he has left many learned works behind him; and died in 1565, aged 49.

GETA, the son of the emperor Severus, and Caracalla's brother. The father declared them both Cæsars, and made them his partners in the empire. But when Severus died, Caracalla murdered Geta in the arms of his mother.

GIGES or **GYGES**, king of Lydia, formerly in the service of Candaules, with whom he was so great a favourite, that boasting of his wife's incomparable beauty, he would needs have Giges to see her naked. The queen provoked at this abuse, bid Giges either dispatch the king, or prepare to die himself. He chose the first, married the queen, reigned forty nine years, and founded the dynasty of the Mermnades, which lasted to the fall of Cræsus.

GILBERT of Sempringham, was born at Lincoln in the 12th century, and founded the order of the Gilbertine monks in England.

GILBERT (William) an eminent English philosopher and physician in the 16th century. He was the first who invented the two instruments for seamen to find out the latitude of any place, without seeing of the sun, moons or stars.

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GILIMER, dethroned his kinsman Huneric, king of the Vandals, to whom he was to have succeeded, and seated himself in his room 531. Justinian, desirous to recover Africa, wrote to Gilimer in favour of Huneric, and making Gilimer's contempt of his letters his pretence, sent Belisarius into Africa, who retook Carthage, and chased Gilimer from place to place, at last compelled him to surrender, and carried him to Constantinople, where being brought before Justinian, and considering the vicissitudes of fortune, he said no more, but repeated the words of Solomon, *Vanity of Vanities, all is Vanity*. Justinian allowed him a subsistence in Galatia; but Africa was reduced into a Roman province, as it had been before the conquest of it by the Vandals.

GILLUS, the 13th king of Scotland, succeeded Evenus. A competition happening for the crown betwixt Dechamus and Dongallus, Gillus got the two competitors to be artfully killed, and pretended to have been appointed by Evenus to be the guardian of the kingdom, till a new king was chosen. He being at this time fortified in a strong garrison, the people, tho' they did not believe him, to avoid a greater mischief, declared him king. He extended his fury to all the royal blood, resolving to root them all out; whereupon the nobility combined against him, defeated him, and forced him to fly into Ireland. Whence he renewed the war, but being pursued thither and defeated, he was slain by Cadwallus, general for Evenus, in the third year of his reign, about forty years before Christ.

GIOACHINO GRÆCO, known by the name of the Calabrian, was so excellent a player at chess, that he fought out in every nation for some famous knight, whom he might engage at this combat, and could not meet with one whom he did not conquer.

GLANVM

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GLANVIL (Joseph) a very learned and ingenious writer in the 17th century, born at Plymouth 1636, bred at Oxford; became a great admirer of Mr. Baxter, and a zealous person for a commonwealth. After the restoration he published *the vanity of dogmatizing*, was chosen a fellow of the royal society, and taking orders, 1662, was presented to the vicarage of Frome-Selwood in Somersetshire. This same year he published his *Lux Orientalis*; and in 1665 his *Scepſis Scientifica*; and in the year following *Some Philosophical Considerations touching the being of Witches and Witchcraft*; and afterwards other pieces on the same subject. In 1668 he published his *Plus ultra; or the Progreſs and Advancement of Knowledge ſince the days of Ariſtotle*. He likewise published a *Seasonable Recommendation and defence of Reason*; and a *Philosophia Pia: or, A Discourse of the religious Temper and Tendencies of the Experimental Philosophy*. In 1678 he was made a prebendary of Worcester. He used to reflect upon his university-education with regret and dissatisfaction, declaring that his being trained up in that trite and beaten road was one of his greatest unhappineſſes that had ever befallen him. He died 1680.

GLAPHYRA, wife of Archelaus, high-priest of Bellona at Comana in Cappadocia, procured kingdoms to her two sons by her beauty. She flourished at the same time with Marc Anthony. Appian ſays, He ſettled as he thought proper, the conſtits of cities and kings, particularly of Siſinna and Ariarathes in Cappadocia, preferring Siſinna out of regard to his mother Glaphyra, a woman of great beauty. Dion calls her a woman of a ſcandalous character. The report of this intrigue reached Fulvia, the wife of Anthony; and ſhe would have engaged Auguſtus to take vengeance of her husband on account of his infidelity towards her. But Auguſtus conſidered her threats, and choſe to ex-

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poſe himſelf to a war rather than be Fulvia's gallant. This at leaſt is what he would have us to think of him; for he wrote an epigram upon this ſubject, which Martial has inſerted in his poems, Ep. 21. l. 2.

GLAPHYRA, grand-daughter of the preceding, was daughter of Archelaus king of Cappadocia. She was married to Alexander ſon of Herod and Mariamne. She boaſted of her ſuperior nobility; treated Herod's ſiſter and wives with contempt; and by her vanity excited a great flame in Herod's family. Her haughtineſs was one of the firſt cauſes of her husband's death. She made him odious, and added new force to the deſigns that had been formed to deſtroy him. During the criminal proſecution which Herod carried on againſt Alexander, he ordered Glaphyra to be put to the queſtion. She underwent the rack in preſence of her husband, who was bound in chains as a ſon who had conſpired againſt his father's wife. The ſight of this ſtruck her with horror, and made her ſigh in the moſt moving manner. Her husband being urged to declare whether his wife was an accomplice of his crime, answered, that he was not a man, who could conceal any thing from a woman, who was dearer to him than his life, and had born him ſo many children. Upon this ſhe proteſted her innocence, and declared ſhe would not ſcruple to tell a falſity if it would contribute to ſave her husband's life, tho' ſhe would loſe her own; but that otherwiſe ſhe would confeſs all. Her husband immediately made his confeſſion, and ſaid, that himſelf and his wife had no other deſign than to go to Archelaus's court, and thence to Rome.

GLEICHEN. There is related a very remarkable adventure of a German count of that name. Being taken in a battle againſt the Turks, and carried captive into Turkey, he ſuffered there a ſevere and long captivity: but was one day accoſted by the daughter of the king his maſter.

where

where she was taking the pleasure of a walk. His good mein was so agreeable to the princess, that she promised to procure him his liberty, and follow him, if he would marry her. He answered, I have a wife and children. That is nothing, replied she; it is the custom in Turkey to have several wives. The count yielded. They escaped, and arrived safely at Venice, where the count met one of his servants, who had roamed about every where in quest of him; was informed by him that his wife and child were well, and he immediately went to Rome, and having made an ingenious representation of the whole affair, obtained of the pope a solemn license to keep both his wives. The count's wife was no less compliant than the court of Rome; for she caressed the Turkish princess in the tenderest manner, who had been the means of restoring her beloved husband. The Turkish princess returned all her civilities with good grace. She had no children of her own, and loved extremely the children which the other wife had store of. A monument of this is still extant at Erford.

GLICAS (Michael) of Sicily, lived in 1250, and wrote annals from the creation of the world to Alexius Comnenus, who died in 1118, to which Leuenclavius added a 5th part, that came down almost to the taking of Constantinople.

GLISSON (Francis) a learned English physician in the 17th century, sometime regius professor of physic in Cambridge, who published several works. The world is obliged to him for the discovery of the *Capsula communis* or *Vagina Portæ*, and other anatomical discoveries. He died at London in 1677.

GOBRIAS, one of the seven conspirators among the Persians with Darius, to expel the Magi. The Persians designing to invade the Scythians, the latter sent them a bird, a rat, a frog, and five arrows, which riddle Gobrias thus explained: "Ye Per-

sians, unless you retire with the speed of birds, or fortify yourselves in morasses like frogs, or run into holes like rats, we shall certainly dispatch you with these arrows.

GODFREY of Bouillon, prince of Lorraine, shewed great bravery in Germany and Italy under the emperor Henry IV, and was chosen general of the expedition which the Christians undertook for the recovery of the Holy Land, and sold his dukedom to prepare for this war. In 1097 he subdued Solymán, sultan of the Turks, took Nice, Antioch and Edessa, and in four years time conquered Lycaonia, Cilicia, Syria, and Mesopotamia Comagena, which made the caliph of Egypt sue for a peace. In 1099 he took Jerusalem, and was made king of Judæa; and refusing a crown of gold where his saviour was crowned with one of thorns, he chose one of the same. The sultan of Egypt afterwards sent a terrible army against him, which he defeated with the slaughter of above 100000 of the enemy. He died in 1100.

GODOLPHIN (John) an eminent English Civilian in the 17th century, of the ancient family of Godolphin in Cornwall, was at first puritanically inclined, but afterwards took the engagement. At the restoration he was one of his majesty's advocates. He was esteemed as great a master of divinity as of his own faculty, and published several works, as *The holy Limbec*, and *Holy Arbour*.

GODWIN (Thomas) a learned English writer in the 17th century, was master of the free-school at Abingdon in Berkshire, where he educated a great many youths, who became eminent both in church and state. His works shew him to have been a man of great learning, such as *Historiæ Romanæ Antbolgia*. *Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum*. *Muses & Aaron*. *Florilegium Pbrascon*, &c.

GOLIUS (James) professor of mathematics and Arabic in the

versity of Leyden, was born at the Hague 1596, of an ancient family. He was extremely well acquainted with the sciences and customs of the Arabs. He attended the ambassador sent by the united provinces to the king of Morocco, and received from him particular marks of favour. In that country he made curious collections of manuscripts. He made afterwards a journey to Aleppo, made some excursions towards Mesopotamia, and came by land to Constantinople. He returned to Leyden laden with manuscripts. He was as much respected for his piety as for his learning. He died 1667.

GOLIUS (Theophilus) professor of Ethics at Strasburg, where he was born 1528. He wrote in Latin a short scheme of morality, extracted from the books of Aristotle *ad Nicomachum*; and wrote a Greek Grammar. He died in 1600.

GOMARUS, a famous divine and professor in the university of Leyden, who disputed obstinately against Arminius.

GOMBAULD (John Ogier de) one of the best French poets in the 17th century. He was one of those few learned men whose meetings gave rise to the French academy. He was a Protestant. Queen Mary of Medicis had a particular esteem for him; none had a more free access to her. He was one of those who were most constantly at the assemblies formed by Mary of Medicis and Ann of Austria, during the regencies of these two princesses. But he went with more pleasure to M. Rambouillet's house, the delicious meeting (as the author of the preface to his letters and treatises calls it) of all the persons of quality and merit then living. Some authors pretend he excelled chiefly in sonnet-writing; others extend his dominions further.

GONDEBALD, king of the Burgundians, one of Gondioch's 4 sons, joined with his second brother to depose the other two. Being defeated,

he hid himself till it was given out that he was dead, and then surprized and defeated his brothers at Vienne. He straight made excellent laws for the government of his soldiers. Being overthrown by Godegisilus and Clodoveus, he retired to Avignon, and made peace with Clodoveus who attacked him. He sacked Vienne a 2d time; but differing with Clodoveus, he demanded aid of Theodore in vain, and died in Italy in 516.

GONTAUT (Armand de) baron of Biron, was the person, who, after Henry III's death, did chiefly contribute to secure the crown to Henry IV; wherefore the latter of these two princes was extremely grieved when this great man was killed at the siege of a town in Champagne, before the league had been quite subdued. He was almost a free-thinker; or if he had any religion, he was rather a Protestant than a Roman Catholic. The inquisitors mistrusted him so very much, that he was one of those who was doomed to be murdered on St. Bartholomew's day. But as he lodged at the Bastille, being great master of the ordnance, he knew how to disappoint their wicked designs. He was a very universal scholar. He took a delight to enquire after and to know every thing, and used to carry a pocket-book with him, in which he wrote down every thing that appeared remarkable to him, which gave rise to a proverb very much used at court. When a person happened to say something uncommon, they told him, *you have found that in Biron's pocket-book*; and even king Henry's buffon swore sometimes by Biron's divine pocket-book.

GONZAGA (Cecilia) reckoned amongst the most virtuous and most learned maidens that lived in the 15th century. She made a wonderful progress in the *Belles Lettres*, under Victorine de Feltri. Her mother Paula Malatesta, a lady illustrious for her virtue, learning and beauty, inspired her with a contempt for the world; and

and persuaded her to be a nun, in which resolution she persisted notwithstanding all that could be urged against it.

GONZAGA (Eleonora) the daughter of Francis II. marquis of Mantua, and wife of Francis-Maria de la Rovere duke of Urbino in the 16th century, was remarkably severe against lewd women, would not have the least familiarity with those ladies of quality against whom there had been the least rumour or suspicion, that they had tainted the honour of their sex, and banished several of them from her territories.

GONZAGA (Isabella) the wife of Guy-Ubaldo di Montefeltro, duke of Urbino, deserves to be ranked among the most illustrious ladies. She was of a wonderful chastity; for it is asserted, that after she had lain two years with her husband, who all that while performed nothing of what is called conjugal duty, she was nevertheless persuaded that there was nothing wanted in her marriage. Her husband confessed his impotency. She never complained, but comforted him, and nothing could prevail upon her to have her marriage declared void. Nothing but death could separate her from the duke. His death made her almost desperate, and she passed the rest of her life in a glorious widowhood.

GONZAGA (Julia) duchess of Trajetto and countess of Fondi, was the wife of Vespasian Colonna. After her husband's death she took for her device an Amaranthus, which the herbalists call the love-flower, with this motto, *non moritara*, i. e. it shall never die, hinting thereby, that her first love should be immortal. The wonder is, that her husband was very old, and she in the prime of her age, and so celebrated for her beauty, that Soliman, emperor of the Turks, longed to see her. He sent a powerful army under Barbarossa, king of Algiers, to besiege Fondi, the place of her residence; but though Barbarossa

stormed the city and took it, yet the beautiful and chaste Julia did not fall into the hands of this savage. She had made her escape upon hearing the first noise. The greatest lords in Italy courted her, but could not persuade her to marry again. She was esteemed for her learning, and suspected of Lutheranism.

GONZAGA (Lucretia) was one of the most illustrious ladies of the 16th century, and much celebrated for her learning by the wits of that time. Hortensio Lando wrote a beautiful panegyric upon her, and dedicated to her his *Dialogue of moderating the Passions*. Her beautiful letters have been collected with the utmost care. She was unhappy in her marriage with John Paul Manfrone, whom she married with reluctance, when she was but fourteen years of age, and who was not rich enough to deserve a woman like her. Her husband's conduct grieved her extremely. The duke of Ferrara caused him to be tried, and he was found deserving to be capitally punished. Our Lucretia did all in her power to procure his liberty. She endeavoured to move the duke of Ferrara's compassion by a moving letter. She could not prevail; for he died in prison, where she was never permitted to see him, and could have no correspondence with him but by letters. She refused obstinately to marry again. All that came from her pen was so much esteemed, that a collection was made even of the notes she wrote to her servants. She took pains to reform lewd women. Her reproofs to lewd, covetous or haughty persons were admired, as likewise those she addressed to a priest, who indulged himself in the pleasures of love. "Are not you ashamed, said she to him, you that are a priest of God, entirely consecrated to divine things, to touch the rotten body of a prostitute with the same mouth in which you receive the body of our Lord?" "Are you not ashamed to handle such

“such odious filth with the same hands with which you celebrate the unspeakable mystery, which the angels administer with you? Oh, how impossible is it to be at the same time one body and spirit with God, and one body with a wicked woman!”

GONZALES of Cordova, a famous captain, a Spaniard: he was at the conquest of Granada, and took several places from the Moors. Ferdinand V. king of Arragon, made him commander of the army which he sent to share the kingdom of Naples with the French. He laid siege to Taranto, took it by capitulation, and promised with an oath to set Alphonso, duke of Calabria, who was in it, at liberty; but yet sent him prisoner into Spain. The French and Spaniards quarrelling again, he defeated duke Aubigny and duke of Nemours, utterly ruined the residue of the French, and settled the kingdom of Naples under the dominion of the Spaniards. It is thought he designed at the sovereignty of Naples; but Ferdinand made a journey to Naples, and forced him to follow him into Spain, where he died.

GORANUS, brother and successor of Congallus I, king of Scotland. He travelled his kingdom to see that justice was duly administered; persuaded Lothus, king of the Picts, to break his alliance with the Saxons, by reason of their cruelty to the Britains, concluding such a league unworthy of a true Christian, who ought to discourage tyrannies, &c. This done he made him enter into a league with Uter, king of the Britains, and with himself against the Saxons, who gave them a great overthrow upon the banks of the Huniber, and at length humbled them beyond resistance. Goranus is said to have been killed by his own subjects after he had reigned 34 years.

GORDIANUS, senior son of *Mentius Marullus*, and by his mother descended from Trajan the emperor, a

person of great magnanimity, eloquence, justice and continency; being proconsul of Africa, he won so many friends that he was made emperor in the 8th year of his reign, together with his son; but Cappellianus, who bore him a grudge, got up a knot of Moors, and marched directly for Carthage. The emperor sent out his son to oppose him, who was slain; and Gordianus, afraid to fall into the hands of Maximinus, killed himself. In his youth he writ the lives of Antoninus Pius, and Antoninus Marcus, in curious verse. He gained the affection of the people while he was questor, by furnishing out shews, and entertaining them with festivals; and when he grew old his awful and engaging presence procured him a general respect.

GORDIANUS Tertius, in the 16th year of his age, at the people and soldiers request, was proclaimed Cæsar in the senate house. He quelled the sedition of Sabinianus, married the daughter of Mithreus an excellent philosopher, and changed the face of the empire. He vanquished Sapor, retook Antioch, and drove the Persians out of the Roman empire; this he did by the advice of his father Mithreus, who was cut off by the fraud of Philip, surnamed the Arabian, who having got himself to be joined with him co-partner in the empire, commanded Gordian to be stript and murdered by the soldiers, whom he had brought to his party.

GORDIUS, king of Phrygia, and father of Midas, was a poor husbandman, with two yokes of Oxen, with which he plowed his land, and drew his wain. An eagle sitting a long while upon one of his oxen, he consulted the soothsayers, a virgin bid him sacrifice to Jupiter in the capacity of king. He married the virgin, who brought forth Midas. The Persians instructed by the oracle to set the first person they met in a wain upon the throne, met Gordius, and made him king. Midas for this blessing dedi-
cated

cated to Jupiter his father's cart. The knot of the yoke they say was so well twisted, that he that could unloose it was promised the empire of Asia ; hence the proverb of the Gordian knot had its original.

GORGONS, three sisters, the daughters of Phorcus and Ceta, whose names were Medusa, Euriale, and Sthenio. They dwelt near the Hesperian gardens, and turned into stones all people that looked in their faces. Perseus vanquished them, and killed Medusa by Minerva's assistance. All this is understood by the mythologists of fortitude, which overcomes the greatest of dangers.

GORGOPHONE, the daughter of Perseus and Andromeda, was the wife of Perieres, the son of Æolus, and king of the Messenians in the Peloponnesus. Having survived her husband, she married again Oebalus, and is the first woman that was twice married : for before her time the persons of her sex had made it a matter of conscience never to marry again.

GORLÆUS (Abraham) born at Antwerp 1549, gained a great reputation by his care in collecting a great number of medals, and other antiques of that kind ; seals and rings of the ancients in particular, as appears by the work he published in 1601, intitled, *De Styliotheca, &c.* He lived and died at Delft. If we may depend upon the *Scaligerana*, it is not safe to trust his medals. His heirs sold his collection to the prince of Wales.

GOROPIUS (John) born in Brabant, physician to the queens of France and Hungary, a good linguist and philosopher, but delighted in paradoxes. He affirmed that Adam spoke High-Dutch. He wrote *Origines Antwerpianæ*.

GOSELINI (Julian) born at Rome 1525, was at the age of 17 secretary to Ferdinand Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily. He continued in the same post when this viceroy was made governor of Milan, and enjoyed it under the duke of Alba and the duke of Savoy,

who were successively governors of that state after Gonzaga's death. The latter took him into Spain with him, where Gofelini was so acceptable, that the duke was given to understand he would do well to employ him only in negotiating his affairs. The marquis of Pescara, who succeeded to this duke, reposed equal trust in him. But the duke of Albuquerque, who succeeded him, treated Gofelini in such a brutish manner, that he was like to make him lose both his reputation and life at once. However, this persecution turned to his honour. He evaded this storm artfully, and under the marquis d'Aimonte, and under the duke of Terranova, who were governors of Milan, he was restored to his former post. Amongst the good qualities ascribed to him, he is called the pacifier of disputes. His employments which he enjoyed above 40 years, did not hinder him from publishing several works of different kinds, pieces of history, letters and discourses.

GOUDIMEL (Claudius) one of the most excellent musicians in the 16th century, was barbarously murdered at Lyons in 1572, because he was of the reformed religion. His greatest crime was that he had composed the most beautiful airs for the psalms of Marot and Beza.

GOVEA (Andrew) in Latin Goveanus, a native of Beja in Portugal, was principal of the college of St. Barbara at Paris in the 16th century. John III, king of Portugal, made him return to his dominions to establish a college at Conimbra, and he took with him some learned men, capable of instructing the youth. George Buchanan and Patrick Buchanan were of that number. The public enjoys several of his works, both philological subjects and the law.

GOVEA (Manfred) son of the preceding, was a very good writer both in prose and verse, understood the Belles Lettres, and the civil and canon laws very well, and was much esteemed.

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effected by the duke of Savoy, who honoured him with the employment of counsellor in the senate of Turin. He died 1613. He published *Consilia* (Advices;) notes on the works of Julius Clarus; poems; and a funeral oration on the death of Philip II. king of Spain.

GOULART (Simon) a native of Senlis, and minister of Geneva, was one of the most indefatigable writers of these latter times. He was very well acquainted with all the particulars relating to authors and books; and it was for this reason that Henry III. sent a man on purpose to Geneva, in order to know from him who the author was that concealed his name under that of Stephanus Junius Brutus to publish some very republican maxims. But Goulart, who knew the whole secret, would never reveal it, lest he should expose those concerned in it to any danger.

GOURNAI (Mary de Jars, lady of) Montagne's daughter by alliance, and famous for her learning. She was concerned in some books in favour of the Jesuits, and against the Anti-Coton, a satire against the Jesuits. She complained to the cardinal du Perron, that in a pamphlet, intitled, *The Defence of the Butter-women*, she had been called a prostitute who had served the public. He advised her for her vindication to prefix her picture to her book. Maresch has immortalized the fidelity of her cat.

GOWER (John) an eminent English poet in the 14th century, in the time of Richard II. to whom he had dedicated his works, was cotemporary with Chaucer, and was his scholar and successor in the laurel. He was blind some time before he death, and lived to an advanced age. He was interred in the church of St. Mary Overies in Southwark, to which he had been a ~~tax~~ factor, and over his tomb is a statue of him, under the feet of which are represented three of his principal works, *Speculum mediantis*, *Vox Clamantis*, and *Confessio Amantis*.

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GRABE (John Ernest) a very learned writer in the beginning of the 18th century, a native of Königsberg in Prussia. He was educated in the Lutheran religion; but the reading of the fathers led him into doubts. He presented to the electoral consistory at Sambia in Prussia a memorial containing his doubts. The elector gave orders to three eminent divines to answer them. Their answers shook him a little in his resolution of embracing the Roman Catholic religion, and one of them, Spener, advised him to go to England. He went, and was received here with great civility, and recommended to the favour of king William, who gave him a pension, which was continued by queen Anne. Here he spent the rest of his life in publishing several valuable works, well known to the learned. He was ordained a priest of the church of England, and honoured with the degree of doctor of divinity by the university of Oxford, upon which occasion Dr. George Smalridge pronounced two Latin orations, which were afterwards printed.

GRACCHUS (Titus Sempronius) being pretor he subdued Gaul, and while consul reduced the Celtiberians, took Ilurcis, which he rebuilt and called it Gracchuris. The 2d time he was consul he totally subdued Sardinia, and brought with him a vast company of slaves; the auction of which lasted so long that it gave rise to the proverb *Sardi venales*. He married Cornelia a chaste and learned lady, by whom he had Tiberius and Caius of admirable parts and eloquence, but too covetous of applause, which occasioned their ruin. They forsook the nobility, and took part with the common people, and revived the Agrarian laws, the perpetual fuel of seditions. Tiberius was killed while he was haranguing to the people by Pub. Nasica; and Caius two years after that, when he had possessed the capitol, and by frequently pointing to his head, recommended the

the preservation of it to the people (which by others was interpreted to be demanding the crown) was slain by the order of the consul Opimius.

GRACCHUS (Sempronius) of another family in the reign of Augustus, a person illustrious and wickedly eloquent, vitiated Julia the daughter of Cæsar, married to Marcus Agrippa, and afterwards being married to Tiberius, prosecuting his former adulteries, incensed her against her husband; for which he was banished into the island of Cercina, where he continued 14 years in exile, and after Julia was murdered, had his head struck off by persons sent on purpose.

GRACES, in Latin *Gratiæ*, by the Greeks called *Charites*, were said to be the daughters of Jupiter and Venus, being three in number; Aglais, signifying beauty; Euphrosyne, gladness; and Thalia, youth or mirth; all referring to the fertility of the earth. Some refer the signification to benefits received and bestowed; by the first denoting the benefit alone; by the second the receiver, and by the third the benefactor. They were painted naked and with smiling countenances, to shew we ought to oblige our friends cheerfully and without dissimulation.

GRADONICUS (Peter) duke of Venice, elected in 1290. by his prudence discovered the conspiracy of Bajamont Teupolus, and prevented the fatal consequence that might have befallen the city. In memory of their preserver the republic ordered St. Catherine's day, on which he was elected, to be solemnly observed.

GRÆVIUS (John George) one of the most learned writers in the 17th century. In the 24th year of his age the elector of Brandenburg made him professor at Duisbourg. In 1638 he was invited to Deventer to succeed his former master Gronovius. In 1661 he was appointed professor of eloquence at Utrecht, and twelve years after he had the professorship of politics and history conferred on him.

He fixed his thoughts here, and refused several advantageous offers. He had however the satisfaction to be sought after by divers princes, and to see several of them come from Germany to study under him. He died in 1703, aged 71. His *Theſaurus Antiquitatum & Historiarum Italiæ*, &c. and other works, are well known.

GRAILLY (John) in 1364 commanded the forces of Philip king of Navarre against Charles V. of France at the battle of Cocherel in Normandy, where he was taken prisoner by Bertrand de Gueschin, and not enlarged till the treaty of peace concluded between these two princes. Afterwards he served the English against France, and after many signal exploits, was taken prisoner before Subize, and imprisoned in the tower of the temple of Paris; from which the king of England did all he could to get him released, and had prevailed, upon condition he would never take arms against the French; but he chose rather to die in prison, which he did five years after his imprisonment.

GRAIN (Baptist le) master of the requests in ordinary to Mary de Medicis q. of France's household, wrote the history of Henry the Great, of Lewis XIII. from the beginning of his reign to the death of the marshal d'Ancre in 1617. This history is reckoned to be wrote with impartiality, and the spirit of a true patriot, and contains many things not to be found any where else. He vigorously asserts the edict that had been granted to the reformed.

GRAMOND (Gabriel Bartholomew de) president in the parliament of Thoulouse, and son of the senior counsellor in the same parliament. He wrote a history which is esteemed, containing the transactions of France from the death of Henry IV. to 1629, in 18 books. He had published before, in 1623, a particular history of the war which Lewis the Just carried on against his Protestant subjects.

GRANDIN

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GRANDIER (Urban) curate and canon of Loudun, burnt alive for a magician. He was a good preacher, which drew upon him first the envy and then the hatred of the monks of Loudun, especially after his having strongly urged in a sermon the necessity of confessing to the curate at Easter. He was first accused, being a handsome man, of criminal conversation with women in the church of which he was curate, and condemned to resign all his benefices, and to live in penance. Three years after some Ursuline nuns of Loudun were thought by the vulgar to be possessed with the devil. Grandier's enemies soon spread the report that he was the author of that possession. And in order to make the charge succeed, they, by the means of father Joseph their fellow Capuchin, who had great credit with the cardinal Richlieu, persuaded the cardinal, who could never forgive any libel wrote against him, that Grandier was the author of a libel, intitled, *The Woman-shoemaker of Loudun*, which was very injurious to the cardinal's person and family. The cardinal wrote immediately to Mr. Laubardemont, counsellor of state, his creature, to make a diligent enquiry into the affair of the nuns, and gave him sufficiently to understand, that he desired to destroy Grandier. He was arrested in 1633, and being tried by very credulous judges, chosen on purpose to gain the point, Grandier, upon the evidence of Astaroth and other devils, i. e. on the evidence of the nuns, who asserted that they were possessed by those devils, was condemned to be burnt alive. He suffered his punishment with great resolution, and like a christian. As he was on the pole a large fly flew buzzing about his head. A monk who was present, having read that the devils always assist at people's death, in order to tempt them, and that Beelzebub signifies in Hebrew *Lord of flies*, cried out immediately, that the devil Beelzebub

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was flying about Grandier to carry his soul to hell; upon which a very comical song was made.

GRASSIS (Paris de) greatly blamed for his imposition upon the antiquaries. He composed the epitaph of a mule, caused it to be engraved on a piece of marble, and hid it under ground in his vineyard. It was dug up as it were by chance, and was not much minded at first, but became famous afterwards, and passed with great many persons for an antique; so that Thomas Porcacchi inserted this epitaph in a book as a genuine piece, and really ancient. His ceremonial has been published and is esteemed.

GRASWINCKEL (Theodore) a native of Delft, a very learned Civilian in the 17th century, and very well skilled in matters relating to polite literature and Latin poetry, and his merit was rewarded; for he was promoted to considerable employments at the Hague, and the republic of Venice made him a knight of St. Mark. His chief work was *De Jure Majestatis*, dedicated to the queen of Sweden, maintaining principles the most favourable to kings, and the most opposite to Buchanan's republican maxims. He asserted the claim of the republic of Venice against the duke of Savoy in their controversy about pre-cedency; and before that maintained the right of the Venetians to govern themselves and their subjects.

GRATAROLUS (William) a learned physician in the 16th century, born at Bergamo in Italy, who wrote curious books of restoring, preserving and improving memory, and of foretelling of men's genius and inclination by the observation of the parts of the body, and several other treatises.

GRATIAN, son of Valentinian I. by his first wife, was declared Augustus by his father at the city of Aumiens in 365, and succeeded him in 379. a prince extolled for his wit, eloquence, modesty, chastity and zeal against heretics. He associated Theodosius with him in the empire, and
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advanced Aufonius the poet to the consulship. He made a vast slaughter and overthrow of the Germans near Strasburg, and was hence surnamed Allemanicus. He was the first emperor who refused the title of Pontifex Maximus, upon the score of its being a Pagan dignity. Maximus debauched a part of his army into a revolt, and by the treachery of Merobaudus defeated the emperor at Paris, who soon after this misfortune fell into an ambuscade at Lyons, and was assassinated by Andragathius.

GRATIAN, a private soldier, proclaimed emp. by the revolted Roman legions in Great-Britain, who set him up against Honorius in 407; but this usurpation was but of short continuance; for the same rebels knocked him down, and set up Constantine another usurper in his room, four months after.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine monk in the 12th century, who wrote a book to reconcile the seeming contradictions of the canons, published in 1151, after he had been 24 years about it.

GRAUNT (Edward) a man of eminent learning in the 16th century, who published, in 1575, *Græcæ linguae spicilegium*; and in 1597, *Institutio Græcæ Grammaticæ compendiaria in usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis*; bred at Westminster and Oxford, and master of Westminster-school. He died 1601.

GRAUNT (John) author of a curious and celebrated book, intitled, *Natural and Political Observations made upon the Bills of Mortality*. He was by trade a haberdasher of small wares. He laid down his trade and all public employments on account of his religion; for, tho' he was educated a Puritan, and afterwards professed himself a Socinian, yet in the latter part of his life he declared himself of the Roman Catholic religion. He was a member of the royal society. He died 1674.

GRAVINA. (Peter). an Italian

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poet, much esteemed by the great general Gonsalvo and Prosper Colonna, wrote in a pure Roman stile discourses on matters relating to the law and the Belles Lettres, as well as poems. He died in 1527.

GRAVIUS (Henry) of Louvain, a learned printer, in such esteem with pope Sixtus V. that he conferred upon him the care of the library and printing-house in the Vatican. He died in 1591, and cardinal Baronius wrote his epitaph.

GREAVES (John) a very learned English writer in the 17th century, bred at Oxford, after great progress in the Latin and Greek languages applied himself to the study of natural philosophy, and then studied the writers of astronomy in the Arabian and Persian as well as the Greek languages. He was chosen for his reputation professor of geometry in Gresham coll ge 1630. Then he took a resolution to travel, went first to Leyden and Paris, and then into the Eastern countries, after having visited Italy. He measured the pyramids at Grand Cairo; and having done that very exactly, and made a curious collection of Greek, Arabic and Persian manuscripts, with a great number of gems and other antiquities, he returned to Florence, and dedicated there a poem to the grand duke, which he had wrote at Alexandria. Thence to Rome, where he measured the elevation of the pole, and found it to be 43 degrees and 46 minutes. And from thence he returned to England, was chosen Savilian-professor at Oxford; and in 1645 proposed a method for reforming the calendar, by omitting the intercalary day for forty years to come. In 1646 he published his *Pyramidographia: or a Description of the Pyramids in Egypt*; and 1647 his *Discourse of the Roman foot and denarius; from whence, as from two principles, the measures and weights used by the Ancients may be deduced.*

He was ejected by the parliament visitors from his professorship 1648, and obli-

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obliged to quit the university. On this account his chests were broke open by the soldiers, and part of his papers lost. He retired to London, where he prosecuted his studies with vigour, as appears by the writings he published and left in manuscript. He died 1652, aged 50.

GREGORY, firnamed the Great, born at Rome of a patrician family, discovered such abilities in the exercise of the senatorial employments, that the emperor Justin the younger appointed him prefect of Rome. He quitted that office, and retired into a monastery under Valentinus the abbot. Pope Pelagius II. took him from hence, and made him his 7th deacon, and sent him nuncio to Constantinople to demand succours against the Lombards. He returned to Rome after the emperor's death, and was sometime secretary to pope Pelagius; after which he obtained leave to retire into his monastery. When he thought of enjoying a solitary life, he was elected pope by the clergy, the senate and people of Rome, and after employing all possible methods to avoid it, was forced to accept of it. Besides his learning, and his diligence in instructing the church, by both preaching and writing, he had a very happy talent of winning over princes in favour of the temporal as well as spiritual interest of religion. He undertook the conversion of the English, and sent some monks of his order thither under the direction of Augustine their abbot, by means of Bertha, daughter to Charibert king of France, who prevailed upon Ethelred king of England, her husband, to hearken to the pope's missionaries. His morality with respect to the chastity of churchmen was very rigid, asserting that a man who had ever known a woman ought not to be admitted to the priesthood, and he always caused the candidates for it to be examined on that point. He likewise exerted himself vigorously against such as were found guilty of calumny.

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He flattered the emperor Phocas, while his hands were yet reeking with the blood of the three children of Mauritius the emperor, and of this emperor himself, whom he caused to be cruelly murdered upon the bodies of his children that had been butchered in his sight, as on an altar. He likewise flattered a very wicked queen of France, Brunehaut. He is also accused of destroying the noble monuments of the ancient munificence at Rome, that those who visited Rome might not attend more to the triumphal arches than to holy things. And he burnt a numberless multitude of heathen books, Livy in particular. He died 604.

GREGORY VII, named Hildebrand before he was raised to the see of Rome. Of all the popes who have boldly laboured to increase the power of the pontificate, none succeeded so well as he. He was wicked, but possessed great qualities. He had been prior of the convent of Clugni, and had negotiated several affairs with and for the popes, and was raised himself to the pontificate 1073. Upon his accession he resolved to divest the emperors of a regal privilege they enjoyed of giving the investiture to the bishops, and in the first council held by him at Rome, declared to be excommunicated both him who should receive the investiture of any benefice from a layman, and the person who should bestow it. And his legates declared to the emperor, who had gone as far as Nuremberg to meet them; that they had express orders to treat him as an excommunicated person. The emperor submitted, received absolution, and assured Gregory by letter, that he would for ever pay him the most profound submission. But for all this he would not suffer the legates to call a council, and still kept such of his ministers as the pope had excommunicated. The pope cited him to appear in the approaching synod of Rome. The emperor laughed at his menace, and called a council at Worms,

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Worms, in which cardinal le Blanc acted as the accuser of Gregory. This assembly annulled the election of the pope, who communicated their letters to his synod next day, and pronounced solemnly the sentence of anathema against the emperor, and excommunicated a great number of German and Lombard prelates. But the latter, so far from being afraid, assembled in Pavia, and excommunicated him. To strengthen himself he prompted the Saxons to rebel, and made a league with the duke of Suabia. The league, which was formed in his favour in Germany, was so powerful, that it was declared by them, that they should elect another emperor by the pope's authority, who should give him the imperial crown. The emperor was obliged to wait upon the pope in person, to desire absolution from him, and was forced to submit to the most unheard-of indignities before he could obtain it, and his excommunicated adherents were treated as rigorously. He discovered afterwards, in order to recover the favour of the Lombards, an eager desire to revenge the injuries which had been done him : for which reason the pope, in a council held at Rome 1080, divested him a-new of his imperial dignity. This last thunder-clap carried things to the utmost extremity. The emperor summoned an assembly, first at Mentz, and afterwards at Brixen, where Gregory was declared to have forfeited the pontificate ; and they elected in his stead Guibert of Parma, archbishop of Ravenna, who assumed the name of Clement III. This assembly charged Gregory with necromancy, and other crimes. The emperor after success in Germany, notwithstanding the pope's prophecies, resolved to settle his anti-pope at Rome, and forced his enemy to fly from Rome to Salerno, where Gregory VII died in 1085.

"The authority (*says Mr. Bayle, very justly*) to which the Roman pontiffs have raised themselves, is more wonderful than the wide-extended monarchy of ancient

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"Rome ; so that it may be said, that providence had destined this city to be, in two different manners, the source of the most exalted qualities necessary for the founding of a very great state."

GREGORY of Nazianzum, surnamed the Divine, was one of the most illustrious ornaments of the Greek church in the 4th age. He was made bishop of Constantinople in 397 ; but finding his election contested by Timotheus, archbishop of Alexandria, he voluntarily resigned his dignity about 382, in the general council of Constantinople. His works are extant in two volumes, printed at Paris 1609.

GREGORY, bishop of Neocæsarea, called Thaumaturgus from his working of miracles about the year 234. He was Origen's scholar, under whom he studied five years. He was present at the council held at Antioch in 265, against Paulus Samosatenus. There are several works of his extant.

GREGORY of Tours, a learned prelate, born of a noble family at Auvergne in the 6th age. He went to Rome, and got acquainted with Gregory the Great. He wrote the history of the kings of France, in ten books, besides other pieces.

GREGORY (James) born in Scotland, an eminent mathematician in the 17th century. He entered deeply into the sublimest part of that science. He spent some parts of his life in foreign countries, especially in Italy ; and afterwards was professor of mathematics at St. Andrews in Scotland. In 1663 he published his *Optica promota*. And in 1667, at Padua, his *Vera Circuli & Hyperbolæ Quadratura*. Some other curious pieces of his were published in the *Philosophical Transactions* 1668, relating to the controversy about the motion of the earth between Stephano de Angelis and John Baptista Riccioli, and upon Mr. Huygen's animadversions upon his *Quadratura*. In 1668 he published his *Exercitationes Geometricæ*.

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Geometricæ; and in 1672 a small treatise, intitled, *The great and new Art of weighing Vanity*, which was pretended to be written by the arch-bedel of the university of St. Andrews. He died, not forty, 1675.

GREGORY (David) nephew of the preceding, born at Aberdeen in Scotland, and educated there and at Edinburgh, where he was professor of mathematics. In 1684 he published, *Exercitatio Geometrica de dimensione Figurarum*. Coming to England afterwards, he was incorporated in the degree of master of arts in the university of Oxford 1691; and the same year accumulated the degrees in physic, and afterwards became a master commoner of Baliol-college. The same year he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford. He distinguished himself to great advantage by his *Astronomiæ Physicæ & Geometricæ Elementa*, printed at Oxford 1702, and by his other writings. He died 1708.

GREW (Nehemiah) a learned English writer in the 17th century, had considerable practice as a physician in London, where he died suddenly 1711. He wrote several works, which are greatly esteemed, particularly his *Cosmologia sacra*, in which there are excellent observations upon providence, and God's government of the material, animal, and rational world, and the excellency of the Bible.

GREY (Jane) called also lady of Suffolk, proclaimed queen of England in 1553, was the daughter of Henry duke of Suffolk, and granddaughter of Mary sister of Henry VIII. She married Gilford Dudley, and was 17 years of age when Edward VI. declared her lawful heir to the crown at his death. She was proclaimed queen accordingly by some of the nobility; but the greater part, thro' their hatred to the duke of Northumberland, whom they suspected to have hastened king Edward's death, sided with Mary, Henry VIII's daughter,

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and seized and imprisoned Jane Grey, her husband, and father-in-law, who were all three beheaded in one day, in 1553.

GRINDAL (Edmund) born in 1519. Ridley, bishop of London, to whom he was chaplain, recommended him to king Edward VI; but this prince dying soon after, Grindal travelled into Germany to avoid the persecution under queen Mary. Queen Elizabeth promoted him to the see of London 1560. In 1575 he was made archbishop of Canterbury. He died in 1583.

GRISANT (William) an English physician and mathematician in the 14th century, wrote several considerable treatises, as *de Quadratura Circuli*; *de Qualitatibus Astrorum & de significationibus eorum*; *de Magnitudine scelis*, &c.

GROSTHED (Robert) bishop of Lincoln in 1235, a person of great learning and exemplary piety, was excommunicated for refusing to comply with the pope's unreasonable exactions in the churches of his diocese, which censure he bore up against with boldness, and appealed to our saviour's tribunal. He left several learned works behind him.

GRONOVIVS (John Frederic) a very learned critic in the 17th century, born at Hamburg, and having travelled thro' Germany, Italy and France, was made professor of polite learning at Dauter, and afterwards at Leyden in 1658. His critical writings are very well known by the learned.

GRONOVIVS (James) son of the preceding, and a very learned man, educated first at Leyden, then went over into England, where he visited the universities, consulted the curious manuscripts, and formed an acquaintance with several learned men. He was chosen by the grand duke to be professor at Pisa, with a considerable stipend. He returned into Holland after he had resided two years in Tuscany, and consulted the manuscript

cripts in the Medicean library. In 1679 he was invited by the curators of the university to a professorship, and his inaugural oration was so highly approved of, that the curators added four hundred florins to his stipend, and this augmentation continued to his death. He refused several honourable and advantageous offers. His works are well known to the curious. He was compared to Schiöppius for the virulence of his stile; and the severity with which he treated other great men, who differed from him, exposed him to the just censure of all persons of humane and generous minds. But no set of men are so remarkable for their virulence in their literary suabbles about *a's* and *o's*, as these professors of humanity, as they call themselves.

GROTIUS (Hugo) one of the greatest men in Europe, was born at Delft, April 1583. He made so rapid a progress in his studies, that he composed verses before he was nine years old, and at 15 had attained a very great skill in philosophy, divinity and civil law, and yet a greater proficiency in polite literature, as appeared by his commentary he had made at that age on Martians Capella. He accompanied, in 1598, the Dutch ambassador into France, and was honoured with several marks of esteem by Henry IV. He took his degree of doctor of laws in that kingdom, and at his return to his native country, devoted himself to the bar, and pleaded before he was 17 years of age. He was not 24 when he was appointed attorney-general. In 1613 he settled in Rotterdam, and was nominated syndic of that city. The same year he was sent to England on account of the divisions that reigned between the traders of the two nations, on which he had written a treatise. He had so great a concern in the affairs which proved the ruin of Barnevelt, that he was seized and sentenced to perpetual imprisonment the 18th of May, 1619, and to forfeit

all his goods and chattels. He made his escape by the assistance of his wife, and retired into France, and there met with a gracious reception from that court, who settled a pension upon him. Here Grotius applied himself assiduously to his studies. First he published an apology for the magistrates of Holland, who had been removed from their employments. He left France, after having resided eleven years in that kingdom, and returned to Holland, having received a very kind letter from prince Frederic Henry. But his enemies renewing their persecution, he went to Hamburg; where he staid till offers were made him by the crown of Sweden in 1634. Queen Christina appointed him one of her counsellors, and sent him in quality of ambassador of France to Lewis XIII. He returned after having discharged this employment about eleven years, to give an account of his embassy. He passed thro' Holland, and received great honours at Amsterdam. He was introduced to the queen of Sweden at Stockholm; and after having discoursed with her about the affairs he had been sent to negotiate, he begged her to grant him his dismissal. This he obtained with difficulty, and the queen gave him many marks of her esteem, tho' he had a great many enemies in this court. He was cast away on the coast of Pomerania, and continued his journey by land; but his indisposition forced him to stop in Rostock, where he died in a few days, on the 28th of August, 1645. His body was carried to Delft, and interred in the sepulchre of his ancestors. His work *de Jure Belli & Pacis* is a master-piece that has been received by the public with peculiar honour. It was printed at Paris in 1625, and dedicated to Lewis XIII. There have been since many editions of it, and many learned voluminous commentaries upon it. Fifty years after his death he received an honour which the ancients did not receive till many ages after they had

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left this world. I mean, that he has been published *cum notis variorum*. He composed in his youth a history of the Low-Countries, from the departure of Philip II, to the year 1608. It is divided into annals and history, and is wrote in imitation of Tacitus's Laconic style.

GRUTER (Janus) a learned philologist, and one of the most laborious writers of his age, was born at Antwerp 1560. He travelled much, and read lectures in the university of Rostock. He had afterwards the charge of the library at Heidelberg, which was carried to Rome some time after. This employment suited him well, and enabled him to publish a great many commentaries. One of the most useful of his works is a large collection of inscriptions.

GRYLLUS, son of Xenophon, was mortally wounded in a battle against the Thebans; yet gave a mortal wound to Epaminondas the Theban general. Xenophon hearing of his death, threw off his garland of flowers; but being told, that he had killed the enemies general before he fell, he took it up again, saying, that his death ought to be celebrated with joy, rather than lamented with sorrow.

GRYNÆUS (Simon) son to a peasant of Suabia, born 1493, was Greek professor at Heidelberg 1523. He took a tour into England, and received great civility from the lord chancellor Sir Thomas More, to whom Erasmus had recommended him. He was a learned and laborious man, and did great service to the commonwealth of learning. He was the first who published the *Almagest* of Ptolemy in Greek.

GRYPHIUS (Sebastian) a famous printer at Lyons in the 16th century, who received great applauses from the learned. Conrad Gesner dedicated one of his books to him. One of his most beautiful editions is a Latin Bible in two volumes in folio. He printed the Hebrew in the utmost perfection,

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employed able correctors, and was himself a learned man.

GRYPHIUS (Anthony) his son, exercised honourably the same profession in the same city.

GUADAGNOLO (Philip) reader of Arabic and Chaldee in the college della Sapienza at Rome, in the 17th century, was one of the first who was employed in translating the scriptures into Arabic; after the congregation *de propaganda fide* resolved to comply with the desires of some Eastern prelates, who had presented a petition to pope Urban VIII. for that purpose. The archbishops of Damascus and father Guadagnolo were ordered to undertake this translation; but, some time after, the latter only continued this weighty work. He published a treatise in defence of the Christian religion against the objections of Ahmed Ben Zin Alabedin, a Mahometan doctor, in Latin, at Rome, an. 1631; and afterwards in Arabic 1637.

GUARINI (Battista) born in Ferrara 1538, known by his tragedy, entitled, *Pastor Fido*, of which there have been innumerable editions and translations. He could never, for all the reputation he had got by this poem, endure the title of a poet. He devoted himself successively to Vincenziode Gonzaga, to Ferdinand de Medicis, grand duke of Florence, and Francis Maria de Feltri, duke of Urbino; but the only advantage he reaped from those masters was, great encomiums on his wit and compositions. One Aubertus Miræus has ranked our author among the ecclesiastical authors, in his *Bibliotheca Ecclesiastica*, on account of his *Pastor Fido*, which he imagined to be a book of devotion, shewing the duty of pastors.

GUARINI or Guarino, a Theatine friar and mathematician to the duke of Savoy, was born in Modena, and flourished in the 17th century. His *Placita Philosophica* was printed at Paris in the year 1666, and his *Cœlestis*

Cælestis Mathematica at Milan, in 1683, at which time he was dead.

GUICCIARDINI (Francis) of one of the most noble and ancient families in Florence, author of a history of the transactions in Italy from 1494 to 1532, greatly esteemed. He was employed in several embassies. He was appointed by Leo X. governor of Modena and Reggio, and was governor of Bologna at this pope's death. He performed very signal services to the house of Medicis, and would not listen to the offers made him by Paul III., who wanted to engage him in his service.

GUIGNARD (John) a Jesuit, and professor of divinity in the college of Clermont, was executed at Paris, in 1595, for high-treason. He was found guilty of writing a book filled with rebellion and fury against Henry III. and Henry IV. He has been applauded as a martyr by the apologists for John Chastel.

GUISE (Renatus de) duke of Lorraine, married Margaret de Harcourt, heiress of Tankerville, and obliged her by the marriage-contract to make over to him by deed of gift all her possessions. But after this the said duke, upon pretence of her being ugly, cruelly divorced her without restoring her possessions; and married the duke of Guelderland's sister, in his first wife's life-time. His second wife brought him, among her children, Anthony, who succeeded him, and

GUISE (Claudius) duke of Lorraine, who, being born after the death of Margaret de Harcourt, pretended, that, as Anthony was born in that lady's life-time, he ought to be reputed as a bastard, and consequently was incapable of succeeding his father; so that he was not ashamed to dishonour his own mother by making her pass for a concubine, in order to make himself duke of Lorraine, in prejudice of his elder brother. But having failed in his attempt, he left his country and settled in France. Being a

man of great bravery and exalted merit, he gained prodigious esteem, married a princess of the blood, and was raised to very high employments. It was in his honour that the earldom of Guise gave title to a duke and peer. Counties, &c. had never been honoured in this manner, except in favour of princes of the blood. Claudius having sent, without the king Francis I's order, some troops out of the province of which he was governor, exasperated his majesty to such a degree, that his pardon could not be obtained on any other account, than that he should never again appear at court. The pretence he made use of, in order to draw these troops out of his government of Champagne was, to repulse the Anabaptists, who made incursions into the duke of Lorraine's territories. He was likewise greatly blamed by the nobility as well as by the king, for his attempt on the government of Burgundy, in the lifetime of Philip Chabot, admiral and governor of the said country. And this prince, a little before his death, advised his successor not to bestow any employments on the Guises. However, this Claudius of Lorraine became so powerful, that he founded a family which had like to have dethroned the lawful successors. He died 1550, leaving six sons and four daughters; the eldest of which married James Stuart V. king of Scotland. At Marignan, where Francis I. won a victory over the Swiss in 1515, Claudius duke of Guise, who commanded the Lansquenets in the absence of Charles duke of Guelderland, was trampled under foot, when a German gentleman, his squire, saved his life, and lost his own, by covering him with his body, and receiving all the shot and thrusts levelled at him.

GUISE (Francis of Lorraine duke of) eldest son of the preceding, was one of the greatest captains of his age. He did important services to the government by his defending Metz against the emperor Charles V. by taking Calais

Calais, and on several other occasions. However, it may truly be affirmed, that the evils he caused to France were much greater in proportion than the advantages he procured to it by his valour and conduct. His ambition, and that of cardinal Charles of Lorraine his brother, which was still more exorbitant than his, brought a dreadful desolation on the kingdom; besides, the bloody spirit with which they were animated against the Protestants, occasioned the civil wars, which so often brought France to the brink of ruin. This hatred was at first a mere political handle; for could they have had a prospect of a more exalted fortune among the Protestants, they doubtless would have engaged in their party; but at last it rose to a true hatred. The Guises under the reign of Francis II, who had married their niece Mary Stuart, daughter to James V. of Scotland, by taking advantage, in the most indecent manner, of the weakness of this prince, seized upon the power which belongs only to the princes of the blood, and depriving them of the share which they ought to have in the government during the minority of the king, had a design even to put to death the first of them. This usurpation, joined to a horrid cruelty against the Protestants, gave rise to the famous conspiracy of Amboise, by which their authority was the more increased. They went such lengths as to cause the second prince of the blood to be condemned to die; and doubtless the sentence would have been put in execution, and a general massacre made of all the Protestants in the kingdom, had Francis II lived a little longer. After his death the Guises had not authority enough to prevent the Protestants from enjoying liberty of conscience, by virtue of the edict of January 1562, as they had done before in the assembly *des Notables*, at Fontainebleau 1560; but they found means to invalidate the effects of that edict, by the massacre of Vassy, which

was soon followed by a religious war, as the Guises had hoped. And in all probability, the taking of Orleans would have enabled him to extirpate the Protestant religion, had he not been assassinated by Poltrot. He died of his wound February 1563, in the 44th year of his age. The writers of his party applaud him prodigiously on this occasion, viz. "During the siege of Roan, a Protestant gentleman, who had a design to kill the duke, having been brought to him, said, that it was not out of hatred to his person, but that he thought he was bound to make such an attempt for the service of his religion; the duke gave him his liberty, and said these words: *Get thee gone; if thy religion commands thee to assassinate those who never offended thee, mine obliges me to give thee thy life, which I may justly take away. Judge, from these two actions, which religion is the best.*" A wise and a Christian speech in itself; but when we call to mind that the person who made it was a persecutor, we cannot but look upon him as a man who plays the comedian, and makes a farce of religion. For was he not at this time behaving with a most savage and detestable cruelty against a whole body of innocent people?"

GUISE (Henry of Lorraine, duke of) eldest son of the foregoing, had a certain mixture of good and bad qualities, which made him very fit for overthrowing a government. On one side, he had abilities sufficient to find out arts for that purpose, and wickedness enough to execute them. He suffered his aspiring and ambitious temper to go such lengths, that after having brought numberless calamities on the whole kingdom, he himself was involved in its ruin. The manner in which Henry III got him dispatched, and cardinal of Guise in the castle of Blois, is universally known. The duke of Guise's party was so powerful, that notwithstanding their

chief was executed in Blois, they nevertheless supported themselves with such vigour, that they brought the king himself to his end, and forced Henry IV. to forsake his religion. France cannot call to mind these times without blushing for shame; since there never was any democracy in which the kingly authority and majesty were more slighted than in that kingdom in this age. The preachers inveighed against the king, and celebrated the duke of Guise as a martyr that deserved to be canonized. The people imitated the wild phrenzy of the preachers; and the most astonishing circumstance, and which the Protestants did not fail to make a handle of, was, that the Sorbonne, applauding the sedition, made such decrees as were entirely republican.

GUISE (Charles of Lorraine, duke of) eldest son of the preceding, was born 1571. He was seized with many others, on the day of the execution of Blois, and continued in prison till August 1591, when he escaped. The partizans of the league made rejoicings in all parts of the kingdom, and the pope gave public thanks to God for it. He was received with great acclamations at Paris; and not only the common people, but also the nobility concerned in the league, flocked out to meet him. But his great prosperity proved the ruin of the party, by reason of the jealousy it raised in the duke of Mayenne, who set himself up as head or chief of the league, and in this quality exercised a power which differed very little from that of monarchs. He might have assumed the title of king; but for some political reasons he contented himself with that of lieutenant-general of the estate and crown of France, accompanied with an almost despotic power that was real. He and the league laid it down as a supposition that the throne was vacant, and thereupon overturned the most solemn and most fundamental laws of the kingdom. He convened

the estates of the kingdom at Paris in 1593. He therein created an admiral, and four marshals of France. He declared in this assembly, that the only motive of their assembling, was, to proceed to the election of a king who should be a Catholic. But when he found that he himself could not be elected, he artfully diverted that design, and so much the more earnestly because he knew that the duke of Guise, his nephew, was to be chosen king. His duchess could not bear this, and therefore she advised the duke her husband to make a peace with the king, rather than be so mean-spirited as to recognize as his master and king this *little boy*; for so she called her nephew out of contempt. The nephew was made governor of Provence when he submitted to Henry IV, 1594. He held some employments both by sea and land under Lewis XIII. but by the politics of cardinal Richlieu he was not suffered to grow too powerful, and was even forced to leave France. He retired into Florence, and died at Cuna in the Siennese, the 30th of September, 1640. The chevalier of Guise, one of his brothers, killed in the open streets of Paris the baron de Luz 1613; and a month after, the son of the same baron; but so powerful was his family, that not the least notice of it was taken, even by the court or by the judges.

GUISE (Henry of Lorraine, duke of) son to the preceding, was born in 1614, and was one of the most gallant and best accomplished men in all France. He was designed for the church, and a very great number of abbies were bestowed on him, and he was even nominated to be archbishop of Rheims. But having promised to marry princess Anne of Mantua, cardinal Richlieu found means to deprive him of all his benefices; upon which he retired to Brussels, where he married the countess de Bossu; but left her soon after, and returned to France. Falling a second time into disgrace,

he withdrew to Rome, where he endeavoured to get his marriage annulled. From thence he went to Naples to command the army of the people, a little after which he was taken prisoner and carried into Spain. He recovered his liberty, in 1652, at the solicitation of the prince of Conde; and the court of Spain consented to it the more willingly, because they hoped, that, at his return to France, he would create new factions and diversions in that kingdom. But when he came back to France, instead of forming cabals, he spent his life in amorous intrigues. He returned to Naples to recover his authority there, but rather out of ostentation than from any hopes of success, and accordingly it came to nothing. He was appointed lord high chamberlain, that post being vacant since the death of his brother duke de Joyeuse. He was ordered, in 1656, to go and meet the queen of Sweden, who was coming into France. No man was better qualified for whatever required pomp and magnificence. He died the 2d of June, 1664, at Paris.

GUISE (Lewis of Lorraine, cardinal of). There were three cardinals of this name, the first being brother to Francis of Lorraine, duke of Guise; and the second was son to the same duke. This third was son to Henry of Lorraine, duke of Guise, killed in Blois, and born in 1575. He was of so martial a temper, that he breathed nothing but war, tho' he was an ecclesiastic, a cardinal and archbishop of Rheims. He followed the king in his expedition to Poitou in 1621, and signalized himself among the bravest and most intrepid in the army at the attack of a suburb in the siege of St. John d'Angeli. Falling sick some days after, he ordered himself to be carried to Saintes, and died there the 21st of June. By his will he declared on his death-bed his repentance for his licentious life. It hath been observed, that the descendants of the same prince of Conde, whom Francis of Lorraine,

duke of Guise, endeavoured to destroy, are become heirs to the descendants of that duke, in no longer time than about an hundred and thirty years.

GUISE (William) a very learned English divine in the 17th century, descended of a good family near Gloucester, born in 1653, bred at Oxford, and fellow of All-Souls, entered into orders in 1680, and died of the small-pox September 3, 1683. He was eminent for his skill in the Oriental languages and learning. After his death Dr. Edward Bernard, Savilian-professor of astronomy, published a book, which Mr. Guise translated into Latin, and illustrated with a commentary, viz. *Misne pars; ordinis primi Zeraim tituli septem*; to which is prefixed, Dr. Edward Pocock's Latin version of Moses Maimonides's *Præfatio in Seder Seraim*. He was engaged in preparing for the press an edition of Abulfeda's Geography, when he died.

GUNTER (Edmund) an eminent English mathematician in the 17th century, bred at Oxford, went into holy orders, was chosen professor of astronomy in Gresham-college, and distinguished himself there by his lectures and writings. He died 1626. His writings are *Canon Triangulorum. Of the Sector and Cross-staff, and other Instruments*.

GUSTAVUS, Adolphus II, styled the Great, born at Stockholm in 1594, succeeded his father in 1611. Fortune smiled on him in the very beginning of his reign. He regained from the Danes what they had taken from him, and so pushed on his success, that he made that crown to tremble, till he was reconciled by the mediation of the king of England. Having made several considerable conquests in the Muscovian territories, he forced the grand duke to sue for peace, which was concluded advantageously for Sweden. After this he married the elector of Brandenburg's sister; and in his own defense made

war upon Poland, wherein he found greater difficulty; yet he over-ran most of that kingdom, till stopt by the imperial assistance, he hearkened to king Charles of Great-Britain and the French king. Next he turns his thoughts towards Germany, as a theatre worthy of his valour; but did not resolve upon a war, till first he had travelled over Germany incognito, carefully observing the strength of the empire, and comparing it with what he could make; and then with the consent of all his states, he accepted the invitation of the German Protestants; and having entirely settled his state, with an army of 20000 men, landed in the isle of Rugen, whence he drove the enemy, and gave the plunder to his soldiers, yet civilly treated the inhabitants. Then he takes the isle of Usedom; on which it is enacted at Ratibon, that all Germany shall take up arms. The emperor removes Wallestein, and makes count Tilly general in his room. After which followed a most hot and bloody war; wherein, tho' fortune was diverse, yet victory still finally declared for the Swedish hero, who was assisted with money from England and Holland, with men and money by the duke of Muscovy, and was joined by the German Protestants. The battle of Leipfick was obstinate and cruel, where the Imperialists with the victory lost 10000 men on the spot, and 7000 prisoners, with all their baggage and cannon; count Tilly had four or five wounds, and Pappenheim pierced with seven shot, lay a whole night stripped among the slain. After this the great success of the Swedes obliged the emperor to restore Wallestein to his post, who sometime after took Leipfick, near which, on the 15th of November 1632, was fought a second battle, where our heroic king gained the victory with the loss of his life, to the unspeakable sorrow of his friends and subjects, after he had lived 37 years, 10 months, and 17 days. He was of a comely per-

sonage, and a ruddy complexion; tall, streight and well-made; vigorous and strong of body; vigilant, liberal, exemplary pious, easy of access, and an enemy to ceremonies; of a solid judgment, grave fancy, and extraordinary memory: he was skilled in the sciences, chiefly mathematics, politics and history; and spoke Latin, Italian, French, and High-Dutch most naturally. Wallestein the emperor's general gave him this testimony, that he esteemed the king of Sweden the greatest general in the world.

GYMNOSOPHISTS. Thus the Greeks have called those philosophers, who used to go naked. There were some of them in Africa; but the most celebrated lived in India. The former dwelt on a mountain of Æthiopia pretty near the Nile, without house or cell. They were not united into a body, nor did they offer up sacrifices together, as those of India did; each of them had a little habitation for himself, in which he studied, and performed his devotions privately. They that were guilty of man-slaughter, were obliged to present themselves before them, in order to be absolved, by submitting to such penances as would be enjoined them, without which they were not suffered to return into their native country. These philosophers led a very frugal life, for they lived only upon such fruits as the earth produces of itself without any tillage. Philostratus says, they were descended from the Gymnosophists of India. The latter were divided into Brachmans and Germans, and the more considerable of these last went under the name of Hylobians, because they dwelt in woods; they abstained from wine and women; they answered the questions of princes by messengers; and it was by them that kings worshiped and prayed to the Deity. Next to them the physicians were esteemed, who did not lead a solitary life; but pretending, amongst other things, to have remedies for barrenness, people were glad to give them

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lodging. Some of them pretended to predictions, and to great knowledge of the state of the dead. The gymnosophists, generally speaking, have been an honour to their profession. The maxims and discourses which historians ascribe to them savour of nothing that is rude and savage; on the contrary, they abound with a great many very reasonable observations, which shew a deep meditation. They kept up their dignity, for they would not even go to meet kings; but whoever wanted them was obliged to come himself, or to send messengers to them. Their method of education is much celebrated by Apuleius. The doctrine of transmigration obliged them to eat nothing that had life, and made them extremely indifferent with regard to life. To be sick was a shameful thing amongst them; so that to avoid this disgrace the sick used to burn themselves.

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HABBAKKUK, whose name signifies a Wrestler, the 8th of the minor prophets. He must have prophesied before Zedekiah's reign, either in the first days of Manassch, when right and justice were, as he complains, gone out of the land; or in the days of Amon, who worshipped the idols his father Manassch had served in the beginning of his reign; for he predicted the ruin of the Jews by the Chaldeans. Accordingly he is placed between the prophecy of Naham, contemporary with Manassch; and that of Zephaniah, who lived under Josiah.

HABERT, bishop of Vabres, whom cardinal Richlieu made choice of to confute Janfenius, wrote several books upon *Grace*, and translated the ceremonial of the Eastern church. Of his family was

HABERT (Susanna) the wonder

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of her age for her profound learning; who having lost her husband Charles du Jardin when she was but 24, continued a widow, and spent her time in learning Hebrew, Greek, Latin, Spanish and Italian philosophy and divinity; so that she grew famous among the learned. She died in 1633, in the nunnery of the lady of Grace in Ville l'Evêque, where she had lived near 20 years.

HABINGTON (William) a famous English historian in the 17th century, educated at St. Omers and Paris. After his return he was instructed in history by his father. He died in 1654, and left several manuscripts behind him. His printed works are poems under the title of *Cyflara*; *The Queen of Arragon*, a Tragi-comedy; *Observations upon History*; and *The History of Edward IV. King of England*, published at the desire of king Charles I.

HACKET (William) a famous English fanatic, who, after having committed the greatest debaucheries and villanies, set up for a prophet, and was joined by Edmund Coppinger and Henry Arthington, two men of some learning, the former under the title of the *Prophet of Mercy*, and the latter under the title of the *Prophet of Judgment*. Arthington published that they had an extraordinary mission, and that after Jesus Christ no person in the world had a greater authority than William of Hacket. The other declared that Hacket was the only king of all Europe. They afterwards made him equal in every thing to Jesus. They would have crowned and anointed him, but he refused it, saying, the Holy Ghost had already anointed him in heaven. He sent them, at last, to declare that Jesus Christ was come to judge the world, which they did, crying, *Repent, England, repent*. This happened July 16, 1592. They were summoned before the judges, and tried and condemned. Hacket was sentenced to be hanged and quartered, and died uttering blasphemy too horrid

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rible to be related. Coppinger starved himself in prison, and Arthington was pardoned. Hacket entertained a violent hatred against queen Elizabeth, and confessed to the judges that he had run a dagger through the heart of that queen's picture.

HADRIAN (Publius Ælius) a Roman emperor, son to Ælius Hadrianus Afer, lost his father when ten years old. Trajan was one of his guardians. He began early to serve in the armies, and accompanied Trajan in his expeditions against the Daci. He behaved very gallantly in that war. Some time after he was made prætor, and commanded afterwards the army in Pannonia with such good conduct, that he was made consul. After the siege of Atræ in Arabia, Trajan being sick, determined to return to Rome, and left him the command of the army. He had already given him the government of Syria, and finding that his death grew near, he adopted him at last. Hadrian having received at Antioch almost at the same time the news both of his adoption and of Trajan's death, caused himself to be proclaimed emperor, August 11th, 117. One of the first things he did was to yield up all Trajan's conquests, being content that the river Euphrates should be the boundary of the empire. He came to Rome 118. The senate decreed him a triumph, and honoured him with the title of Father of his Country; but he refused both, and required that Trajan's image should triumph. His remission to the people amounted to an immense sum. Those who have examined the historians, and computed it, make it amount to twenty-two millions and five hundred thousand golden crowns. There are medals in which Hadrian is represented holding a flambeau in his hand to set fire to all those bonds which he had made void. He examined diligently into the conduct of the governors, would absolutely know every thing by his own enquiries, and left proofs of his

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liberality in all places. He visited the Gauls, Germany and Britain, in which last country he caused a wall to be built. He went into Africa in 129, and travelled over Asia, where several kings came to pay their respects to him. He was seized with a dropsy, which vexed him to such a degree, that he became almost raving mad. A great number of physicians were sent for, and to the multitude of them he ascribed his death. Severianus, when he was dying, prayed: *Immortal Gods, who are witnesses of my innocence, I have but one favour to beg of you. Let Hadrian earnestly wish for death, without being able to die.* His prayer was granted: Hadrian really sought death a thousand ways, but could not find it. He died at last at Baizæ in the 63d year of his age, having reigned 21 y. wanting 30 days. The Latin verses he addressed to his soul have been much criticized and variously interpreted. He was an author. There are some fragments of his Latin poems extant, and there are Greek verses of his in the anthology. He had great wit, and an extensive memory. He understood the sciences perfectly well, but was very jealous of those that excelled in the arts. He was also cruel, envious, lascivious, and addicted to magic. His love for Antinous is abominable. He built several temples to himself as he passed thro' Asia. It is not in the least probable that he designed them for Jesus Christ. Antoninus obtained his apotheosis, and prevented the rescision of his acts, which the senate once intended.

HADRIAN, cardinal priest, of the title of St. Chryfogonus, was a native of Cornetto in Tuscany. Innocent VIII sent him nuncio into Scotland, and afterwards into France; and after he had been clerk and treasurer of the apostolic chamber, pope Alexander VI, whose secretary he had been, honoured him with the cardinal's hat. His life was a continual scene of odd alterations. H. nanov

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narrowly escaped death the day Alexander VI poisoned himself by mistake. Afterwards he drew upon himself the hatred of Julius II, so that he was obliged to go and hide himself in the mountains of Trent. Having been recalled by Leo X, he was so ungrateful, that he engaged in a conspiracy against him. The pope pardoned this fault; but the cardinal durst not trust to this; he made his escape, and it could never be known exactly what was become of him. He was one of the first that effectually reformed the Latin style. He studied Cicero with great success, and made a great many excellent observations on the propriety of the Latin tongue. The treatise he composed of *Sermone Latino* is a proof of this. He had begun a Latin translation of the Old Testament. He wrote *De vera Philosophia*. This treatise was printed at Cologne 1548.

HADRIAN VI was born at Utrecht in 1459. Some say his father was a weaver, others that he was a brewer, others make him a builder of boats. His father was not able to maintain him at school. The young man got a place at Louvain in a college in which a certain number of scholars were maintained *gratis*. It is reported that he used to read in the night-time by the light of the lamps in the churches or streets. He made a considerable progress in all the sciences; and if he did not become a poet nor a good writer, it was because he did not care for it. He led an exemplary life, and there never was a man less intriguing and forward than he was. He took his degree of doctor of divinity at Louvain. He was soon after made canon of St. Peters, and professor of divinity at Utrecht, and then dean of St. Peters and vice-chancellor of the university. He was obliged to leave an academical life to be tutor to the archduke Charles. This young prince made *no great progress* under him: however, never was a tutor more considerably rewarded; for it was by Charles V's credit he was raised to the

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papal throne. He had given him several honourable employments before, in which he extricated himself out of great difficulties very honourably. Leo X had given him the cardinal's hat in 1517. After this pope's death several cabals in the conclave ended in the election of Hadrian, with which the people of Rome were very much displeased. He would not change his name, and in every thing he shewed a great dislike for all ostentation and sensual pleasures, tho' such an aversion had been long ago out of date. He was very partial to Charles V, and did not enjoy much tranquility under the triple crown. It was perhaps his discontentment that gave rise to those manners which make him pass for a mad-hater. His very temperance has been ridiculed. Some of his works have been published. But tho' he owed his preferment to learning, he was not very favourable to men of letters. He lamented much the wicked morals of the clergy, and wished to establish a reformation of manners among them. He prohibited extravagant expences at canonizations, as inconsistent with the holiness of it. But his successors have not been of the same mind.

HAGGAI, whose name signifies Joy, the 10th in order of the smaller prophets. He began to prophesy in the second year of king Darius; but what Darius is uncertain. Most interpreters assert it was Darius son of Hydaspes, who reigned 532 years before Christ.

HAILLAN (Bernard de Girard) after having made an early figure as a poet and a translator, he applied to writing history with such success, that Charles IX. made him historiographer of France in 1571. His history extends from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. There had never been published before a complete history of France in the French tongue. Henry III, in recompense for this history, with which he was highly pleased, bestowed considerable favours on him.

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him. He promised to Henry IV to continue his history, but did not. He was very much criticized, and gave haughty answers to his censurers.

HALE (Sir Matthew) lord chief justice of the king's-bench in the reign of Charles II, was reformed from the levities of his youth by Mr. John Glanvill, serjeant at law. He applied to the study of the law, and entered into Lincoln's-inn. Noy, the attorney-general took early notice of him, and directed him in his studies. Mr. Selden took much notice of him, and it was this acquaintance that first set Mr. Hale on a more enlarged pursuit of learning, which he had before confined to his own profession. During the civil wars he behaved so well as to gain the esteem of both parties. He was employed in his practice by all the king's party; and was assigned council to the earl of Strafford, archbishop Laud, the duke of Hamilton, the earl of Holland, the lord Capel, and the lord Craven. He was appointed by the parliament one of the commissioners to treat with the king. The murder of king Charles gave him very sensible regret. However, he took the engagement, and was appointed, with several others, to consider of the reformation of the law. In 1653 he was by writ made serjeant at law, and soon after appointed one of the justices of the Common Pleas. Upon the death of Oliver Cromwell he refused to accept of the new commission offered him by Richard his successor. He was returned one of the knights of Gloucestershire in the parliament which called home Charles II. Soon after he was made lord chief baron of the exchequer; but to avoid the honour of being knighted, declined for a considerable time waiting on the king; which the lord chancellor Hyde observing, sent for him one day upon business, when the king was at his house, and told his majesty; that there was his *modest Chief Baron*; upon which he was unexpectedly knighted. In this

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post he continued eleven years with great applause. In 1671 he was advanced to be lord chief justice of the King's-bench. Four years and a half after this promotion his health obliged him to resign this post, and he died the December following. He wrote several books, moral, physical and divine, justly esteemed.

HALES (John) one of the most learned and judicious divines of the church of England, and seldom mentioned without the title of *ever-memorable*, bred at Oxford, and chosen fellow of Merton-college in 1605. In 1612 he was appointed Greek professor. In 1618 he went into Holland chaplain to Sir Dudley Carlton, ambassador from king James I to the United Provinces, at the time of the synod of Dort. He became acquainted with the most secret deliberations of this synod. The letters which he wrote on this occasion to Sir Dudley, who sent him to Dort to inform him of what passed in that assembly, have been published. In his younger years he was a Calvinist; but upon hearing Episcopius's reason he bid adieu to John Calvin. He entertained principles of peace and concord about church matters, as appeared chiefly in a *Treatise*, which he wrote at the request and for the use of his friend Mr. Chillingworth, *concerning Schism*. Archbishop Laud happened to see this manuscript, and was displeased with several things in it, yet he had so high an opinion of him, that he used his assistance in preparing the second edition of his answer to Fisher the Jesuit, and he did not oppose his preferment to a canonry of Windsor. When the king and court resided at Windsor, his polite conversation was much sought after by noblemen and courtiers. After the civil wars broke out he was ejected out of his canonry of Windsor, and was obliged to sell his library, which cost him 2500*l*. for 700*l*. which money he shared with several ministers, scholars, and others, who had been deprived of

their subsistence. He accepted of a small salary to instruct the son of Mrs. Salter, who lived near Eton. At last Dr. King, the suffering bishop of Chichester, together with several of his relations, retiring to the house of this gentlewoman, they formed a kind of college there, and had the prayers, sacraments, &c. according to the orders of the church of England, in which Mr. Hales officiated as chaplain. Afterwards a declaration being published, prohibiting all persons from harbouring malignants, i. e. Royalists, he left that family, and retired to Eton, where he lodged in the house of a widow whose husband had been his servant. In this obscure retreat he was reduced to extreme want. Here he died May 19, 1656, aged seventy-two. Several pieces of his have been published since his death.

HALL-BEIGH, first Dragoman at the Grand Signior's court in the 17th century, was born a Christian in Poland. But having been taken by the Tartars when he was young, they sold him to the Turks, who brought him up in their religion in the seraglio. His name, in his native country, was Bobowski. He learnt a great many languages, and became capable to write books. Sir Paul Ricaut owns he was indebted to him for several things which he relates in his *Present State of the Ottoman Empire*. He held a great correspondence with the English, who persuaded him to translate some books into the Turkish language, and had a mind to return into the bosom of the Christian church, but he died before he could accomplish this noble design. Dr. Hyde published his book *Of the Liturgy of the Turks, their Pilgrimages to Mecca, their Circumcision and visiting of the Sick*. He translated the Catechism of the church of England into the Turkish language. He likewise translated the whole Bible into that language. The manuscript is lodged in the library of Leyden. He wrote likewise a Turkish grammar and dictionary.

HALL (Joseph) one of the most illustrious prelates that were in England in the 17th century, was first professor of rhetoric in the univ. of Cambridge, and then successively, rector of Halsted, dean of Worcester, bishop of Exeter, and lastly of Norwich. His works testify his zeal against popery, and they are much esteemed. He lamented the divisions of the Protestants, and wrote something concerning the means of putting an end to them. July 1616 he attended the embassy of lord viscount Doncaster into France, and during his absence was nominated to the deanry of Worcester. Upon his return he was appointed by his majesty to be one of the divines who should attend him into Scotland. In 1618 he was sent to the synod of Dort with other divines, and pitched upon to preach a Latin sermon before that assembly. But being obliged to return from thence before the synod broke up, on account of his health, he received signal marks of esteem, and was also by the States presented with a gold medal. Among other writings of his there is a piece dedicated to the nobility of England, against travelling, as it is commonly undertaken by the gentlemen of our nation. His *Mundus alter* is an ingenious learned fiction, in which he describes the wicked morals of several nations.

HAMADRYADES. Thus some nymphs were called, whose fate depended on some trees, with which they were born and died. It was chiefly with the oaks that they had so near a relation. Amongst the mortal nature there were none that lived so long as this species of nymphs.

HAMDEN (John) of an ancient family at Hamden in Buckinghamshire. From the university he went to the inns of court, where he made a considerable progress in the study of the law. He was chosen to serve in the parliament, which began at Westminster Feb. 5, 1625-6, and served all the succeeding parliaments during the

the reign of Charles I. In 1636 he became universally known by his refusal to pay ship-money, as an illegal tax; upon which he was prosecuted. His carriage throughout this agitation gained him a great character. When the long parliament began, the eyes of all men were fixed upon him as their *Pater Patriæ*. January 3d, 1641-2, the king ordered articles of high-treason and other misdemeanors to be prepared against lord Kimbolton, Mr. Hamden, and four other members of the house of commons, and went to that house to seize them, but they were then retired; Mr. Hamden afterwards made a speech in the house to clear himself of the charge against him. In the beginning of the wars he commanded a regiment of foot, and performed the duty of a colonel upon all occasions most punctually, and did good service to the parliament at the battle of Edge-hill. He received a mortal wound in an engagement with prince Rupert in Chalgrove-field in Oxfordshire, and died June 24, 1643. He is said to have the art of Socrates to a great degree, of interrogating, and under the notion of doubts insinuating objections, so that he infused his own opinions into those from whom he pretended to learn and receive them. He was a very wise man, and of great parts, and possessed with the most absolute spirit of popularity, and the most absolute faculties to govern the people, that ever was in any country. He was temperate, and absolutely master over all his appetites and passions, and had thereby a great power over other men's. He was of an industry and vigilance not to be tired out; of parts not to be imposed upon by the most subtle; and of courage equal to his best parts.

HAMEL (John Baptiste du) a very learned French philosopher and writer in the 17th century. At 18 he wrote a treatise in which he explained in a very simple manner Theodorus's three books of *Spherics*; to which he added

a tract upon trigonometry extremely perspicuous, and designed as an introduction to astronomy. Natural philosophy, as it was then taught, was only a collection of vague, knotty, and barren questions; when our author undertook to put it upon a right foot, and published his *Astronomia Physica*. In 1666 Mr. Colbert proposed to Lewis XIV a scheme, which was approved of by his majesty, for establishing a royal academy of sciences, and appointed our author secretary of it. He hath published a great many books. He died at Paris in 1706, without any sickness, and of mere old age, being almost 83. Such reverence had his excellent character gained even among strangers, that while he was in England, the English Roman Catholics, used to say, *Let us go to bear mass said by the holy Priest*. He was regius professor of philosophy, in which post he was succeeded by Mr. Varignon. He wrote Latin with vast purity and elegance.

HAMMOND (Henry) one of the most learned divines of the 17th century, bred at Oxford, from which he proceeded doctor of divinity in 1638. In 1643 he was named one of the assembly of divines, but he did not sit among them. He adhered zealously to the royal family. At the opening of the year 1660, when every thing visibly tended to the restoration of the royal family, the doctor was desired by the bishops to repair to London, to assist there in the composition of the breaches of the church, his station in which was designed to be the bishopric of Worcester; but on the 4th of April he was seized by a fit of the stone, of which he died on the 25th of that month, aged 55. He had a great esteem for the works of Grotius, of which he made great use in his own, which are highly esteemed and useful.

HANNIBAL, the great Carthaginian general, son to Hamilcar, a captain; who made him swear upon the altar, that he should never be a

ailed to the Romans. At 26 years of age he took upon him the command of the army, after the taking of Salamanka and Saguntum in Spain. He defeated the Gauls, and passed the Alps in spite of the snow and Publius Cornelius, having mollified the rocks with vinegar, and cut through them with iron. He took Turin, and at Pavia defeated Cornelius Scipio, as well as near the river Trebia, with his colleague Sempronius Longus. Next year he overthrew Flaminius near the lake Trasymene, with the slaughter of 15000 men. Fabius Maximus wearied him with his delays; but he overthrew Terentius Varro at Cannæ, with 40000 foot, 2700 horse, and the flower of the Roman gentry; so that Hannibal sent to Carthage two or three bushels of gold rings found upon 5630 slain Roman gentlemen. And now had Hannibal gone straight to Rome, he had certainly ruined the Roman commonwealth; but going to Capua, where he wintered, the delights of the place debauched his whole army, while the Romans recovered themselves from the consternation, which the loss of five battles had cast them into. Then Fabius the Roman commander always declining to hazard a battle, he came before Rome, which moved them so little, that they sent forces the same day into Spain, and sold that very spot of ground where his army encamped; the rains forced him to raise the siege. Two years after the proconsul Marcellus gave him battle, tho' with different success; upon this Hannibal retired, saying, *What should I do with this man, who can neither conquer nor be conquered.* Next year Marcellus was killed by an ambush, and Hannibal made use of his seal to the governor of Selapia, desiring him to receive him into his garrison next night; but Crispinus, in pretence of receiving, cut off a great many of his troops, an. 547. Nero having defeated Aldrubal, Hannibal's brother, and thrown his head into his camp;

Hannibal seeing it, said, He doubted no longer of the ruin of Carthage. He was also defeated by Sempronius Gracchus, and at Eumenes; and treating of a peace with Scipio, who beset Carthage, they came to a battle, which Hannibal lost, with 20000 of his men killed, and as many taken. At last, fearing to fall into the hands of the Romans, he poisoned himself, ante ch. 183, aged 64. However, the manner of his death, as well as his character, is variously reported by historians.

HANNO, general of the Carthaginians, was commanded to sail round Africa. He entered into the ocean by the strait which we call of Gibraltar, and discovered several countries. He would have continued his navigation, had it not been for want of provisions. He wrote an account of his voyage, which was often quoted, but it was not much credited. Sigismund Gelenius published it in Greek at Basil by Frobenius 1533. He lived, according to Pliny, when the affairs of the Carthaginians were in the most flourishing condition. But this is a very indeterminate expression.

HARDOUIN (John) a learned French Jesuit in the beginning of the 18th century, known by the remarkable paradoxes he has advanced in his writings; this in particular, That all the works of the ancient, profane, and ecclesiastical writers, except Cicero's works, Virgil's georgics, Horace's satires and epistles, and Pliny's natural history, are mere forgeries.

HARIOT (Thomas) an eminent English mathematician in the 17th century, born and bred at Oxford, was early introduced to and esteemed by Sir Walter Raleigh for his admirable skill in mathematics, who sent him in 1585, with his first colony, to Virginia, of which country he wrote an account. Upon his return to England, Sir Walter introduced him into the acquaintance of Henry earl of Northampton, who, for his parts, allowed him a pension, as he

did likewise smaller ones to Mr. Robert Hues and Mr. Walter Warner, two other mathematicians, who with our author were the earl's constant companions, when he was committed to the tower for life in 1606, and were usually called the earl's *Magi*. It is said, that he had made a philosophical theology, wherein he had cast off the Old Testament.

HAROLD, king of England, called Harefoot, son to Canute I. Some say he was spurious. Accordingly when he was proclaimed king at Oxford, Alnot then archbishop refused to deliver up the regal habiliments to any but the sons of Emma; so that Hardi Canute, who was then in Denmark, son to the late king by Emma, was to have the west and south part of the kingdom; but Harold having now the power in his own hands, made it his business to secure the rest. To get his two half brothers, Edward and Alfred, into his power, he forged a letter in the name of Emma, inviting them into England; accordingly Alfred came; but it was his fate to fall into the hands of earl Godwin, sent on purpose to betray him. He was carried bound to Ely, had his eyes put out by the way, and died soon after in the monks custody. Emma fled immediately to Baldwin earl of Flanders, where she was visited from Denmark by Hardi Canute her son. Harold died shortly after, and was buried at Winchester, in the 5th year of his reign. His successor was the said Hardi Canute.

HAROLD II, king of England, after Edward the Confessor, an. 1066. Immediately he became courteous to the good, discountenanced the bad; made good laws, and repealed the rest, &c. In the mean time a comet was seen with a terrible streamer, and Tosti, Harold's elder brother, did his utmost to dethrone him. He came from Flanders and infested Hampshire and Sussex; thence he turned his course into Lincolnshire; but was soon forced to seek shelter at the court of

Malcolm king of Scots. Harold, it seems, had been at the court of William duke of Normandy, whom he was so foolish as to promise upon oath to procure him the kingdom upon king Edward's decease, and the duke's daughter, too young for marriage, was betrothed to him. He hearing that Harold had taken the crown, he sent to him to remind him of his oath. Harold replied, that his daughter being dead, he was absolved from his promise: upon this the duke fits out a great fleet, and raises a choice army, to invade England; and Harold hearing of it, causes strong watch to be kept on the coast. And now Harold Harfager, king of Norway, and earl Tosti, appear at the mouth of the Tyne with a prodigious navy, enter the river Humber, and being come before York, take it by storm. Harold, with all his forces, marched, gave them battle, and cut off the greatest part of them with king Harfager, and his brother Tosti, and took hostages from the rest that they should never return as enemies. To return to the duke, he lands with a fleet of 900 sail at Pevensey, Sept. 8, 1066. Harold, puffed up with his late victory, contemned him; however, in great haste, he marches to London, and thence into Sussex, not tarrying for supplies. The duke sent him these overtures, that he would either lay down his scepter, hold it of him, or try his title by single combat, or refer it to the pope. All which being rejected, they prepared for fight, the English with singing and drinking all night, the Normans by confession of their sins, and taking the communion. The 14th of October they met nine miles from Hastings, since called Battlefields. The fight was obstinate, till the Normans feigning a retreat, the English broke their ranks to pursue. At last, an arrow killing king Harold, determined the victory on the side of the Normans. See **WILLIAM the Conqueror**.

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HARPAGES, the great favourite of Astyages king of Media, who, tho' ordered to put Cyrus to death, saved him. Astyages, in revenge, cut his son in pieces, and caused him to be served up on his father's table. Upon which Harpages invited Cyrus, and assisted him to overcome Astyages, who made him general of his forces.

HARPALYCE the most beautiful maid at Argos. Her father Clymenus fell so deeply in love with her, that finding by experience that all his endeavours to conquer his passion served only to encrease it, he thought only how to gratify it. He, by the assistance of her nurse, enjoyed secretly the object of his love. Some time after the person, to whom she was betrothed, arrived. He pursued the new married couple, and murdered his son-in-law, and returned with his daughter to Argos, where he acted publicly as her husband. She, to be revenged of her father for his unworthy treatment of her, killed her younger brother, and gave him to her father to eat; after which, having prayed to the gods that she might be taken out of this world, she was transformed into a bird. Clymenus, overwhelmed with these misfortunes, laid violent hands on himself.

HARPALICUS, king of the Agymnians in Thrace, had a daughter named

HARPALICE, who was nourished by the milk of a cow and a mare, and trained up in the use of arms. When Neoptolemus Achilles's son attacked and wounded him, he would have been lost without retrieve; but Harpalice charged the enemy so seasonably, that she routed him. But his subjects dethroned, and at last killed him. She retired into the woods, and plundered the neighbouring countries; and run like lightning when pursued, so that she could not be overtaken. She could not be taken but in such nets as were spread to catch fags. She was killed; but they who did it paid dear for it. A dis-

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pute arose about the cattle she had stolen, on which a battle ensued, in which several were killed on both sides. Since that time tournaments were celebrated at this maiden's tomb to atone for her death.

HARPALUS, a Greek astronomer, corrected Cleostratus's cycle, but by another which also wanted to be corrected by Meton, in the 4th year of the 82d olympiad. The cycle of Cleostratus consisted of a revolution of eight years. Harpalus invented the cycle of nine years.

HARPALUS, a Macedonian lord. He followed Alexander's party in the disputes between that prince and king Philip, whose favour he lost for that reason. As soon as Philip was dead, Alexander called Harpalus to court again, and shewed him a very particular friendship. He gave him the government of Babylon, together with the post of high-treasurer. Harpalus, who imagined his master would never return from his Indian expedition, oppressed the people in order to support the expences of his table and bed. Other governors followed his example. The first thing Alexander did on his return from India, was to punish some of these governors severely. Harpalus fled into Greece with immense sums of money, with which he had been trusted. He went to Athens with a design to persuade the citizens to make war against Alexander; but Phocian was not to be bribed. He returned to Tenarus, where he had raised an army, and went from thence to Crete. There one of his friends killed him perfidiously. Alexander was so persuaded that Harpalus was an honest man, that he ordered those to be put in irons as false accusers, who brought him the news of his flight.

HARPIES, three sisters, named Aello, Ocypete, and Celæno, daughters of Neptune and the earth. They are said to live partly by earth, and partly by sea, and were feigned to be fowls with a virgin's face and bear's
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ears ; their bodies like vultures, and hands like their talons.

HARRINGTON (James) a most eminent English writer in the 17th century, bred at Oxford, travelled into Holland, France, Denmark, and Germany, and learned the languages of those countries. Upon his return to England he was admitted one of the privy-chamber extraordinary to the king. He served the king with great fidelity, and made use of his interest with his friends in parliament to procure matters to be accommodated with all parties. The king loved his company, except when the conversation happened to turn upon a commonwealth. He found means to see the king at St. James's, and attended him on the scaffold, where, or a little before, he received a token of his majesty's affection. After his majesty's death he was melancholy, and kept much in his library. During this time he wrote his *Oceana*. This work of his was attacked by several writers, against whom he defended it. Besides his writings to promote republican principles, he instituted likewise a nightly meeting of several ingenious men in the New-Palace Yard, at Westminster, which club was called the *Rota*, and continued till about the 21st of February, 1659, when the secluded members of parliament being restored by general Monk, all their models vanished. In 1661 he was committed to the tower for treasonable designs and practices ; and, chancellor Hyde, at a conference with the Lords and Commons, charged him with being concerned in a plot. But a committee of Lords and Commons could make nothing of that plot. He was conveyed to St. Nicolas island, and from thence to Plymouth, where he fell into an uncommon disorder of imagination. Having obtained his liberty by means of the earl of Bath, he was carried to London. He died September 17, 1677. A sumptuous edition is lately published of all his most excellent works. His

principles seem not to be understood. I shall give but one instance: he is represented as having been for erecting a commonwealth violently, as the only lawful model of civil government ; yet he expressly asserts, that no violence ought to be used ; but that things ought to be left to the course of providence ; and that when a government is to be founded or changed, the present situation of affairs, the present division and state of property, in particular, ought to be consulted ; and that no violence ought to be used to alter that division of property ; but that the form of government ought to be accommodated to it.

HARTUNGUS (John) born in 1505, studied at Heidelberg ; entered into the army, and returned to the muses, and was made professor of Greek in that university ; where he lived with reputation till the Protestant religion was established in the Palatinate in 1546. He was honourably distinguished among the professors at Friburg, and had many pupils. He read lectures on Homer and some other poets, and wrote very good books ; such as *Ciliades locorum Homericorum*. His Latin translation of Apollonius's Argonauts is not much esteemed.

HARVEY (William) an eminent English physician in the 17th century, was incorporated doctor of physic in Cambridge, and afterwards admitted into the college of physicians in London, and was appointed lecturer of anatomy and chirurgery in that college. In these lectures he opened his discovery relating to the circulation of the blood ; which, after a variety of experiments, he communicated to the world, in his *Exercutio Anatomica de Motu Cordis & Sanguinis*. He was physician to king James I, and to king Charles I, and adhered to the royal cause. His works have eternized his memory.

HATTON (Christoph.) lord high-chancellor of England in queen Elizabeth's time, born at Halden-

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in Northamptonshire, tho' of the family of Nigel, baron of Hatton in Cheshire, and bred to the law in the Inns of Court. The queen took notice of his comely person and graceful way of dancing at court, and for his other great abilities, made him chancellor. His features, his gate, his carriage, his parts and his prudence, strove how to set him off; his abilities were above his learning, and this above his education; what he did was so just and discreet, and what he spoke so weighty, that he was chosen to keep the queen's conscience as her chancellor, and to express her sense as her speaker. His place was above his law, but not above his parts; he made use of Sir Richard Swall, doctor of the civil law, whose advice he followed in all matters of moment; his humility was greater than his station, his dispatches quick but weighty; so just, that his sentence was a law to the subject, and so wise, that his opinion was an oracle to the queen. Her majesty called him to an account for an old debt, and rigorously demanded present payment: this startled him so, that he fell into a mortal disease. The queen, sorry for what she had done, brought him cordials with her own hands, but in vain. He died in 1591, and was buried under a stately monument in the choir of St. Pauls, from whom the present lord viscount Hatton is descended.

HAYWARD (Sir John) an eminent English historian in the 17th century, educated at Cambridge. In 1599 he published, *The first Part of the Life and Reign of King Henry III.* on account of which he suffered a tedious imprisonment. In 1613 he published, *The Lives of the three Norman Kings.* He likewise published a discourse, intitled, *Of Supremacy in Affairs of Religion; The Reign of Edward VI.* and several other books. *He makes speeches in his history, which were never spoke.*

HEARNE (Thomas) eminent for

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his writings and editions of manuscripts. He did great services to the Bodleian library. He died in 1735. His inscription written by himself, is: "Here lieth the body of Thomas Hearne, M. A. who studied and preserved antiquities."

HEATH (Nicholas) archbishop of York, and lord chancellor of England in queen Mary's time, born in London; bred in Christ's-college, and afterwards made fellow of Clare-Hall, Cambridge, a wise and learned man, of great policy and great integrity; and so moderate, that in the disputation between the Papists and Protestants in the first of queen Elizabeth, he was chosen one of the moderators, Sir Nicholas Bacon being the other; yet he would not take the oath of supremacy, and so was deprived. Whereupon he went to his own seat at Cobham in Surrey, where he spent his old age in a studious and religious manner, and received several visits from her majesty, who was sensible he acted from a principle of conscience. He died an. 1566.

HEBE, daughter of Juno, without a father; was the goddess of youth, and cup-bearer to Jupiter, who afterwards displaced her, and put Ganymede in her room. When Hercules was made a god, she was married to him, and then she restored Iolaus to his former youth.

HECATE, a goddess called Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, and Hecate (or Proserpina) in hell. She was pictured with three heads, a dog's on the left, a nag's head on the right, and a wild boar's in the middle. She was skilful in poisons and their antidotes, having observed the virtues of herbs while she was hunting.

HECUBA, daughter of Dymas king of Thrace, and wife of Priam king of Troy; who, for railing at the Grecians, for sacrificing her daughter Polyxene, was turned into a bitch.

HECTOR, son of Priam, famous for his stout defence of Troy; he was slain by Achilles, who dragged his body
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thrice round the walls of the city, and then sold it to his father for a great ransom.

HEGESILOCHUS lived in the time of Philip, Alexander the Great's father, and one of those who committed monstrous outrages in the island of Rhodes, when the democratical government there was changed into an aristocracy, by the credit of Mausolus king of Caria. It was then established as a rule, that the honour of women being staked at dice, the loser should be obliged to procure to the winner the lady who had been played for, and should employ all artifices to bring her into his arms. Hegesilochus was the person who played most often and most shamefully at this new game. His excesses rendered him so incapable of managing public affairs, that he lost his dignity, and his very friends condemned him.

HEGESILOCHUS lived in the time of Perseus king of Macedon, and was sent ambassador to Rome by the Rhodians, after he had been raised to the *perpetua*, the highest office in the state.

HELEN, Jupiter's daughter by Leda: her exquisite beauty proved the ruin of Troy. She was ravished first by Theseus, and then by Paris; which last stole her out of Greece, and carried her to Troy, a. m. 2860, which occasioned that famous ten years war betwixt the Grecians and Trojans, and the final destruction of Troy.

HELIADES, daughters of Sol and Clymene, and sisters to Phaethon; who, bewailing the death of their brother, were turned into poplars, and their tears into amber.

HELIODORUS a native of Eressia in Phœnicia, is better known by the romance he composed in his youth, intitled, *Æthiopica*, and relating the amours of Theagenes and Chariclea, than by the bishopric of Trica, to which he was afterwards promoted. Some say he was deposed by a synod, because he would not

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consent to the suppressing of that romance. It is said he introduced the custom of deposing those ministers who lay with their wives after their ordination. The modesty of the hero in his romance has given occasion to some very smart jests. Monsieur Huet is of opinion, that our author was, with regard to the romance-writers, what Homer was with regard to the poets.

HELIOGABALUS (Marcus Aurelius Antonius Verus) emperor of Rome in the place of Macrinus, deceased. He was first a priest of the sun, and continued to command the vestal fire, the palladium, &c. he was called the Roman Sardanapalus: when he was on the sea-coasts he would eat nothing but fowls from the remotest mountains, and when farthest from the sea would eat nothing but sea-fish. He married Aquila Severa, a vestal virgin, that so, he said, their offspring might be altogether heavenly. For a bribe he would admit any body to the dignity of a senator; of which he cut off several, because they would not allow of a senate of women. At last, designing to cut off Alexander, the son of Mammae, his adopted son, he and his mother were slain, thrown into a privy, and then into the Tyber, March 10, a. d. 222, aged not above 22; yet guilty of all manner of villainies. He reigned three years.

HELMONT (John Baptist) commonly called Van, a person of quality, an excellent physician and natural philosopher, born at Brussels in 1588. He wrote *de Magnetica Corporum Curatione*; *Februm Doctrina inaudita*; *Ortus Medicina*; *Paradoxa de Aquis Spadonis*, printed together in folio. He died an. 1644.

HELOISE, the concubine, and afterwards wife of Peter Abelard. See **ABELARD**, where there is enough of them both, chiefly known to us by Mr. Pope's beautiful poem on the subject of their love.

HELVICUS (Christopher) professor of divinity, Greek, and the Orient

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ental tongues in the university of Gießen, died in the flower of his age in 1617; after having published several books, and projected more. The Hebrew language was so familiar to him, that he spoke it as fluently as his native language. He was not only a good grammarian, but also an able chronologer. His chronological tables have been greatly esteemed, tho' they are not free from errors.

HENAUL, a French poet in the 17th century, author of the sonnet on mademoiselle de Guerchi, and madam des Houliere's master, had a great reputation at Paris while he lived, and still preserves it. He was a man of genius; loved to refine on pleasures, and to debauch with art and delicacy. He had drawn up three different systems with regard to the mortality of the soul, and went to Holland, purposely to visit Spinoza, who did not much esteem his erudition.

HENICHIUS (John) professor of divinity in the university of Rintel, in the country of Hesse, was born in 1616. He wrote many books, and was a man of great candour and moderation. He ardently wished that there might be an union between the Lutherans and Calvinists; and had the ordinary fate of such good-natured mediators, to be abused by both parties.

HENRY IV, called the Old and the Great, emperor of Germany, born in 1051, succeeded Henry the Black his father in 1056. His mother reigned for him till 1062; but some envious grandees, disdaining to be under her government, enticed him to the river, and got him a-board a pleasure-boat; but their amazement, and the cries of the people from the banks, frightened the young emperor, so that he leaped into the river, thinking to escape by swimming; but *Ecbert* marquis of Saxony leapt after and caught him; so they carried him to *Cologne*, and set him on the throne at thirteen years of age. In 1063 he

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defeated the rebellious Saxons under Otho; and in 1064 the duke of Bavaria having a secret design upon the crown, the emperor suspected him, and fell to open hostility, and drove him into Saxony. The duke and several prelates sent him word, that unless he would demolish his fortress, reside ordinarily in the province of the States, and give the princes their due share in the government, they would make war against him: and accordingly they surprized him in the castle of Wurttemberg, where he made fair promises and escaped. In the meantime, one Regenger accused the emperor to the said princes, of having solicited him and another to assassinate the dukes of Suabia, Carinthia and Bavaria. The emperor answered, That Rodolph of Bavaria did cover his design upon the crown by that pretence, and that he was ready to fight him to justify the charge; but Regenger, like one possessed with the devil, fell into violent fits of madness, and was carried off by a terrible death, which justified the emperor, and in part reduced the people to their allegiance. In 1074 he made peace with the Saxons; but these afterwards having broken the treaty, he defeated them June 13, 1075, and made their princes and prelates humble themselves. Not long after pope Gregory VII ordered the deprivation of bishops who were under or invested by secular princes; turned out several German bishops, and sent to the emperor to execute the same, and release the imprisoned Saxon bishops. Henry called a council at Worms, deposed Gregory as a Simoniack, and disturber of the church and empire. Upon this the pope poured out plentiful curses and excommunication upon Henry, and absolved his subjects from their obedience; and the German princes and prelates abandoning Henry, he was forced in the rigour of the winter, with his empress, son, and one gentleman, to pass the Alps almost famished and starved, and to

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cast himself at the pope's feet, after he, his empress and son, had waited in penitents habits three days, with their heads uncovered, bare-feet, and without eating. After which, on the pope's terms, he was absolved; but when he got loose, he began to meditate a revenge, and the pope excommunicated him again, and confirmed the election of Rodolphus; but the emperor defeated the rebels force. Godfrey of Bologn, duke of Lorrain, cut off the usurper Rodolphus's right hand, and wounded him mortally in the belly; and on his death-bed Rodolphus gave his right hand, which had usurped the Imperial sceptre, as a pledge of fidelity to the emperor. Henry deposed Gregory, and set up Clement in his stead; took Rome by storm, and besieged pope Gregory in the castle of St. Angelo; whence delivered, he died soon after. But the popes Victor III, Urban II, and Paschal II, raised against him first Harman, count of Luxemburg, who did not succeed; then his own sons Conrade and Henry, which last having procured a decree of the states against his father, sent to demand the Regalia, which he would not surrender, but suffered the archbishops of Mentz and Cologne to take them by force. Being reduced to poverty, he would have been a canon at Spire, but was refused by reason of his excommunication. He was received at Cologn; and being seconded by the duke of Lorrain, and other princes, held out Cologn against his son; but amidst all his troubles he died at Liege, the 7th of August, 1106, in the 46th year of his reign, aged forty-six; and being buried in a monastery, was, three days after, taken out of his grave, and kept three years without burial, because of his excommunication. He was a prince of incomparable wit, valour, solidity and liberality, and of a most forgiving temper. His death was foretold by two *sons, one seeming to thrust out another, and a prodigious comet,*

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HENGIST, a Saxon, assisting Vortigern, king of the Britains, against the Picts and Scots, had the isle of Thanet given him. He invited the king to dinner, where his daughter (a beautiful young lady) waited upon him. The king fell in love with her; and, tho' he had a wife, married her, and gave the whole province of Kent to Hengist, where he was the first Saxon king. After this he gets leave of Vortigern to send for Veta and Ebiſſa, his own and his brother's sons, pretending, that if the Northern borders were bestowed upon them, they would secure them against the Picts, whilst he himself defended the East parts: accordingly they sailed into Northumberland with their Saxons, where making a league with the Picts and Scots they wasted the whole land. Hengist died in 489.

HENRY I, king of England, called Beauclerc for his learning, youngest son of William the Conqueror, succeeded his br. Rufus in 1100, taking advantage of the absence of his elder brother Robert at the king's death. Robert, to recover his right, landed an army at Portsmouth; but agreed with Henry on his paying, by way of tribute, 3000 marks per annum. Henry began to reform his own court for a pattern to his subjects, introduced the use of the night-watch, and forgave all debts to the crown before his time; and, which was most acceptable to his subjects, he revived the laws of Edward the Confessor, and married Maud, daughter to the king of Scots, by whole issue the Norman and Saxon blood came to be united. He likewise restored the university of Cambridge to its ancient lustre. Henry and his brother falling out, England took its turn and conquered Normandy. At the battle of Finchebray, in 1106, Robert was taken prisoner and sent to Cardiff castle in Wales, where he died, and was buried at Gloucester. Henry made his eldest son William duke of Normandy, which grew into a custom

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still Normandy was lost to the French ; and Wales being conquered by the English, the eldest son of the kings of England came to be stiled by creation prince of Wales. Henry married after Maud, Alice of Louvain ; by the last he had no issue, by the first he had William and Richard, and a daughter called Maud. The king afterwards went over into Normandy, where he died of a surfeit, by eating lampreys after hunting, having reigned 35 years. His body was brought over and interred in Reading-abbey. This prince and Anselm archbishop of Canterbury, disagreed about consecrating what bishops the king preferred ; at last, the king let it drop, and recalled Anselm from banishment. He first gave his subjects leave to make inclosures for parks.

HENRY II, king of England, succeeded king Stephen in 1154, son of Jefferey Plantagenet, by Maud the empress. In this king the Norman and Saxon blood were united. He began the race of the Plantagenets, which ended with Richard III. He added the province of Anjou, Tourain, Main, Poitou, Saintonge, Guienne, and Gascoigne, to the crown of England. At his accession to the crown he made Thomas Becket archbishop of Canterbury, tho' he yet maintained the pope's supremacy against the rights of the crown ; upon which some courtiers murdered him, an. 1170 ; at which the king was extremely troubled, and to clear himself went into Normandy to meet the pope's legates, who would not absolve him, but on the hardest penances. His queen, on account of Rosamond his concubine, stirred up his sons, and the French king, and the king of the Scots against him ; all which he overcame. Before this he had conquered Ireland, which he bestowed on his youngest son, surnamed Lack-Land.

At last he died at Chinon in Tourain, an. 1189, in the 34th year of his reign, and was buried in the abbey church of Fontevrault.

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HENRY III, king of England, commonly called Henry of Winchester, because he was born there, succeeded his father John in 1216. Lewis the Dauphin of France was then in England, whom the barons had called in against king John, but he was forced to go home again. Henry demanded of the French king the possessions of his ancestors in France, but was obliged to give up Normandy, Anjou, Poitou, Tourain and Maine. After this he fell into civil wars ; at Nottingham both he and his brother Richard were taken and kept prisoners by the barons, till the earl of Gloucester embraced the king's interest ; so that the barons were defeated, and Henry set at liberty, who called a parliament at Winchester, disinherited the barons, and gave their estates to those that sided with himself. He died at St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, and was buried at Westminster, an. 1272.

HENRY IV, king of England, commonly called Henry of Bullingbrook, where he was born, succeeded his cousin Richard II, son to John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster. Most part of his reign was spent in maintaining the crown, suppressing of insurrections, and supporting the war with Scotland, which he conquered a second time. At Shrewsbury the rebels under lord Piercy were entirely defeated ; to revenge his death, this lord's father raised an army in the North, but it cost them their lives. After a turbulent reign of 13 years, Henry died at London, and was interred at Canterbury. On his deathbed he was dissatisfied in his title to the crown, yet gave no orders to his son to relinquish it. He had two wives, Mary daughter of the earl of Essex, and Joan of Navarre, the duke of Bretagne's widow.

HENRY V, called Henry of Monmouth, son to the preceding, and his successor, was a wild and unruly youth before he came to the crown ; but when he obtained it, proved a wise

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and warlike prince. First he chose a wise council of state, and discarded his unruly companions. He fought for the crown of France, and at the battle of Agencourt, with 15000 men, routed the French who were 52000 strong. He also conquered all Normandy after Rouen had fallen into his hands. These victories were assisted by the misunderstanding between the house of Orleans and that of Burgundy, which last king Henry espoused; as also by the queen's and the Dauphin's variance. In short, the treaty was concluded at Troyes in Campagne, June 20, 1420. Catherine, daughter to the French king, was given in marriage to Henry of England, who was declared heir to the crown of France; and, during Charles's life, regent of that kingdom. But while the Dauphin, and the Scots, in his alliance, were preparing to support his claim, king Henry died at Vincennes near Paris, in 1422, leaving no issue but a new-born son, Henry, his successor; and at the siege of Bouge in Anjou, attempted by the king's second brother, Thomas duke of Clarence, a valiant prince, was slain, and his men defeated. Henry was of great valour and justice, prudent and regular in his life, and wanted nothing but a better title to the crown.

HENRY VI, king of England, called Henry of Windsor, the only issue of Henry V, whom he succeeded in 1422, being but eight months old. His grandfather, Charles the French king, died soon after his father; yet matters looked promising for a while on the side of the English. In the battles of Crevant, Verneuil and Rouvroy, the French were still worsted; but the siege of Orleans being raised by the French, thro' the famous exploits of Joan the Shepherdess, or the maid of Orleans, the interest of the English began to decline very fast. This woman got the Dauphin crowned, but was taken prisoner herself at a sally she made at

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Compeigne, and being convicted of sorcery was burnt alive. King Henry was crowned with a double crown by the cardinal of Winchester, but the earl of Arundel was mortally wounded at Gerbroy. The wife regent died, the duke of Burgundy deserted, and several towns revolted to king Charles. Paris was lost by the citizen's treachery, and a truce for 18 months was concluded. And then Henry married Margaret of Anjou, who proved an insolent queen, and ruled all by her council; she makes away duke Humphry the king's uncle, 1447, and England itself became a bloody scene of war. Richard duke of York, who had a precedent right to the crown before the house of Lancaster, raised an army, as he pretended, for redressing of grievances, in 1454, and marched up towards London. The king advanced to St. Albans, where the royal party was worsted, and the king taken prisoner. The Yorkists assumed the name of the White, and the Royalists that of the Red rose; however the duke of York was made protector of England; but matters grew out of order again, and at last, July 9, 1460, the king's forces were utterly defeated, and himself taken prisoner. The duke of York laid claim to the crown; and at last, it was voted, that after Henry, Richard duke of York, and his heirs after him, should enjoy the crown. This put the martial queen Margaret upon raising some forces for the interest of her son Edward, born in 1453. Richard marches against her, and was slain at Wakefield in Yorkshire; however Edward earl of March's son revived the quarrel, and near Ludlow, where, about the time of the fight, three suns appeared, which suddenly joined into one, Edward got the day of the queen; but afterwards, at St. Albans, the queen's side got the better, and the king's liberty was recovered, yet the Londoners proclaimed Edward king. See the rest in the reign of **EDWARD IV**.

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HENRY VII, king of England, succeeded Richard III, in 1485, got the crown by the sword, yet with a claim of right. The first disturbance of any note which he met with, was occasioned by that famous impostor Lambert Simnel, a baker's son, who personated Richard duke of York, then raised from the dead, to give life to this cheat, wherein he was supported by the lady Margaret, second sister to king Edward IV. Lambert was crowned king at Dublin; but being come over to England, king Henry gave his forces a total defeat, took him prisoner, and made him a turn-spit in his kitchen. After this the lady Margaret picked out another youth to personate the said prince; but the cheat was early discovered, and the conspirators, one of which was that great man Sir William Stanley, put to death, and the impostor himself advanced to Tyburn. Another rebellion happened in the West, headed by the lord Audley, but this was shortly suppressed. Edward Plantagenet, earl of Warwick, merely for being of the house of York, and endeavouring to escape out of the tower, was beheaded; and this is one of the greatest blemishes of this reign, of which the king's losing Bretagne in France is another, as well as his avarice, chiefly at the latter end of his reign, which he afterwards recanted. He built the royal palace at Richmond, where he died, also the chapel adjoining to Westminster-abbey, where he was buried; besides the Savoy hospital. He reigned 24 years, and left Henry his next successor.

HENRY VIII, heir to both the houses of York and Lancaster, in 1509, being but 18 years of age. He reigned first with applause, but at last grew severe and arbitrary, and was governed by nothing but pleasure and passion. He took Terouane and Tournay from Lewis XII of France, Maximilian the emperor serving under him. He also perfectly defeated the Scots at Floden-field; and slew

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their king James IV. The king of France and Charles V emperor, warring one against another, courted our king's alliance. He first joined the emperor, but cardinal Woolsey brought him to the French interest, and these two kings contracted an extraordinary friendship. He had four wives, two of them he divorced, and two he publicly beheaded. Some qualms of conscience came upon him for divorcing one of them, who was guilty of adultery, and the pope tired him with delays before he would satisfy him; but the universities assuring him he had not sinned in that point, he overturned the monasteries, and disowned the pope, who excommunicated him, and married Anne Bullen in defiance of the pope. Thus the reformation began in this kingdom, and was settled in queen Elizabeth's reign. This king, before he fell off from the pope, had writ a book against Luther; for which pope Leo gave him the title of *Defender of the Faith*, since made hereditary to the kings of England. The learned Sir Thomas Moor was beheaded for denying his supremacy. Wales was now incorporated to England, and Ireland made a kingdom, and had not the French influenced the Hamiltons, a match had been concluded between prince Edward and Mary queen of Scots. The king took Bologn from France, and burnt Leith and Edinburgh in Scotland; he also erected the bishoprics of Westminster, Oxford, Peterborough, Bristol, Chester and Gloucester. He was a most absolute prince, and died only half-reformed. In his reign the sweating Sickness broke out, which only infected the English, and that in all parts, without seizing those of other nations; it also fastened upon young strong-constitutioned people.

HENRY IV, the Great, king of France, born at Pau in 1553. His right to the crown was only disputed because he was a Protestant. After the massacre of St. Bartholomew, he signalized himself against the league; as

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and Henry III dying, he succeeded him in opposition to cardinal de Bourbon. In 1589, with 4000 men, he defeated 30000 commanded by the duke of Mayenne, &c. Afterwards he embraced the Catholic religion, and was crowned. He defeated 18000 Spaniards in Burgundy, and reduced the Leaguers to their duty, whom he pardoned. A young scholar, John Chattel, would have struck him in the mouth with a knife, but missed him; the king said, *And is it so, that the Jesuits must be condemned by my mouth?* And thereupon they were banished. A Protestant minister told him: *He denied God with his mouth, and therefore was struck there; but if he denied him in his heart, the next stroke might be thereabouts too.* He concluded a peace with Spain, and an agreement with Savoy in 1601; and was stabbed with a knife by Ravillac, in his coach, at Paris, May 14, 1610. Above 50 historians, and 500 panegyrists, poets and orators, have spoken in his praise.

HENRY of Huntington, a famous ancient writer of the history of the Saxon kings, lived in the 12th age. He wrote *The History of England*; *A Continuation of Bede*; and a *Chronological Table of the Kings of England*.

HERACLEOTES (Dionysius) so named because he was of Heraclea, a city of Pontus, studied under various masters, and at last attached himself to the founder of the Stoics. From him he learned to assert, that pain was no evil. He persevered in this doctrine so long as he was in health; but being afterwards afflicted with the sharpest pains, he abjured his opinions, renounced the sect, and embraced that of the Cyrenaics, who placed the *summum bonum* in pleasure, and then he went without shame, publicly into the stews. He composed some philosophical works, and likewise some poems. Heraclides quoted a poem published by our author in Sophocles's name, as if it had

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really been the latter's; so far was he imposed upon. He burnt with lust, even in an age when nature was not able to satiate it.

HERACLIUS, patriarch of Jerusalem in the 12th century, led a very scandalous life with the wife of a citizen of Napoli in Syria, whom he sent for to Jerusalem after her husband's death. He discovered much animosity against Henry II of England, when he found that this prince did not care to go and succour Jerusalem in person, as he bound himself by way of penance to expiate the murder of St. Thomas Becket, archbishop of Canterbury. He was the chief of the embassy the princes of the Holy Land had sent into the West to ask for succours; and he had undertaken in Palestine to bring thither the king of England, or one of the three princes his sons.

HERBELOT (Bartholomew d') a French writer, eminent for his skill in the Oriental learning. Ferdinand II duke of Tuscany gave him extraordinary marks of his esteem. During his stay in Italy he began his *Bibliothèque Orientale*, which he finished in France, being engaged to return thither by Mr. Colbert. He was an universal scholar, and his modesty was equal to his erudition.

HERBERT (Edward) lord Herbert of Cherbury, an eminent English writer in the 17th century, was born at Montgomery-castle in Wales, in 1581, and was entered a gentleman-commoner of university-college Oxford in 1595, where he laid the foundation of that admirable learning of which he was afterwards master. He was sent ambassador to Lewis XIII to mediate for the relief of the Protestants of that realm then besieged in several parts. In 1624 he published his *De Veritate*. His *History of the Life and Reign of king Henry VIII*, is greatly admired. He died 1633, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Giles's in the Fields. Mr. Lock calls him a man of great po-

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HERCULES, son of Jupiter by Alcmena, born at Thebes in Boeotia ; Juno sent two serpents to kill him in his cradle, which he overcame. In subjection to Eurystheus he was commanded these twelve things, which he performed : First, To kill the lion of Nemea. 2. The Hydra. 3. The Erymanthean boar. 4. To catch an hind with golden horns and brazen hoofs. 5. To destroy the Harpies. 6. Subdue the Amazons. 7. To cleanse Augea's stables. 8. To conquer the Cretan bull. 9. The Spanish Geryon. 10. To kill Diomedes and his horses, which he fed with men's flesh. 11. He took the golden apples, and killed the dragon that kept them. 12. He brought Cerberus from hell, and delivered the wives of Theseus and Admetus. Besides these and several others, he carried the axle-tree of the heavens to relieve Atlas, delivered Prometheus, and killed the eagle that fed upon him. Dejanira, one of his wives, sent him a poisoned shirt, by mistake, which killed him. After his death he was deified, and to appease Juno, married her daughter Hebe the goddess of youth.

HERLICIUS (David) a philosopher, physician and astrologer, was born at Ceitz in Misnia in 1557. He published an Almanack which was much applauded ; so that, during fifty years after, he made one constantly every year. He got money by drawing of horoscopes ; and as he did not want wit, he acted with all the caution he could, that he might not too much expose the uncertainty of his art. He had prophesied that the empire of the Turks would soon be destroyed ; but it still subsists. There are a great many books of his extant, in the German tongue chiefly. Those in Latin are poems or orations.

HERMANT (Godfrey) one of the most celebrated writers in the 17th century. The Jesuits having presented a petition to the king in 1643, desiring to be incorporated with the uni-

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versity of Paris, he was chosen to defend the cause of the university, and he wrote three or four books which gained him great applause.

HERMES Trimegistus, an Egyptian philosopher, a. m. 2076, the first that left off astrology, to admire the other wonders of nature. He proved one God the maker of all things ; divided the day into twelve hours, and the Zodiac into twelve signs : he was counsellor to Osyris king of Egypt.

HERO, a priestess of Venus, lived near the Hellespont. Leander being in love with her, used to swim over that arm of the sea every night to make her a visit. She directed his course by a light, but it going out one night, Leander was drowned ; upon which she threw herself into the sea.

HEROD the Great, son of Antipater an Idumæan, sided with Cassius and Brutus. After their death, a. r. 712, he closed with Marc Anthony, and was made tetrarch and governor of Judæa, and shortly king of the Jews. He married Mariamne daughter of Alexander, Aristobulus's son. Anthony being defeated, he made court to Augustus, who confirmed him in the kingdom of Judæa. At his return he slew Mariamne, and fell into a kind of frenzy, and would often call for her. Then he put all those to death who had any authority among the people ; yet in the plague and famine he sold all his plate, Jewels, and curiosities, for the relief of the poor. He rebuilt the temple, a. r. 735 ; but instituted fights there in honour of Augustus, who thereupon added three new provinces to Herod's dominions. Herod, not to be behind hand, built him a temple. He put two of his sons to death, and caused his son Antipater to be slain, five days before his own death, because he attempted his escape ; whereupon Augustus said, *It was better to be Herod's dog than his son* ; however he had great parts, and was a good politician. He burnt alive Judas and Matthias, two famous doctors of the law,

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law, for a trifle; and ordered the killing of all the children under two years of age, when Jesus Christ was born, a. r. 753. He was eaten up with worms, yet at his death ordered all the persons of quality to be slain, that all the chief families might weep at his death; but his orders were not executed. He died two or three years after the birth of Christ, in the 40th year of his reign, aged 71.

HERODIAN, son of Apollonius of Alexandria, wrote a history in Greek of eight books, beginning from Antonius Philosophus to Balbinus, and Maximus Papienus. 'Tis from him we have the ceremony of the apotheosis of the Roman emperors.

HERODOTUS, an historian, ante ch. 450. At Samos he wrote his admired history in nine books, which was so well liked, that the name of the nine muses was given to them, after public reading in the Olympic games.

HESIOD, a Greek poet, born at Ascra in Beotia, in Pausanias's time. His poems were kept in the muses temple, written in lead. Some make him older than Homer, others his cotemporary, and some younger; they say he was killed by the Locrians, and thrown into the sea; but his corps being carried to land by some dolphins, his murderers were discovered and burnt.

HERWART (John George) chancellor of Bavaria in the beginning of the 17th age, wrote for the emperor Lewis of Bavaria, against the falsities of Bzovius. He published a new and true chronology calculated from astronomical observations; and a yet more extraordinary one to shew, That the loadstone has been worshipped every where by the most ancient nation as a God, and that the art of navigating over the whole world by the loadstone was most carefully hid by the heathen priests under the mysterious names of the Gods and Goddesses, and under the veil of such other fables, To

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which is added, an exact account of times, against the incredible errors of the vulgar chronology. It is strange that Voisius takes no notice of this curious book.

HESPERAS, son of Cephalus by Aurora, as fair as Venus, was changed into a star, called Lucifer in the morning, and Hesperus in the evening.

HESYCHIUS, the most learned of all the ancient critics for the Greek tongue, as appears by his lexicon now extant.

HEVELIUS, burgo-master of Dantzick, a famous astrologer, was the first that observed a kind of libration in the motion of the moon. He has made several observations of the other planets, and discovered a great many fixed stars, which he calls Sobieski's firmament, in honour of John III, king of Poland. He died in 1688, aged 76, after fifty years study in the observation of the stars.

HEYLIN (Peter) doctor of divinity, born at Burford in Oxfordshire in 1600, and bred at Hart-hall in Oxford: he had a divine, historical, and geographical genius; wrote of *Cosmography*; an *Historical Exposition on the Creed*; *The Life of Laud*; *Reformation of the Church of England*; *The History of the Sabbaths*; *The History of the Presbyterians*; *The History of Tythes*, with other tracts. He was chaplain in ordinary, &c. but was deprived of all in the civil wars, yet lived to attend Charles II, as sub-dean of Westminster, at his coronation, and died in 1662, in the 63d year of his age.

HIERO II, to whom the oracles had promised the crown: he sided first with Pyrrhus k. of Epirus, then with the Carthaginians, and at last was a firm ally to the Romans for fifty years. He was never happy in war, and being forced to keep his bed, became learned by the conversation of learned men. He died a. r. 529.

HIEROCLES, a cruel persecutor of the Christians, and a violent pro-

moter of the persecution under Dioclesian, flourished in 302. He wrote some books against the Christian religion, in which he pretends some inconsistencies in the holy scriptures, and compares the miracles of Apollonius Tyanæus to those of our Saviour.

HIEROCLES, the author of a book, intitled, *The Lovers of History*. He asserts a thousand idle fables, as that those, who inhabit the torrid zone, have ears that serve them for an umbrella: he said he had seen them; and that he was credibly informed there were men who have no heads, and others who have ten hands and four feet.

HIEROCLES, a Platonic philosopher in the 5th century, taught at Alexandria, and was admired for his eloquence: he wrote seven books upon Providence and Fate, and dedicated them to the philosopher Olympiodorus, who by his embassies did the Romans great services, under the emperors Honorius and Theodosius the younger. But these books are lost, and we only know them by the extracts in Photius. He maintained that Plato had taught, the world was made out of nothing.

HIEROPHILUS a physician, famous for teaching physic to a certain maiden called Agnodice, who was obliged to disguise herself in mens cloaths in order to hear his lectures. For there was a law among the Athenians, by which the women and the slaves were forbidden to study physic. But as there were no midwives among them, a great many women died in labour, because they were ashamed to send for a physician. Agnodice observing this, used the above art to learn the trade, and set up for a midwife. The physicians impeached her. The ladies became parties in the cause, and at their request the law was amended, so that it was afterwards lawful for the women to study and practice midwifery.

HIPPARCHIA, the philosopher Crates's wife, was so charmed with

this Cynic's discourses, that she would absolutely marry him at any rate, tho' courted by many handsome and rich lovers. Crates not only used his eloquence to dissuade her, but shewed her his crooked back, his bag and his cloak, and told her: *This is the man you will have; this is all the furniture you will meet with at his lodgings; consider of it seriously*. But this pleased her more. She took the Cynics habit, and rambled every where with Crates her husband, and did not even scruple to pay him conjugal duty in the open streets. Her books are not transmitted to posterity.

HIPPARCHUS, a great astronomer, born at Nice in Bithynia, flourished between the 154th and 163d olympiads. His Commentary upon Aratus's phenomena is still extant. Mr. Rohault was very much mistaken, when he asserted that this astronomer was not acquainted with the particular motion of the fixed stars from West to East, by which motion their longitude changes. By foretelling eclipses he taught mankind not to be frightened at them; and that even the gods were bound by laws. Pliny, who tells this, admires him for making a review of all the stars, for reckoning them, and for acquainting us with the situation and bigness of every one of them; by which his descendants will be enabled to discover, whether they are born and die, and also whether they change their place, and whether they encrease and decrease.

HIPPOCRATES, the prince of physicians, born in Cos, a. r. 294, descended from Hercules and Æsculapius, gave the first precepts in physic: he foretold a plague that was coming out of Illyria, and was dubbed a God for it. His works are printed at Paris in 1668, in 2 vol. 8vo. He is commended by all the ancient authors.

HIPPODAME, daughter of Oenomaus, who (having learned from the oracle he should be killed by his son-in-law) declared he only should

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should have her who overcame him in a race, and that the vanquished should die, for he had exceeding swift horses, born of the winds. Thirteen had lost their lives, when Pelop's corrupting Myrtilus the king's coachman, he purposely forgot to put a lock to the axle-tree, so that the wheel broke, and the king fell, and hurt himself mortally, of which he died.

HIPPONAX of Ephesus, son of Proetus, is the reputed author of these Jambic verses called Scazons. 'Tis said that Anthermus and Bupalus, both painters, having exposed him in an Antic picture, he writ so satirically against them, that they both hanged themselves.

HOBBS (Thomas) born at Malmesbury in Wiltshire, on the 5th of April, 1588, bred at Magdalen-hall Oxford, and commenced bachelor of arts in 1607: he travelled with the lord Cavendish, delighted in the Greek and Latin poets and historians, and translated Thucydides. Perceiving things tending to a civil war, he retired to Paris, and wrote his *de Cive* and *Leviathan*, which startled the divines, and drew a great many pens against him: here he taught Charles II mathematics; and at the restoration returned into England, and published his *de Corpore & de Homine*. The king gave him 100l. per an. and kept his picture in his closet: he was visited by the duke of Tuscany, &c. on account of his *Leviathan*, which book was condemned by the parliament and the convocation, together with his *de Cive*. He was at last seized with a strangury, and then a palsy, which deprived him both of sense and reason, seven days before he died. The earl of Devonshire's chaplain said he received the communion several times with seeming devotion; but at his death was incapable by reason of his disease. He died at Hardwick, December 4, 1679, in the 91st year of his age.

HOLYOAK (Francis) author of the *Latin Dictionary*, became rector

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of South-Ham in Warwickshire in 1604; and being esteemed a great man, was chosen member of the convocation in the first year of Charles I's reign. He suffered much for the king, and died in 1653, aged 87. His son Thomas made enlargements to the said Dictionary.

HOMER prince of the Greek poets, was so poor that he was forced to beg: his *Illiads* and *Odysses* have secured his name. Seven cities pretended to his birth; but nothing can be decided about it, or the time he lived in. 'Tis most probable it was when Smyrna was built in Asia by the Æolians, viz. 168 years after the ruin of Troy: he was very famous amongst the ancients. Aristarchus corrected the faults of his copyists, and Eustachius and Spondanus have left us Greek Scholia on his works.

HONORIA, the sister of Valentinian III, drew upon her this emperor's indignation by her dissoluteness, and she endeavoured to revenge herself by another crime. She sent a messenger to Attila king of the Huns to conquer the empire, and she promised to marry him.

HONORIUS the Roman emperor, and son of Theodosius. Stilico, whom Theodosius had trusted with the government, during Honorius's minority, offered to crown his own son Eucherius, with the help of Alacrius; but he pursued this prince of the Goths, plundered Rome in 409, and put Stilico to death. The Goths destroyed Rome, Attalus declared himself emperor; Gratian, Constantine, Constans, his son Maximilian, and Jovian, did the like in England, and amongst the Gauls, &c. however Honorius destroyed them all by his captains: he died of a palsy at Ravenna, an. 423. Some say he had little wit or courage.

HOOK (Robert) an eminent English mathematician and philosopher in the 17th century. September 10th, 1666, he produced to the royal society a model for rebuilding the

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of London destroyed by fire, with which the society was very well pleased; and the lord mayor and aldermen preferred it to that of the city surveyor. It is said, by one part of this model of Mr. Hooke's, it was designed to have all the chief streets, as from Leaden-hall to Newgate, and the like, to lie in an exact strait line, and all the other cross-streets turning out of them at right angles, and all the churches, public buildings, market-places, &c. in proper and convenient places. He was appointed by act of parliament one of the city-surveyors, by which employment he made a vast estate. He declared sometimes that he had a project in his head as to the disposal of the most part of his estate for the advancement of natural knowledge, but it vanished to nothing.

HOOKE (Richard) a very learned and judicious English divine in the latter end of the 16th century, author of the *Ecclesiastical Polity*, a work highly esteemed. A man of great learning and equal piety.

HOOPER (George) a very learned writer, bishop of Bath and Wells, well skilled in mathematics and in the Eastern learning and languages. In 1685, being chaplain to k. Charles II., he was ordered to attend the duke of Monmouth the evening before his execution. The duke told him he was sure he had made his peace with God. Much time was spent to desire his Grace to consider the nature and foundation of such a persuasion. The duke persisted in it to his last moment. This good bishop sat in the see of Bath and Wells 24 years, often refused a seat in the privy council, and could not be prevailed upon to accept of the bishopric of London, on the death of bishop Compton.

HORACE (Q. Flaccus) a Latin poet, born at Venusium, fought for Brutus and Cassius at Philippi, a favourite of Augustus and Mæcenas. He is the prince of the Latin Lyrica, and died a. r. 747, in the 57th year of his age.

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HORATII, the name of three brothers who fought against the three Curiatii of Alba, a. r. 85. Two of them were killed, but the third joining policy to courage, overcame his three adversaries. Returning to Rome, he meets his sister in great affliction for one of the Curiatii, to whom she was contracted, and killed her because of her unreasonable sorrow.

HORNECK (Dr. Anthony) a learned and pious divine of the 17th century, author of *The great Law of Consideration. The happy Ascetic*, and other good Books.

HORROX (Jeremiah) an eminent English astronomer in the 17th century, was born at Texteth near Liverpool in Lancashire in 1619. He died, to the great loss of the world and that science, in the 23d year of his age, after he had just finished his *Venus in Sole visa*.

HORSTIUS (James) professor of physic in the university of Helmstadt. He joined devotion with the knowledge and practice of physic. He carefully prayed God to bless his prescriptions, and published a form of prayer upon this subject. Several physicians gave him thanks for this prayer, and confessed their art stood very much in need of God's assistance. Never did any book of devotion sell so well as this for the use of physicians.

HORSTIUS (Gregory) nephew of the former, called the *Æsculapius* of Germany, published several books which are esteemed.

HORTENSIA, a Roman lady, and daughter to Hortensius. The senate having laid a heavy tax upon the women of Rome, she pleaded for her sex, and with so much eloquence and success, that the greatest part of the tax was remitted.

HORTENSIUS a famous Roman orator, and of a prodigious memory: he was military tribune, a. r. 664; prætor in 681, and consul in 685.

HOSEA, the first of the smaller prophets, lived from a. m. 3260 to 3316. He reproaches the Jews with their

their idolatry, and foretells the captivity.

HOSPINIAN (Rodolphus) in Latin *Hospinianus*, one of the greatest writers that Switzerland has given birth to. There is an edition of his works published at Geneva 1681, in seven volumes in folio.

HOSPITAL (Michael del') chancellor of France in the 17th century, one of the greatest men of his age, who raised himself by degrees. He agreed to an edict much severer against the Protestants than he could have wished, to prevent the introduction of the inquisition. It was that of Romorantin. The speeches he made, in order to inspire a spirit of toleration, rendered him very much suspected by the Roman Catholics, and extremely odious to the court of Rome. It was observed that he resembled Aristotle in the face. The maxims of state, upon which he regulated himself, were of great advantage to France, since he formed some disciples who opposed, in proper time, the pernicious attempts of the leaguers, and rendered them abortive.

HOTMAN (Francis) in Latin *Hotomannus*, one of the most learned Civilians in the 16th century. He professed law at Bourges; but, on account of religion, retired to Geneva, and read lectures on civil law there, and published books with such strength against the persecutors, that great promises were made to him to engage him not to write any more in that manner; but he did not regard their offers. He died at Basil in 1590. His *Franco-Gallia* is well known, having been done into English by lord Moleworth. Some persons think he was the author of *Vindiciæ contra Tyrannos*.

HOTTINGER (John Henry) born at Zurich in Switzerland 1620, professed the Oriental languages at Leyden, was esteemed by all his learned colleagues, and wrote divers treatises. He was drowned, with part of his family, in the river Lemnit, *an.* 1667.

HOWEL (James) a voluminous writer of the 17th century, supported himself many years by writing and translating of books. Tho' he had been a zealous loyalist, he afterwards flattered Cromwell; yet on the restoration he was made historiographer to the king, being the first in England who enjoyed that title.

HUARTE (John) lived in the 16th century, and gained great reputation by a work he published in the Spanish tongue, which has been translated into several languages. He calls it *The Trial of Genius's*, and makes profession of great discoveries, and yet says nothing but idle scholastic or whimsical stuff. He published, as genuine, a pretended letter of Lentulus the proconsul from Jerusalem to the Roman senate, wherein a character is given of Christ. He was a native of the French Navarre.

HUDIBRAS, a celebrated English poem, the author of which was Mr. SAMUEL BUTLER, born in the county of Worcester 1612. He had promises of places and employments from Edmund earl of Clarendon, when he was lord high chancellor; for this cause, that his majesty had a respect for him, and the more for his poem called *Hudibras*. But his true patron, was that Mæcenas of all learned and witty men, the earl of Dorset and Middlesex, who being himself an excellent poet, knew how to set a just value upon the ingenious performances of others. There have been many editions of his poem, and many imitations of it. Mr. Dryden calls it the *excellent Hudibras*, and Mr. Prior says its author was a consummate master in poetry.

HUET (Peter Daniel) a very learned French writer in the 17th century. He begun to study law; but two books published at that time, viz. *Des Cartes's Principles*, and *Bechart's Sacred Geography*, diverted him to another course of study. He adhered to Des Cartes's philosophy for many years; and admiring Bochart's learning

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learning, he applied to the learned languages. He contracted an intimacy with Bochart himself, who assisted him. So soon as he was of age he went to Paris. Two years after Bochart being invited by Christina queen of Sweden to her court, Huet accompanied him. Bochart was disappointed in this journey; for her physician Bourdelot had prevailed on her to break off conversation with the man of letters, under pretence that she injured her health by too much study; but in reality to govern her alone himself. Huet, on account his youth, was not so formidable to the doctor; so he visited the queen, who would have engaged him in her service; but he, sensible of her inconstant temper, returned to France. All he brought with him was a copy of a manuscript of Origen, which he transcribed at Stockholm. Upon his return he resumed his studies with more vigour than ever, in order to publish his manuscript of Origen. Sixteen years after his edition of Origen appeared. Two academies, which had been established during his absence for polite literature, and of which he had been elected a member without his knowledge, and another which he founded himself for natural philosophy, served to divert him in his fatigue, or rather made him change his labour from time to time. He refused several offers from Christina after she was abdicated, and went to Rome; and from Gustavus her successor. Ten years after Mr. Bossuet being appointed by the king preceptor to the Dauphin, his majesty chose Mr. Huet for his colleague, with the title of sub-preceptor to the prince. During this employment he stole hours to write his *Demonstratio Evangelica*. It was he that formed the plan of the commentaries in *usum Delphini*, and directed the execution. His sentiments of piety determined him to enter into holy orders, which he did at 46. He had preferments immediately. He was sometime bishop of Avranches,

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but resigned, and was made abbot of Fontenay near Caen. His love to his native place determined him to fix there. But law-suits coming upon him he retired to Paris, and lodged among the Jesuits in the *Maison Professe*, whom he had made heirs to his library. A severe distemper weakened his body extremely, but not the vivacity of his genius. He recovered a little more strength, and wrote his own Life in a very elegant style. Two or three hours before his death he recovered all the vigour of his genius and memory. He died aged 91. He was a man of very agreeable conversation, and of great probity as well as immense erudition.

HUGUES (James) a divine and canon, born at Lisle in Flanders, printed at Rome in 1655, a work dedicated to pope Alexander VII, of a very singular kind, as the reader may judge by this specimen. He affirms "that whatever has been related of *Aeneas* or *Romulus*, is taken from the predictions of a sybil, who, in her prophecies relating to St. Peter, had given to this saint, the name of those heroes; and who, agreeable to the style and genius of prophetic writings, had used the past tense instead of the future."

HUGHES (John) an ingenious polite writer in the 18th century, made early a considerable progress in each of the sister-arts, poetry, drawing, and music. The lord chancellor Cowper made him secretary for the commissions of the peace without his knowledge, and distinguished him with singular marks of his esteem. He continued in the same employment under the earl of Macclesfield, and held it to the day of his death; which happened, Febr. 17th, 1719, the very night, in which his tragedy, intitled, *The Siege of Damascus*, was first acted. He was then 42. His body was privately interred in St. Andrew's church. His poems and translations have established his reputation.

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HUYGENS (Christian) one of the greatest mathematicians and astronomers of the 17th century, born at the Hague. He was chosen a member of the royal society in London, and of the royal academy at Paris. He loved a quiet and studious life, yet never contracted the sourness which is commonly the effect of solitude and retirement.

HYADES, seven stars in the bull's head, so called from a Greek word signifying *to rain*. The poets made them Bacchus's nurses. The Latins call them *Sucule*, because when they rise they commonly bring rain, which they seem to delight in, like *Sues*, swine.

HYDE (Edward) earl of Clarendon, and lord high chancellor of England. In the parliament which began at Westminster April 10, 1640, he served for Wotton-Basset in Wiltshire. But that parliament being soon after dissolved; he was chosen for Saltash in Cornwall in the long parliament. His abilities were much taken notice of, and he was employed in several committees to examine into divers grievances; but at last being dissatisfied with the proceedings in the parliament, he retired to his majesty, and was made chancellor of the exchequer, a privy counsellor, and knight. Upon the declining of the king's cause, he went (1648) to France, where, after the death of king Charles I, he was sworn of the privy counsel to Charles II. The year before the restoration the lord chancellor, for he had been constituted lord high chancellor of England in 1657, was indefatigable in writing letters, &c. to forward it. But while these things were in agitation, the duke of York married his eldest daughter, with all imaginable secrecy both from the king and chancellor. Upon the restoration the chancellor revisited his native country; and, as he had been the greatest sharer in his master's sufferings, he had a share proportionable of his glory. Bishop

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Burnet tells us a remarkable passage:

"When he first began to grow eminent in his profession of the law, he went down to visit his father in Wiltshire; who one day, as they were walking in the fields, observed to him, that men of his profession were apt to stretch the prerogative too far, and injure liberty; but charged him, if ever he came to any eminence in his profession, never to sacrifice the laws and liberty of his country to his own interest, or to the will of his prince. He repeated this twice, and immediately fell into a fit of an apoplexy, of which he died; and this advice had so lasting an influence on him, that he ever after observed and pursued it." He died an exile abroad, for his firm adherence to the constitution, and for endeavouring, without encroaching on the prerogative, to keep up the king's dependance on parliaments. He wrote besides his history, several other works, which abundantly shew his pious sentiments of religion, and his love to virtue and his country.

HYDE (Dr. Thomas) one of the most learned writers in the 17th century, Arabic professor at Oxford upon the death of Dr. Pocock. His many excellent works have immortalized his name. His account of the religion of the ancient and modern Persians in particular.

HYDRA, a serpent of Lerna with fifty heads; one of which being cut off, the others sprouted up in its room; but at last this monster was killed by Hercules.

HYLAS, son of Theodamus, was ravished by the nymphs of a fountain, as he was taking out some water for Hercules, by whom he was beloved.

HYACINTHUS, prince of Amycles in Peloponnesus, beloved by Apollo and Zephyrus. When Apollo was playing at quits with him, Zephyrus blew the quoit against his head of which he died; and to comfort

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pollo, the earth turned his blood into a purple flower.

HYMENÆUS, son of Bacchus by Venus, the God of marriage. He is pictured in the shape of a young man with a torch in his hand.

HYPERIUS (Andrew Gerard) a celebrated minister and professor of divinity, was born at Ypres in Flanders May 16th 1511. It is from his native place he took the name under which he is known. His father, who was a civilian, and had already sent him to study in several places, finding his end drawing near in the year 1528, ordered his wife to send him to Paris, that he might continue his studies there. This was done accordingly. Hyperius studied philosophy three years following in the college of Calvi, and returned to Paris 1532, and studied divinity there some years. Being suspected of heresy, he was obliged to take sanctuary in England, and lived four years with the son of lord William Montjoy. He crossed the sea again in 1541, and was made divinity professor at Marburg, where he died in 1564, having acquitted himself with great reputation. He wrote many books. Some say his works make in all seven volumes in folio. He was a man of great virtue,

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and had a very clear head; besides his knowledge in the languages, in history, philosophy and divinity, he had also a particular talent in teaching well.

HYPSSIPYLE, the daughter of Thoas king of the isle of Lemnos, saved her father's life when the women of that island made a general slaughter of all the men that were there. She did not save him openly, but made the other women believe she had killed him, and upon this supposition they chose her for their queen. The Argonauts landed sometime after in the island of Lemnos, and after the fatigues they had suffered at sea, refreshed themselves heartily in the arms of these widows. nor did the queen miss her share: she chose for her partner their chief, and was soon pregnant of twins. If her fate differed from Dido's in this particular, it was like it in another; for Jason did not prove less inconstant than Æneas; so that she is one of those heroines, whose sad sighs and complaints, upon their being forsaken by the lovers to whom they refused nothing, are related by Ovid. Her grandmother Ariadne had met with the same fate. See in OVID her complaint against Theseus.



The END of the First VOLUME.







